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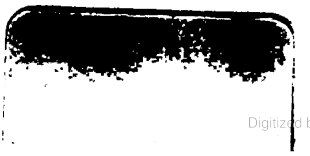

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THE

MONTHLY

MAGAZINE:

PART I.

FOR

1799.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE.

VOL. VII.

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Collier's Patent for Filtering & Sweetning Water & all other Fluids.

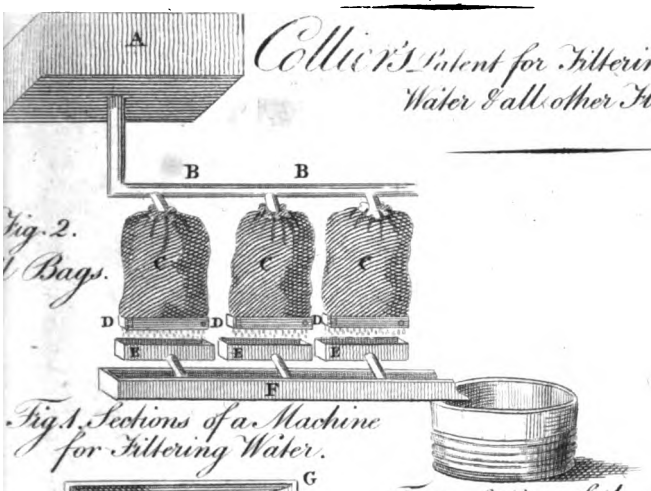
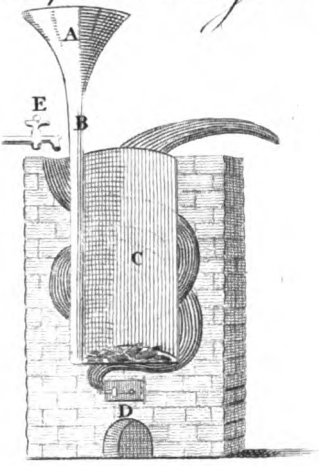


Fig. 2. Bags.

Fig. 1. Sections of a Machine for Filtering Water.

Fig. 3. Section of the Filtering Still.



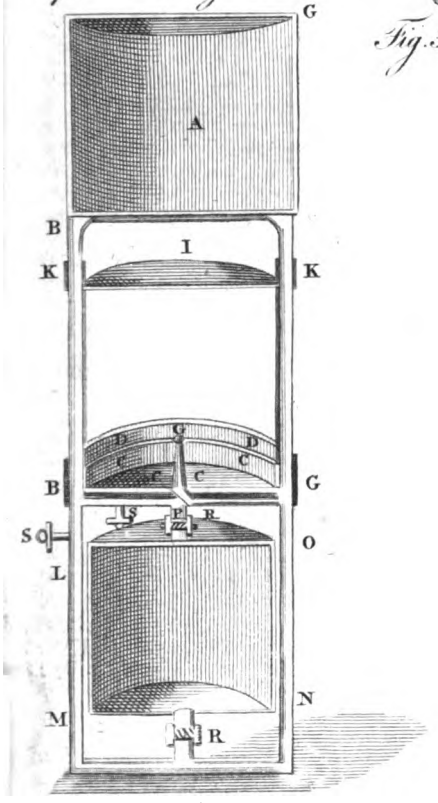
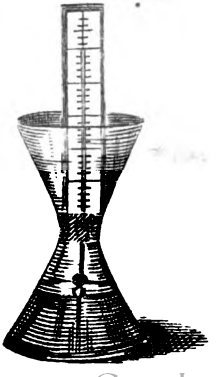
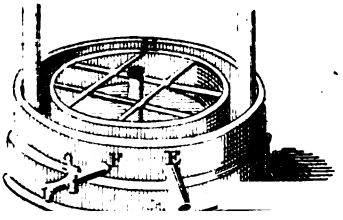


Fig. 4. Trial Glass.





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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XLI.] FOR JANUARY, 1799. [VOL. VII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Should not trouble you with any further obſervations relative to Mr. Good, if the point in diſcuſſion between us, did not appear to me to be one in which the public are at this time particularly intereſted. Mr. Good aſſerts, that it is impoſſible to peruſe the Shrewſbury account, without deducing the extraordinary concluſion, that the poor there *are* ſupported, upon terms incomparably lower than in any other part of the kingdom.—Surely this is diſingenuous! —The fact I ſtated was, that the poor *were* ſupported here *in* 1791, for one ſhilling and ſixpence halfpenny each, per week; and I ſtated this fact in that very year 1791, when the firſt edition of the account of the Shrewſbury Houſe was publiſhed. After dwelling much at large, on the circumſtance relating to the mortality of our children, Mr. Good again adverts to this charge, and obſerves that *in the year* 1794, it appears from the accounts, that our poor coſt us in proviſions upwards of two ſhillings each per week; notwithſtanding which, he ſays, Mr. Wood now attempts once more to ſtate the certainty with which the poor *are* maintained, at the weekly rate of one ſhilling and ſixpence halfpenny each.—All this may, for ought I know, diſplay Mr. Good's great ſkill in the arts of a Controverſialiſt; but it is that kind of acumen, which I do not feel the leaſt ambition to acquire, or the leaſt inclination to exerciſe. I *have* aſſerted, and I do *now* again aſſert, that this fact, reſpecting the coſt of proviſions for our poor *in* 1791, was "correctly ſtated from actual experiment, made by very intelligent gentlemen then in the direction." And if the poor at Norwich (where ſome of the prime neceſſaries are conſiderably dearer than with us) were maintained, as is undeniably proved by the report of the guardians, *the laſt year*, for one ſhilling and eleven pence each per week; the difference ſurely will not appear ſo very extraordinary, when the conſiderable advance on proviſions that has taken place ſince 1791, is taken into the account; and alſo, that one third of our poor in that year, were young children.

But the fact in which the public is chiefly intereſted, is this. Mr. Good ſtated the coſt of the poor at Norwich in proviſions, at 2s. 10d. and at Shrewſbury at 3s. 1½ each, per week. It appears, however, that the poor at Norwich were actually ſupported the laſt year for 1s. 11d. each; and, I am enabled to add, are *now* ſupported in the Shrewſbury Houſe, for 1s. 9d. each, per week. Mr. Good may perhaps be inclined again to "deduce extraordinary concluſions" from this aſſertion. It is neceſſary therefore I ſhould ſupport it by a deduction of particulars. And, however lightly Mr. Good may hold attempts to deceive or miſlead the public:—for he cannot "*trace any ſeverity*" in bringing forward ſuch a charge againſt me.—I truſt your readers will give me credit, when I aſſure them, that I regard all ſuch miſrepreſentations with the utmoſt abhorrence.

We have a contract with the butchers, by which they ſtipulate to ſerve the houſe (a certain number each week by rotation with meat at 2½d. per pound; *to be in) ſpecied by the directors*; and for that purpoſe ſent up on the mornings of the board days: ſuch as is not approved of, to be returned. As the board-day falls out two days after the market-day, they have an advantage in diſpoſing of ſuch meat as is left upon hand *provided it be of good quality*. The inſpection of the directors operates as a check upon all attempts to ſend in improper meat, and the publicity of the tranſaction, impoſes caution upon the butchers, who would ſuffer in their reputation by any abuſe. Whenever that is attempted, the meat is always returned. To this contract, twenty-ſeven of our butchers have affixed their ſignatures. We buy our corn at 6s. 8d. per buſhel of 75 pounds: each buſhel yields from 58 to 60 pounds of fine batch flour. The preſent conſumption is 30 buſhels per week. We brew our own beer, of two ſorts; the ſmall beer lies us in 3d. per gallon, the better ſort in 10d. per gallon. The amount of each week's conſumption is 134 gallons of ſmall, and 22 gallons of better drink. Two days in the week, the poor drink ſkimmed milk in the winter, at their dinners, and in the ſummer whey: the produce of our own dairy. The weekly allowance of ſkimmed milk, is 156 gallons. We ſell the butter made from the cream; and eſtimate the ſkim-

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med milk at 2d. per gallon. Potatoes coſt us 1s. 3d. per buſhel of 95 pounds, and the quantity now uſed, is 18 buſhels per week. Peas, oatmeal, ſalt, and groceries coſt us the laſt year, with a larger family, 1l. 5s. per week. A general-ſtore book is regularly kept, wherein is entered in ſeparate columns, the conſumption of each article for every day in the week, at the end of which, it is caſt up, balanced with the ſtock of each article remaining upon hand, examined and ſigned by a director. From that ſtore-book, the following account has been taken by myſelf; and I pledge my veracity for the accuracy of the ſtatement.

Weekly conſumption of Proviſions in the Shrewſbury Houſe of Induſtry for four weeks, from Dec. 2, to Dec. 30, 1798.

	£.	s.	d.
Butcher's meat, 560 lb. at 2½d.	5	16	8
Flour, 1736lb. the produce of 30 buſhels of corn at 6s. 8d. per lb.	10	0	0
18 buſhels of potatoes, 95 lb. to the buſhel, at 1s. 3d.	1	2	6
134 gallons of ſmall beer, at 3d. per gallon	1	13	6
22 gallons of better beer, at 10d. per gallon	0	18	4
74 lb. of cheeſe at 3½d. per lb.	1	1	7
56 gallons of ſkimmed milk and 4 lb. of butter	1	9	0
Peas, oatmeal, ſalt, and groceries	1	5	0
Weekly coſt of Proviſions	£. 23	6	7

The number of our preſent family is 274, and Mr. Good will find that the above ſum, divided by 274, does not amount to 1s. 9d. each. He will alſo find, upon comparing the above quantities with our dietary, as he himſelf has ſtated it, that we continue the ſame liberal allowance of proviſions to our paupers; recollecting, as he likewiſe obſerves, page 62 of his Diſſertation, that a conſiderable proportion of them are children.—Will Mr. Good *now* ſay, that—my "error, though not ſo enormous, is rendered more palpable and conſpicuous than before?" or that—"the error he at firſt ſuſpected, is now confirmed beyond all poſſibility of denial."—It really requires a ſtretch of candour to conceive, that he could himſelf be the dupe of his fallacious reaſoning. But, if he *preſumes*, that the public is to be impoſed upon by round and confident aſſertion; or, that the dagger aimed at a man's reputation, will inflict no wound when it is dipped in oil; I muſt beg leave to ſay, that he is not the man with whom I would wiſh to enter the liſts. This is not that liberal diſcuſſion which in my poor opinion can alone be gratifying to liberal minds, or profitable to the public. In queſtions of political œconomy, ſuch artifices are peculiarly improper.

If I had knowingly attempted to deceive or miſlead;—nay, if I had not been particularly cautious not to be myſelf deceived or miſled; before I committed myſelf by the ſtatement of any facts ſo intereſting to the community; I had indeed deſerved the laſh of Mr. Good's criticiſms. He, can "trace no ſeverity" I, conceive, that neither Mr. Good, nor any other man, could, on ſuch a ſubject, have advanced an accuſation *more* ſevere. Should he regard ſuch an attempt to deceive as a venial offence, we muſt continue to differ; for I regard it as a capital crime. Here, however, my conſcience tells me, I have nothing to fear.

Mr. Good enlarges much, on the circumſtance of my having ſtated that out of 91 children born in the houſe, not one had died within the month.—To ſtate the whole paragraph would not ſo well have anſwered his purpoſe. My words were, "that of theſe (91) only two had died in the houſe, and two more out at nurſe, all at the age of two months."——The fact is ſimply this. The directors of the Shrewſbury Houſe, ſerve for three years, and then retire. Soon after I had quitted the direction, I publiſhed my account of this Eſtabliſhment; and, in conſequence of the correſpondence it produced with Mr. Howlett, I ſearched the books, and ſtrictly queſtioned the ſecretary. There was no regiſter of any deaths, but thoſe I ſtated; and the ſecretary aſſured me there were no other. I had no reaſon *then*, to doubt his aſſertion; but various proofs have *ſince* ariſen, that he was inaccurate, and negligent in his accounts; and he has lately been removed. I do therefore now believe it poſſible, that he may not have kept a correct regiſter. In my laſt letter, I admitted this, and might have hoped, that Mr. Good would have given me credit for the admiſſion. I can, however, ſay on my own knowledge, whilſt twice in the direction, that in conſequence of the advantages enjoyed by the mothers, and the tender attention paid to them during their lying-in month, the mortality of the children has been remarkably ſmall; much, very much leſs than in the old workhouſes, or among the poor of the town in their own dwellings. I believe no doubt has for a long time been entertained of the ſalubrity of our Houſe of Induſtry.

What

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What "right" Mr. Good had to presume, that the number of our poor diminished annually, it is above my humble capacity to comprehend. I should have entertained a presumption directly the reverse. The circumstances of the times;—the stagnation of many branches of manufactures; the vast number of families belonging to soldiers, militia-men, and sailors, thrown upon their parishes;—in my poor judgment, would have led to the opposite conclusion. Is Mr. Good to learn, that the amount of the poor's rates have prodigiously increased? At Birmingham, the sum raised for the support of the poor in 1787, was 11,132l. 16s. 9d. ½; in 1794, 24,050l. 14s. 1d. ½. I stated in my last, that the amount in 1789 at Norwich, was 17,486l. 19s. 11d.—in 1787, 25,516l. 7s. 8d. Yet, with this fact staring him in the face, Mr. Good says, he had a right to presume that their poor were diminished. It appears also from the printed Norwich accounts, that the number of their poor in 1792, was 1141; in 1794, 1406: but here again Mr. Good conceives, that it was natural to expect the reverse; and states such diminution to have taken place at Hamburgh —At Hamburgh, where there is no legal provision for the poor, and where the diminution was naturally produced, by taking a hundred families per annum from beggary, and, by the admirable regulations of their benevolent establishment, putting them in a way of supporting themselves.

In all well-regulated houses of industry, the residents principally consist of invalids; the old poor; and children. Of these there is a continued succession: and in these classes Mr. Good will not say, he has a "right to expect" an annual diminution. The great utility of these establishments consists in their furnishing a very comfortable asylum for the aged, and disabled poor; a useful seminary for the young, where they are trained up to habits of industry and virtue; and the only effectual check against the frauds and impositions of the idle and profligate, who can no longer extort undeserved relief, by the pretence that they cannot procure employment. The vehement declaimers against these institutions, who represent them as slaughter-houses, and expatiate upon the cruelty of compelling the poor indiscriminately to quit their own dwellings, and thus destroying all the tender sympathies of social and domestic life, and all the endearing affinities of parent and child—sister and brother; have conjured up a phantom which exists no where but in their own disturbed and busy fancies, and serves only to mark how far men may be misled by groundless prejudices, hastily adopted, and obstinately retained. Such practices have no place in any well-regulated house of industry throughout the kingdom. They are as incompatible with sound policy and parochial economy, as they are abhorrent to every principle both of justice and humanity. The inestimable advantages derived from these institutions may be obtained, and at the same time, the condition of the poor really ameliorated. The aged, who have relatives or friends disposed to take proper care of them, may be relieved at those dwellings which long habit, and tender connection have endeared to them; the sick and infirm, *more* liberally assisted in seasons of temporary distress, from the produce of that fund which is created by resisting the claims of the idle and profligate; the offspring of illicit amours; the orphan bereaved of its parent; and such others of the young poor whom the labour of their parents cannot maintain; may be trained up in these parochial seminaries to virtuous dispositions, and industrious habits; and, at the same time, by allowing of mutual intercourse, occasional visits to their parents or friends, and such other prudent regulations, as a board of respectable directors will not fail to adopt, those objections which have been stated by speculative theorists, ignorant of the practical management of these establishments, may be completely obviated, or at least all *reasonable* ground of objection be removed. But, to support these assertions, it would be necessary to exceed those limits to which communications for your truly valuable miscellany ought to be confined. I have some thoughts of entering at large into this argument, by way of introduction to a fifth edition of my little pamphlet which is now in the press.

Mr. Good complains, that the published accounts of the Shrewsbury House are imperfect. I admit the fact, and will tell him the true reason. The prosperity and flourishing state of this establishment for the first seven years, excited in the then Board a very mistaken idea; that our success was chiefly owing to the exertions of our domestic officers. This produced a false confidence, and the management of the internal concerns of the house was resigned into their hands. The consequence was (as it always will be), increased expence, and growing neglect. Many ineffectual struggles to resume the reins ensued. So true is the observation of my excellent friend M. Voght, one of the benevolent

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founders of the Hamburgh Institution; that when the whole administration falls into the hands of under officers, they afterwards know so well how to embroil the business, that no subsequent director is ever able to unravel the clue.—*Page 54 of his admirable account of the Hamburgh Establishment.*

In such a state of things, it was not much to be wondered at, that annual accounts were not published as they ought to have been. After a very painful and vigorous effort, this evil however is now removed; a most pleasing prospect already begins to open of regaining our former advantages; and it is resolved, that the accounts shall be published annually, together with a statement of the average number of poor for each year.

Mr. Good appears to me to have taken an odd method of manifesting, that from an enemy, he is converted into a friend; as the first lines of his *Greek* quotation might seem to imply. I have no objection, however, to the concluding sentiment of the poet: That laying aside enmity, men should conjointly labour to promote the public good. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Shrewsbury, Jan. 6, 1799. I. Wood.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the statement, in your last Number, of the debt incurred during the present war, a considerable article seems to be omitted; notwithstanding which, the total is some millions greater than it would appear if the particulars were correct. I presume it will no longer be denied, that the imperial loans, the interest on which is now paid out of the produce of the consolidated fund, without any reimbursement, are to be considered in the same light as any other part of the national debt: these sums should therefore be included in the account of the money borrowed, which however will not then amount to 147 millions, but to 138¾ millions. The total amount of the funded debt created during the war, was on the 5th of April, 1798, nearly 159 millions; to which, if 39½ millions are added for the stock created by the two last loans, and 7½ millions Imperial three per cents. the total capital of stock will be 206 millions, instead of 224¾. The annual sum payable for the same, will be as follows:

163 millions at 3 per cent.	£4,890,000
12½ —— at 4 per cent.	500,000
30½ —— at 5 per cent.	1,525,000
Long Annuities - - -	312,665
Imperial Annuities - -	230,000
Interest - - - - - -	7,457,665
1 per cent. &c. - - -	2,168,000
Annual Payment - -	£9,625,665

The statement therefore appears to exceed the truth about *nine millions* with respect to the money borrowed, nearly *nineteen millions* in the total of stock created, and about 619,000l. in the annual charge thereof. I am, however, far from thinking that Y. Z. has intentionally represented the debt incurred greater than it really is; if such a practice was in any case allowable, on this subject it would be entirely unnecessary, for the unprecedented increase of the funded debt during the last six years, seems almost to set exaggeration, within the limits of probability, at defiance.

Although the proportion of the general income taken from the people for the expences of government, has been increased to an enormous sum by the many new taxes imposed since the commencement of the war; the additional sums found necessary for supplying the still greater increase of the public expenditure, already exceed the sums borrowed during the *two* preceding wars; and to what they may amount before the termination of the present contest, I believe few will venture to conjecture. In consequence of this great increase of the national debt, the public funds have experienced a greater depression, with respect to their current price, than at any period since the establishment of the funding system; for these securities, like every thing else that is bought and sold, must be disposed of at a reduced value, whenever the quantity offered for sale exceeds the demand of the buyers; and although this has been so much the case of late, that the property of those who purchased a short time previous to the commencement of the war, is now worth but little more than *half* what it then cost: the diminution of the value of this species of property would have frequently appeared much greater, had not the price been supported by the operation of the project carried on under the name of the Sinking Fund.

Another effect of this rapid increase of the public debt, appears still more certain and permanent. Every new loan must be procured from persons already possessing considerable property, and such persons will not lend their money without the expectation of making a profit by it; the increase of the debt is therefore to them a source of increasing wealth, to which their share of the additional taxes attendant upon it bears but a small proportion: the depreciation of the price of the funds likewise, though

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though it has so greatly diminished the saleable value of property therein purchased at a former period, contributes much to increase the income of those who invest money in these securities at present, by the great interest they make on it. Now, as the government possesses no revenue but what is drawn from the people, whatever it pays to one description of men, must (principally at least) be drawn from others; and thus the additional income acquired by monied men, by taking advantage of the necessities of the state, is, in fact, a portion of the income of their less affluent fellow-citizens, which is transferred to them through the medium of the government, and which, in a much greater proportion than it increases their wealth, must render those poorer from whom it is drawn. The natural tendency of the increase of the debt is therefore evidently to produce a still greater disparity than at present subsists in the condition of the different classes of the community, by increasing the wealth of the rich, preventing the advancement of the middle class, and diminishing, or rather annihilating, the few remaining comforts of the poor.

Jan. 9, 1799. J. J. GRELLIER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking into the new edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia, sometime ago, I casually met with a remark upon a subject, which had relation to language, wherein the *Welsh* and the *Dutch* were pointed out, as abounding more with consonants, than most, if not all of the European tongues. I well knew that such a statement was proverbial, as a vulgar prejudice; but I became a little angry, at finding it had obtained a place in one of the first philosophical dictionaries of the present age; and, not being able to efface the impression from my mind, I had recourse to the finding a tolerably exact arithmetical certainty, as to the fallacy of such an observation. The method, adopted as the most eligible, was to fix upon the mean number of vowels to a hundred consonants, in different languages; and to exhibit the result in a table. As the conclusion, to be drawn from it, tends to establish a point, if not of importance, at least of some curiosity, you may be induced, Sir, to give it insertion, in your valuable repository.

Proportion of Vowels and Consonants.

	Vowels.	Consonants.
Welsh	100	100
Greek	95	100
Spanish	92	100
Italian	88	100
Latin	86	100
French	78	100
German	74	100
Dutch	66	100
English	61	100

As the French, and the English, differ so considerably, in pronunciation, from what they appear in orthography, the following comparison shews the reduced numbers of the vowels and the consonants:

	v.	c.
French	67	85
English	56	84

The English is very variable, with respect to the proportion of vowels and consonants: that of the consonants is much greater in the scripture style, than in elegant writing, and more especially that which is scientific, from its containing more words derived from the learned languages. In the bible, the compass of the variation, in the number of vowels, is generally from about 68 to 50; but the medium may be settled at 56 to a 100 consonants. In polished writing, the medium number of vowels may be fixed at 66; and the mean between the two styles will be 61, the number inserted in the foregoing table.

The compass of variation in the Greek is considerable. I have found 150 vowels to 100 consonants; and frequently as low as 86. The other languages are pretty close to the average number, given in the table: the Welsh seldom deviates three vowels from the mean number.

Having brought forward the above calculation, in defence of the Welsh language; and as it completely falsifies the popular opinion, I may be excused, if I should, in the moment of triumph, recount some other excellencies, which are to be found in it.

The following enumeration will give some idea of its copiousness, with respect to the composition of words: it has seven prefixes; it has eleven terminations of verbs in the infinitive mood; fifty-four terminations of nouns: nineteen of adjectives; twenty-one plurals; and nine diminutive terminations.

This gives a total of compositive particles, greater than that of all the other languages, in the above table, if they were put together. In the Welsh they are general in their application too, of which there is nothing similar in the others; but what is more than all, they are real words, either nouns or verbs, in their unconnected state; and such another example, I

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may

may venture to say, cannot be produced. The various inflections of verbs likewise, if separated from the verb they characterize, are still simple verbs, describing the time and action, which was meant to be conferred upon the verb to which they might have been affixed.

I have computed that there are about 8000 simple verbs in the Welsh tongue, to each of which may be put twenty different prefixes, to give some particular character of time or action; this increases the number to 160,000; and these may be conjugated five various ways, generally by inflection, as in the learned languages, or by auxiliaries, as in the English; and this makes the real number of Welsh verbs, if there were occasion for so many, to amount to 800,000. The ancient bards had this amazing store before them to use at pleasure; therefore those who would understand their works, must also have it in view.

I might proceed, by pointing out similar instances, with regard to other kind of words; but the subject shall be closed, for the present, with giving a list of our ancient names of the Deity, omitting such as are connected with, or taken from the scriptures, and the Christian religion, which we have, in common with others who call themselves Christians.

Bardic names of the Deity.

Arglwyz, Supreme free-will; the Lord.
Celi, the mystery, the one in secret.
Culwyz, the centre of free-will.
Deon, the separate being.
Dewin, that comes, or pervades.
Dwyz, the renovator; the former; the Lord.
Duw, that exists, the being; God.
Dwyw, that proceeds existing.
Eilwys, the powers of harmony; the creative powers.
El, harmony; intelligence, spiritual intellect.
Hu, that pervades, or that is subtile.
Huon, the pervading or subtile one.
Iân, that is over, or supreme; the Lord.
Iâr, that is extreme, or encompassing; the Lord.
Náw, that is tranquil; the Father.
Nér, power, might; the Lord.
Nuz, that is not to be obscured.
Panton, the comprehending one.
Peryw, the causer, the creator.
Pór, that circumscribes; the Lord.
Rêen, the proceeding principle; the Lord.
Ri, that proceeds; that is first; the Lord.
Rwyw, that guides, or rules; the Lord.

Such a range of speech might induce strangers to exclaim, that there can be no possibility of learning it. In answer to which I may say, that the discouragement is removed, when they are informed, that there is not one irregular verb in the language, which is a source of so much vexation to others.

The copiousness creates almost an impossibility of translating many expressions [illegible] met with in the Welsh language; and a great facility of rendering any thing into it; so that I found no great difficulty of literally translating one of the poetical pieces, which attracted my notice, in your Magazine, and also preserving not only the same number of lines, but the same pauses, the same length of verse, and the same character of rhyme.

From the few facts, above offered to your notice, Mr. Editor, you will easily perceive that it is not all empty prejudice, on the part of those, who may seem to discover a partiality for the Welsh language.

I remain, Sir, Your's, &c.

Jan. 1, 1799. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILST I return you my most sincere thanks for the honourable mention you made of my Tragedy of ISABELLA in the last number but one of your monthly Magazine, I beg leave to observe, that the gentleman who gave you an account of it, was mistaken in calling my work *a translation*. Truth requires of me, therefore, to tell you, that my ISABELLA, whose death, jointly with that of Don Carlos, forms the catastrophe, is an historical subject pretty well known in the life of Philip II. of Spain. I beg you will do me the favour to insert this letter in one of your next numbers, and am with great respect, Your's, &c. G. POLIDORI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR truly excellent miscellany, Sir, is my favourite monthly amusement; and that I may make you some small return for the pleasure, as well as instruction, I so often receive therefrom, I sit down to give an answer to the queries of your correspondent G. A. of Bedford, relative to the culture and use of the COLEWORT and COLESEED: at the same time, assuring both yourself and your correspondent, that my observations are derived from real practice.

Neither the Anjou nor Jerusalem Colewort have, I believe, ever been much cultivated in this country; indeed not at all, but in the way of experiment, which has never answered the sanguine expectations of those who, many years ago, viewed the plant, in perhaps the more favourable clime of France. In that country they grew to the height of seven or eight feet, and

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and are ſucceſsfully given to ſheep, and even horſes. The experiments with us, of both coleworts and rape as a food for cattle, have been very various, and even contradictory, upon different ſoils, and under different management; and although I have ſeen a fair crop of both, and even a large crop of the latter, without the help of manure, it has been upon rich land; and I muſt be bold enough, notwithſtanding ſome confident aſſertions on the favourable ſide, to doubt the rational probability of any ſuch good fortune upon poor, or even middling ſoils.

Of rape and coleworts, rape is much ſuperior, in both quantity and fattening quality; it alſo may be fed off by ſheep turned in at Michaelmas, which being withdrawn about Old Candlemas, and the ſtalks of the plants mowed even, the additional advantage of a crop of ſeed may be expected. In truth, the moſt advantageous culture of rape, is for the ſeed entirely.

The proper application of both plants is, as feed for ſheep and lambs, milch-cows, and ſtore cattle. Pigs will eat them as rough victuals. I have never obſerved it, but have heard of cows being hoven from eating coleſeed, in the ſame manner as from green clover: nor do I altogether agree as to the alledged excellence of the butter from cows fed with this article: perhaps my palate may be too nice. In feeding off theſe crops, particularly on poachy ſoils, it is infinitely better to cut and carry them to the homeſtead, or to a dry paſture, than to turn in the cattle.

The ſingle object of advantage in theſe articles, and their ſuperiority, lie in the certainty of food in March and April, when even the beſt and hardieſt cabbages may have been totally rotted and deſtroyed by the ſeverity of the froſt; elſe a crop of winter cabbages, producing more than double or treble the weight, and requiring neither more manure nor more expenſive culture, muſt be vaſtly preferable. To obviate all riſk, a few years back, being heavy laden with ſtock, I divided my land proportionally between cabbages (ſeed from New-croſs-turnpike, near London) and coleſeed; the froſt was not very ſevere; the cabbages were all eaten, and part of the coleſeed; the remainder producing a very good crop of ſeed at Michaelmas. Your correſpondent being of Bedfordſhire, I ſhould have ſuppoſed his land would produce CARROTS; our beſt winter reſource, and a favourite article with that illuſtrious and able cultivator, his Grace of Bedford.

Seed can beſt be procured of the London ſeedſmen; and, in caſe of ſcarce articles, there is no doubt but an enquirer would receive polite attention at the office of the Board of Agriculture.

For the ANJOU CABBAGE or COLEWORT, I ſowed both in Auguſt and March, upon the proper tilth for cabbages in general, and with moderate dreſſing; I put in BORECOLE, or SCOTCH KAIL, at the ſame periods; the ſeed was ſowed in a warm ſeed-bed, and the heads, or beſt of the plants, as ſoon as ſufficiently large, tranſplanted for good into the field, where they were conſtantly hand-hoed, and earthed up, as often as neceſſary: diſtance two feet and a half aſunder. The cattle began upon them in October, and ſome of them were in uſe in the ſpring; but the quantity very light. I did not perceive any very material difference between the autumnal and ſpring ſowing; but the French cultivators aſſert, that in order to a large and valuable crop of coleworts, it is neceſſary to ſow as early as June in a rich ſeed-bed; in which caſe, they will be in perfection the following ſummer, and continue of the utmoſt uſe all the enſuing winter and ſpring, even to May. After all, as a riſk crop, I would adviſe the trial of them at only one foot aſunder, in which method they would perhaps produce the largeſt quantity of eatable ſtuff.

COLESEED will grow upon almoſt any ſoil, tolerably manured; but ſucceeds beſt upon the ſtrong, clayey and deep, with deep ploughing. The fallow ought to be ſtirred early in the ſpring; again, early in April, then harrowed down and manured; croſs-ploughed in May, and brought into a fine tilth by the beginning of July. With the firſt ſhower, ſow half a peck an acre; the ſeed is ſcattered with the three fingers, broad-caſt, and the land lightly harrowed and rolled. In September, the crop is treated preciſely in the ſtile of the turnep culture, the plants being ſet out at a foot diſtance, which coſts three ſhillings per acre: in ſome parts the plants may be left thicker, as a reſerve for others where they fail, which ſhould be filled up in October, or the beginning of November. The beſt remedy againſt the depredations of the ſlugs, which are particularly fond of this plant, is a mixture of ſlacked lime and wood aſhes; of which, ten of the former, and fifteen of the latter, ſuffice an acre. When this crop is fed, the land may be ploughed early in the ſpring, with a proſpect for a good crop of barley. Rape is, however, not deemed an ameliorating crop, but ſucceeds beſt as a follower of ſuch.

When intended for ſeed only, the plants are cut in September, and threſhed on a floor

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floor in the field, covered with a large cloth. The produce is from 3 to 6 quarters per acre. In Eſſex, the farmers commonly job the reaping, threſhing, dreſſing, making the floor, and ſacking the ſeed, at 6d. per buſhel; at which rate, the men are well paid, the crop being good. To make a good ſample, the ſeeds ought to be large, black, and free from red or duſky ones. Should the crop be long before ſale, it will require a very dry place, or the ſample will loſe its colour, and in courſe much of its price.

I have thus, Sir, anſwered your correſpondent's queries, ſomewhat at large; and ſhould be happy at any future occaſion, to render ſimilar ſmall ſervices to a Miſcellany, the moral and uſeful tendencies of which coincide entirely with the ſentiments of

Your obedient, humble ſervant,

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Jan. 20, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING ſeveral years been in the regular practice of keeping a regiſter of the quantity of rain which has fallen at the end of every month, I trouble you with a copy from the year 1791 to 1798 incluſive.—The Rain, as it falls, paſſes through a funnel a foot ſquare at the top, into a tin receiver in the ſhape of a bottle, which appears not to admit of much evaporation in the hotteſt ſeaſon; one pint correſponds very near to a quarter of an inch deep from the ſurface; conſequently 160 pints in 1796 anſwer to 40 inches in the whole of that year. Divide any of the months, or the whole year, by 4, and it exhibits the depth of the rain, and the vaſt difference of wet and dry in the whole of each year.

It is worthy of your readers attention, that in the months of September, October and November 1794, there fell 98¼ pints, very little leſs than in the whole of the years 1791 and 1793.—Theſe heavy rains cauſed an high water, which inundated the lower part of this city; in many of the houſes there were between 2 and 3 feet water; and boats rowed in ſeveral principal ſtreets, to give them ſupplies into their upper windows.—A great ſnow the January following, cauſed a ſtill higher water, and muſt, but for the liberality of the inhabitants, have been inſupportable by the poor and their diſtreſſed families.

Norwich, 14 *Jan.* 1799. Y. Z.

	1791	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
January	9½	10	8½	3	7¾	14½	7	10½
February	11	5	8	7¼	8½	16	1¼	7½
March	4	10½	11	9	15	5	6½	10
April	7	14½	10	4	6	3½	15½	8
May	4½	11	1½	7	3½	14	13½	10½
June	7	8½	8	4	12½	16	21½	6
July	12	6	3	4	5¾	12	14	21½
Auguſt	5½	13	7	11	17½	9	16	15
September	6	15	15	31½	¾	8½	34	21
October	11½	9½	6	36	24	15	14¼	26
November	14½	7½	14	31¼	22	28	20½	11
December	10½	17	10	10	16½	18½	21	19
Ale Meaſure—Total Pints in a foot ſquare	103	127	102	158	139	160	185	166

THE

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THE ENQUIRER, No. XVI.

In what Degree is the future Melioration of the State of Mankind probable?

THAT man, who, during the course of a few late years, has not made very serious reflections on the condition and prospects of his fellow-creatures; who has not been agitated with alternate hopes and fears, and felt his wishes and expectations in a state of perpetual tumult and fluctuation, must either have been absorbed in stupid and selfish indifference, or must have arrived at that state of security concerning all human affairs which is the highest point of philosophy. For my own part, I have been far from either of those conditions. I have most ardently sympathised in the surrounding scenes; but from the present view of things, I could wish that the tranquillity arising not from indifference, but from philosophy, should succeed to the painful suspense and uneasy apprehensions of a mind too strongly impressed by actual events. This, too, may probably be the state of many readers of the *Monthly Magazine*. Let us then see, if, by meditating on the past and present state of mankind, we can discover any principles which may reconcile us to what we behold, and secure us for the future against the folly and the pain of expectations never likely to be gratified.

The human race has now subsisted some thousand years, and under all the differences of climate and external circumstances that can be supposed incident to it. With respect to what we call *civilization*, likewise, it seems to have undergone all the vicissitudes of which it is capable; for this has in a great many instances been carried to a degree, which seems to have been the direct cause of its own decline. States more commercial, more military, more polished, more luxurious, than have already existed, are not likely again to appear on the theatre of the world. What then remains on which to found expectations of a new state of things, unless it be *knowledge?* This, in fact, is the present anchor of our hopes for a meliorated condition of mankind; it is therefore a matter of high importance to consider what that improvement in knowledge must be which is to effect this desirable change, and what are the probabilities of its taking place.

Knowledge may, in a loose way, be divided into that which is a source of happiness in itself, and that which is a means of producing happiness. With respect to the former, inasmuch as it contributes to the enjoyment of individuals by affording interesting and agreeable occupations for their leisure, and by dignifying and exalting their natures, it cannot, I fear, be made a ground of much advantage to the great mass of mankind. For too few in society can ever possess leisure and opportunity sufficient for the pursuit, or if they have these, will prefer the pleasures of knowledge to the more obvious ones flowing from the affections and the senses, to render advances in literature and science the source of much substantial benefit to the world. It may be added, that as it is *pursuit* and *progress*, rather than real attainment of any precise object, which gives the pleasure in this case, an *advanced* state of knowledge is not more favourable than an *early* and *immature* one, to the happiness of its votaries. Whatever may be the modern improvements in physics and metaphysics, the ardour, and consequently the delight, with which they are pursued, cannot now be much greater than that felt by the philosophers of antiquity.

The other species of knowledge is to be regarded as a means to an end; and, from the nature of mankind, formed capable of transmitting the experience and discoveries of one generation to another, and thus making unlimited progress in the adaptation of the fittest means to the best ends, we may very reasonably expect an addition to the stock of general good from this source. But, in order to form some estimate of its amount, it will be first necessary to consider of what ingredients human happiness is composed, and how far it lies within the power of man to add to, or diminish the general sum.

There is, indeed, an opinion that many seem fond of maintaining, which, if true, would render unnecessary every consideration of this sort, and induce us to sit down in perfect apathy: this is, that good and evil are so equally balanced in all the different states and conditions of mankind, that what is gained on one side, is lost on the other, and *vice versâ*; so that it can never be worth while to attempt a melioration, by which nothing can be really acquired in point of happiness. And if happiness be the true end and object of our being, it is certain that a change, which does not conduce to its augmentation, is but an idle waste of our industry. But, surely, a fair and impartial survey of the world can never lead to such a conclusion. Place happiness as low as we please—let it consist in mere animal enjoyments, and that security of life and

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its comforts, and that freedom of action, which even a ſavage muſt prize—and we cannot be inſenſible of the ſuperior advantages which ſome ſtates of ſociety offer in theſe reſpects, over others. It is impoſſible for any one ſeriouſly to ſuppoſe, that the American or Engliſh farmer, ſurrounded with plenty, which no one can hinder him from enjoying, and reſting in full peace and tranquillity under the protection of ſtrong and equal laws, is not an happier being than the cultivator of the Turkiſh dominions, who is forced to hide the little wealth he poſſeſſes, leſt it ſhould be forcibly taken from him; and fears a brutal and inſolent foe in the perſon of every one ſtronger or better armed than himſelf. The difference here is nothing leſs than fanciful—it bears upon the ſolid comfort of every day, and comes home to the feelings of every human creature.

The happineſs of man, as far as it applies to the whole ſpecies, will probably never admit of a high or complex eſtimate. Senſual gratifications, and the ordinary pleaſures of ſocial and domeſtic life, may be reckoned to compoſe almoſt the whole of it. As already obſerved, the wants of mankind are too many to allow to the majority leiſure enough for intellectual purſuits; nor are the enjoyments ariſing from that ſource, ſo ſtrong and conſtant in their attraction, as thoſe from the two former. I have, therefore, no idea of a higher degree of happineſs, attainable by a community, than that proceeding from abundance of the neceſſaries and moſt obvious conveniences of life, fairly ſhared, and temperately uſed; from peace, ſecurity, freedom of action, and mutual kindneſs and good offices. To theſe may be added, immunity from thoſe ſuperſtitious terrors, and ſelf-tormenting practices, which have attended ſo many forms of falſe religion. Now let us enquire how far the increaſe of knowledge accruing from experience, is likely to further theſe deſirable objects among the great family of mankind.

Not much need be ſaid concerning the improvements in the common arts of life in this view. Being almoſt all of them the offspring of neceſſity, they can ſcarcely do more than keep pace with the demands of that neceſſity. Such is the natural increaſe of the human ſpecies when not checked by unfavourable circumſtances, that there will be perpetual occaſion for the full employment of the human abilities to prevent the ſhare of good things already poſſeſſed by each individual from being diminiſhed. The utmoſt improvement of agriculture can only give wholeſome and palatable food to greater numbers than are now fed from the ſame extent of land: the like may be ſaid of all other branches of economics and manufactures, at leaſt in every country where already enough has been diſcovered to make life comfortable. Moſt countries in Europe might probably maintain a much larger population than they poſſeſs; but what has the ſum of population to do with the happineſs of the individuals which compoſe it? This has long ago in China and Japan reached its *maximum*, and in conſequences has puſhed the more eſſential arts of life to a degree of perfection much beyond what we ſee among ourſelves; but it ſeems to have been very far from meliorating the condition of the ſpecies.

A much more promiſing conſequence of increaſed knowledge, is the improvement to be expected from it in government, legiſlation, and all the contrivances by which a community are ſecured in the enjoyment of thoſe advantages which nature and induſtry beſtow. Here ſeems, indeed, to be a wide and almoſt boundleſs field for melioration; for old as the world is, how very few examples has it yet ſeen of civil inſtitutions, purely and fairly framed with a view to the production of the greateſt poſſible good! How difficult it would be to name a ſingle one in which partial intereſts have not, in many important points, taken the lead of general intereſts! But, in order to know what improvements may be expected in this matter, it will be neceſſary to conſider what errors have been owing to *ignorance*, and what to *ill intention*. The former may perhaps admit a cure; the latter hardly can, unleſs the majority become ſo enlightened concerning their intereſts, and ſo wiſe, ſteady, and unanimous in the purſuit of them, as to overcome all that reſiſtance which the poſſeſſors of undue advantages will always make to a change unfavourable to themſelves.

That ignorance on the part of rulers, in the true principles of legiſlation, police, and the other branches of government, has been, and is, the cauſe of much evil to nations, cannot be doubted. And as it muſt be, upon the whole, the intereſt of rulers to ſee their ſubjects flouriſhing and happy enough to be kept in good humour, there ſeems no reaſon to doubt, that in proportion as prejudices and falſe conceptions give way to the gradual progreſs of truth, many improvements will be made in theſe particulars which will materially better the ſtate of mankind. I make no queſtion but much has been done during the courſe of the preſent century, to amend the

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the diſtribution of private juſtice, to check the oppreſſion of the great, and to ſecure life and property to all the members of a ſtate, in almoſt every country in Europe. Induſtry has been more encouraged, trade freed from many impolitic ſhackles, puniſhments rendered leſs cruel, and, in general, a more juſt and liberal ſpirit of internal government has been introduced. The rule of a Frederick and a Catherine, deſpotic as the principles of both have been, cannot be denied to be much more lenient and better calculated to promote the public welfare, than that of their predeceſſors.

All this is very well as far as it goes. But ſince arbitrary rulers muſt ever have an intereſt nearer and dearer to them than the happineſs of their ſubjects, viz. that of their power, they will never willingly acquieſce in promoting the public improvement with reſpect to thoſe points on which this power is founded. And as great part of the worſt abuſes in corrupt governments are intimately connected with the maintenance of the ſovereign authority, it is vain to expect that they will ever be reformed till the people themſelves come to underſtand and purſue their own intereſts. But here is the great difficulty. How is it poſſible that the maſs of a nation ſhould ever, in the hands of their old maſters, become enlightened enough to comprehend their evils, and the remedies of them—ſhould be able peaceably to deliberate about them, and take proper ſteps for their relief—ſhould avoid the ſnares of crafty demagogues, and purſue ſteadily the right objects by the wiſeſt means; and, finally, amidſt the unjuſt oppoſition they would be ſure to meet with, ſhould preſerve their minds from that irritation which will in the end break out in acts of the moſt dreadful violence? Alas! have we not too well learned what a nation will do that riſes to revenge thoſe injuries which either wiſdom cannot, or ſelfiſhneſs will not, redreſs in a proper time and manner? But they ſhould have firſt been enlightened, ſay the friends of knowledge and liberty. How? when their meetings for inſtruction are prevented by the bayonet; when the preſs is ſhackled by penal reſtrictions; and when hired teachers tell the people that they have nothing to do with the laws but obey them? The melioration of mankind by means of political revolutions, is, indeed, a noble ſubject of ſpeculation; and I am far from aſſerting, that the hopes of patriots on this head are futile and viſionary; but, for my own part, I have only the *wiſh* left—the *confidence* is gone.

But are there not modes in which increaſed knowledge may more quietly and and gradually meliorate the condition of mankind? May we not expect much from improved ſyſtems of morality?—for, morals being in fact nothing elſe than ſuch a rule of life as will promote the greateſt degree of happineſs; and the art of living happily being as much an experimental art as any other, will it not be making a continual progreſs in human ſocieties, who can have no intereſt ſo dear to them as carrying it to perfection? This, undoubtedly, ſeems a plauſible deduction; but, I fear, an impartial ſurvey of hiſtory will not permit us to be very ſanguine in our expectations. Has it, in reality, appeared that either individuals or bodies of men, in proportion as they have advanced in thoſe branches of knowledge which adorn and elevate the ſpecies, have been more juſt, more temperate, more beneficent?

What are the great moral evils under which mankind labour? Are they not, with reſpect to ourſelves, the indulgence of our appetites and paſſions, and falſe eſtimates of happineſs, proceeding from vicious aſſociations—with reſpect to others, the preference we give to our own intereſts above that of the community?—And are not theſe propenſities interwoven into our very nature, and only to be controuled by a long courſe of diſcipline? Is the man of *knowledge*, to whom ſo many new ſources of enjoyment are opened, leſs likely to graſp with eagerneſs at the means of attaining thoſe enjoyments, than the illiterate and eaſily ſatisfied peaſant? Can luxury ever be ſeparated from refinement, avarice from commerce, or rapacity from power? It is granted, that a ſtrong and enlightened ſyſtem of government may check many of the *public* miſchiefs which would flow from theſe ſources; but how, without intolerable reſtraints upon freedom of action, ſhall it prevent the *private* ones? Look at our manufacturing towns, and try to ſeparate, even in idea, the vices and miſeries that overrun them, from the circumſtance of a vaſt population compoſed of artificers, who, if their wages are low, muſt employ their whole time in providing the neceſſaries of life; if high, will lie under temptations to exceſs, which they have no principles that can enable them to reſiſt. The almoſt inſuperable difficulties experienced in every plan for amending the ſtate of the yearly increaſing poor in great towns, ſufficiently evinces the intimate connexion between private calamity, and what has always appeared to conſtitute public proſperity.

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The new order of things which seemed opening upon Europe, afforded no prospect more flattering to the lovers of mankind, than that of a probable extinction of the wars which from the earliest records have never ceased to ravage the world. It was very plausibly argued, that since nothing was more demonstrable than the preponderance of evil which a war brought even upon the successful party, as soon as nations should become capable of pursuing, as well as discovering their true interests, the sword would no longer be resorted to for the decision of their differences. But the first consequence of the French Revolution has been a very extensive and most bloody war, entered into with as much eagerness and animosity by the several parties as any former one; and, in the mean time, three potentates have joined unmolested in a scheme of sharing between them one of the principal portions of Europe, and abolishing a rising liberty which had every plea of justice in its favour. Nor does it appear, that a temporary peace can be restored without leaving abundant seeds of future discord; or that even the greatest sufferers by the war, are likely to be cured of the fatal propensity to rush again into quarrels on the slightest occasions of ambition or contention. War is in so many ways the author of misery, and the obstacle of melioration, that unless somewhat decisive shall be effected for abolishing it from the ordinary course of human affairs, it may be affirmed, that *nothing* comparatively is done towards a better state of things. The propensity to national hostility has already withstood all the efforts of a religion apparently promulgated for the express purpose of restoring peace on earth. It did not, even when its influence was strongest, bestow the shortest breathing-time on mankind; and its ministers have long been, and are at the present day, some of the most active promoters of the horrid spirit of mutual enmity. The banner is consecrated at the altar before it is dipped in blood; and prayers are solemnly offered up in every church in Christendom for success in every act of public violence that the sovereign of each country shall please to engage in.

The spirit of commerce too, which so much distinguishes the present age, instead of binding the nations in a golden chain of mutual peace and friendship, seems only to have given additional motives for war. Each state aims at a monopoly, only to be established by an armed force; and the improvements of navigation have contracted the dimensions of the world so as not to allow space enough for the schemes of a merchant's counting-house. Further, the present system of trade can only be maintained by the slavery or subjugation of great numbers of mankind; and while the East and West Indies compose links in the chain of European commerce, cruelty and injustice must be the means by which they are made to hold together.

From these considerations, I fear, we have very insufficient grounds to suppose, that the desired melioration of the world upon *public* principles is as yet commenced. All that a comparison of this century with the last will allow us with certainty to infer, is greater lenity and regularity in the administration of government in some countries; more encouragement to the exertions of industry; and a desire in governors to participate in the improvements made by art and science, which has the good effect of inciting them to encourage the means of advancing useful knowledge, though often from narrow and selfish motives. If, in opposition to these advantages, be set the prodigious increase of standing armies; the vast accumulation of national debts and burthens; and the extinction of a spirit of independence in numbers of the middle and superior ranks of society, while the lowest are doomed to ceaseless toil in order to gain a mere subsistence, I question if the most sanguine friend of mankind can strike a fair balance which will give him much satisfaction.

But not to dwell entirely upon the dark side of the prospect, I shall state a few circumstances of *private* improvement, on which I think we may safely place some reliance.

It is impossible to doubt that, in all the more civilized parts of the world, superstition and bigotry, those bitter foes of human happiness, have lost much of their power; and that this has been owing to that progress of good sense and knowledge which may be expected to go on still further diminishing their influence. It is true, the connexion between old systems of belief and old claims of authority, may for a while maintain the struggle of falsehood and violence, against truth and equity; but I would fain hope that imposture and persecution have received their death wound in Europe, and will never again be able to produce the follies and miseries under which men so many ages groaned. Religious systems are still, indeed, full of error, and are little, if at all, mended in their principles; but the spirit of the times has been too potent for them, and doubt or indifference have effected what mere argument

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ment could not have done. Emancipation from the ſervile dread of ſupernatural evils, and from the burthenſome and degrading practices by which they were to be averted, is a gain in point of happineſs which cannot be too highly prized. It enters deep into the comfort of private life, and makes all the difference between a freeman and a ſlave. And that increaſed lenity in governments and liberality in individuals, which renders the profeſſion of a different religious faith from the eſtabliſhed one, no longer dangerous or degrading, is a moſt important advantage to all diſſidents.

The great diffuſion of knowledge, though perhaps of a ſuperficial kind, among ranks of people who formerly poſſeſſed ſcarcely the ſmalleſt portion of it, has certainly added much to the pleaſure and variety of life; and if it has tended to ſoften and humanize the manners, and introduced a greater love for ſedentary amuſements, and the purſuits of cultivated leiſure, I own I am one of thoſe who think this a good exchange againſt the rough vigour and rude ſimplicity of former ages. Nor can it eſcape any obſerver, that even the amuſive writings of the preſent day are almoſt invariably friendly to decency, humanity, generoſity, and all the finer and nobler feelings of the heart. And as a conſequence of the propagation of ſuch ſentiments, the virtues of charity, beneficence, and affability, were certainly never more conſpicuous. From theſe conſiderations I am not willing to accept the conceſſion of a very zealous believer in the progreſſion of the human race, the late Condorcet, who aſſerts, "that though much has been done for the glory of mankind, ſcarcely any thing has yet been done for its happineſs." It is true, that the continuance of deſtructive wars, and of the immenſe inequality of conditions, perpetuates a vaſt maſs of evils in ſociety; yet theſe evils, which at no period did not exiſt, are undoubtedly ſoftened by modern manners; and private life has in various reſpects been made happier to all ranks of people.

But I own that the very circumſtance of ſome improvement in theſe points, leads me to deſpair of thoſe radical and effectual meliorations which many expect from vigorous ſchemes of reform, conducted upon principles of general intereſt and public virtue. Our ſituation has too many advantages to be readily hazarded; and the exertions requiſite to maintain thoſe advantages too much occupy our minds to allow of the application of much time and attention to matters remotely concerning ourſelves. Our tempers, too, with the ſternneſs, have loſt the force, of the heroic ages; nor do I conceive that any conſiderable number of us would be capable of going through the rough work of a reformation when brought from theory to practice. If the inſtance of a neighbouring nation be brought to refute the notion of a neceſſary connexion between advancement in civilization and effeminacy of character; it may be urged, on the other hand, that the ſhocking calamities which have attended its revolutionary exertions will with certainty for a long time render its hiſtory more a warning than an example to other nations. Melioration, according to its warmeſt advocates, cannot be effected without overthrowing all uſurpations in governments, all impoſitions in religion, rooting up all prejudices, levelling all artificial diſtinctions, and equaliſing mankind ſo far as can be done conſiſtently with the fundamental principles of ſocial union. But where are the engines by which theſe mighty operations are to be brought about? The pulpit, the bar, the ſword, are already engaged in ſupport of exiſting inſtitutions; and the preſs, on which the chief reliance of reformers is placed, is at leaſt half bought by the ſame powerful bidders. Not a ſingle axiom on which the rights of man are founded, has been able to fix itſelf beyond the reach of aſſault. All is diſputed; and where argument fails, authority is called in to give ſuccour; while wit and eloquence fight indiſcriminately on either ſide.

I ſhall conclude with one more reflexion which forcibly preſſes upon me. All the proofs that have been adduced of the amended ſtate of mankind, and all that I have admitted as real or probable, relates only to Europe and her immediate connexions, and not even to the whole of that. But what a ſmall portion of the human race does this comprehend! The laſt accounts of China ſtate the population of that empire alone at upwards of 300 millions, of which ſum all Europe can only ſhow a trifling fraction. Who can with the leaſt probability ſuggeſt improvement in that ancient, vain and prejudiced people, who only know enough of us and our inſtitutions to ſuſpect and deſpiſe us? Who pretends to ſee leſs ferocity in the African, leſs pride in the Turk, leſs rapine in the Arab, leſs perfidy in the Indian, leſs cruelty in the Perſian? Alas! while we are overwhelmed at home with buſineſs enough to occupy reformation for centuries, all theſe vaſt regions have not as yet heard the word

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word found in their ears, and would probably ſhudder at the propoſal of any innovation as the direſt of crimes! The imagination can ſcarcely conceive that change which ſhould render our books, our knowledge, our opinions, familiar to theſe people. Nothing but entire conqueſt would ſeem anywiſe adequate to this effect; and what a Pandora's box does that word *conqueſt* compriſe! Better, ſurely, that the world ſhould remain in its preſent mixed and imperfect ſtate, than that an uniformity of good ſhould be aimed at by means which are themſelves the greateſt of evils!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

IN appretiating the general character of any body of men, it is equally abſurd and unjuſt to deſcribe it by traits which do not excluſively apply, or which may be equally pertinent to any other branch of the community: and no leſs ſo to impute to it practices with which individuals only are chargeable.

A writer in the Magazine, under the ſignature of G. W. has not, I think, been ſufficiently guarded in theſe reſpects in his remarks on the ſociety called Quakers: for altho' he ſays theſe remarks, "muſt not be accepted as individually applicable," he offers them as "the reſult of long, attentive, and commodious inſpection," and that "in various parts of this kingdom, and among very numerous ſocieties of *the Friends*,"—thence inferring their appropriate juſtice and accuracy.

The limits uſually allowed to an Eſſay of this kind do not admit of a diſcuſſion of all the ſubjects involved in thoſe remarks. I therefore mean to confine myſelf to ſuch as ſtruck me moſt forcibly on the peruſal.

He ſays, "I ſhall attempt to eſtimate the public character of theſe people under the threefold diviſion of peculiarities praiſeworthy, dubious, and reprehenſible."

As to the two firſt claſſes, it may be worthy of G. W's conſideration, whether, if his opinion of them under the firſt head, is "the reſult of long, attentive, and commodious inſpection," he ſhould have heſitated in admitting their ſingularity of dreſs to be more than a prudent "external diſtinction," and "a prominent exhibition of principles and character to the ocular obſervations of their countrymen." After a more than forty years intimate acquaintance with their principles and practices, I never knew that "the colour of cloth and the diſpoſal of buttons" were matters of peculiar ſcruple or ſerious regulation among them, excepting only ſuch advices as have been from time to time iſſued againſt the uſe of mourning habits, and following vain and expenſive faſhions—as to black, it is almoſt excluſively the livery of the clergy, and the glaring colours, as red, &c. that of the military orders: on which account the ſociety may have declined the uſe of them in favour of other colours. The avoidance of parade, expenſiveneſs and finery, at once vain and vicious, is the ſole object to which its recommendations on this head have reference: and of courſe ſuch parts of apparel as are more adapted to ornament than uſe, and to gratify that diſpoſition which induces the gay and inconſiderate to ſubmit to the capricious empire of faſhion, muſt experience its diſapprobation. As to the dreſſes in which the generality of this people now appear, it is thought they are nearly the ſame which were commonly worn by others, at their firſt appearance, excepting ſuch particulars wherein an improvement in real convenience was their inducement to alteration. If this be true, the peculiarity of their garb may be rather attributable to the verſatility of their countrymen than to them.*

That they have paid more "attention to certain forms of language in perſonal addreſs, dates, and ſuperſcriptions," is admitted. But I cannot as readily concede that the period is arrived when the plain rules of grammar and language are no longer ſacrificed to "ſuperſtitious reverence," and the moſt fulſome and unmeaning adulation. I can hardly think that G. W. on more ſerious conſideration, will think that the ſubſtitution of the ſingular for the plural number in addreſſing a ſingle perſon, or of the numerical names of the days and months in lieu of thoſe derived from the heathen mythology, really merit the cenſure he has expreſſed on that account. Or what proof is it of their diſloyalty and want of good ſenſe, that in their addreſſes to the king, whom they honour, they refrain from the common epithets of moſt ſacred—moſt excellent—moſt high—moſt mighty, &c. yet here G. W.'s cenſure would apply with equal reaſon.

* The late Dr. Franklin, on being told by a perſon with whom in earlier life he had been in the habits of intimacy, that his old acquaintance were ſorry to obſerve how often he had changed his political principles, replied, "Be aſſured, my dear Sir, they are miſtaken; I have kept on in the ſame ſtraight road; and when they, in croſſing it, have met me, they have ſuppoſed it to be me and not themſelves, that was going zig zag."

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I now proceed to the leſs "evaneſcent ſpecks" to which G. W. has excited the public attention as reprehenſible peculiarities in the ſociety. They are indeed far more worthy of comment, and (at leaſt of their own) ſerious inquiry: for "a ſtoical unconcern for the public good," under whatever circumſtances manifeſted, would, if it could be proved upon this or any other people, render them unworthy of ſuch commendation as he has beſtowed on the objects of his animadverſions; being indeed "utterly inconſiſtent with that ſympathy in the univerſal happineſs of our ſpecies which is enjoined by the goſpel."

But the people in queſtion probably differ widely from G. W. in their ideas of the real indications of ſuch a lamentable ſtate of mind. In what way, conſiſtent with their religious opinions reſpecting war, can they more effectually exert themſelves for the correction of "political corruptions and perturbations," than by carefully avoiding the cauſes, and maintaining againſt them the firm proteſt of a peaceable and unoffending example, with the "occaſional formality of verbal remonſtrance." If by "poſitive energy" he means ſuch exertions as aim at a general reformation of morals—the relief of general diſtreſs, or the univerſal happineſs of our ſpecies, he ſhould have ſhewn in which of thoſe particulars they have lagged behind their neighbours. Their perſevering endeavours for the abolition of the Slave-Trade, and the tyranny and cruelty attendant on and conſequent of it—the very conſiderable ſacrifices of intereſt, which many of their members have made on this account (ſome individuals to the amount of ſeveral thouſand pounds) and their continual attention to the rights and welfare of the Indian natives, in countries firſt ſettled by ſome of their anceſtors, furniſh ample proof that, as a body, they have not been remarkably deficient, at leaſt in ſome of the duties which directly tend to "produce an eſſential melioration of civil life."

But if by "poſitive energy" is meant an active co operation in the party politics which have lately ſo much agitated this nation, I muſt allow, that with the more ſerious part of the ſociety, it is a matter of ſincere regret that there is not yet more foundation for the charge; apprehenſive as they are, that under the pretenſions of party leaders, are but too often concealed the deſigns of ambition; and that the means adopted to obtain even deſirable ends are often inconſiſtent with the nobility of the object in view.

I feel leſs difficulty in acknowledging, that many individuals in the ſociety appear to be too "unremittingly occupied in the purſuit of worldly intereſt;" but that G. W.'s remark on this head applies more peculiarly to them than "to any men whatever" is, I apprehend, more eaſily aſſerted than determined.

In the advices publiſhed from time to time by the ſociety, there is hardly any ſpecies of evil againſt which its members have been more frequently and earneſtly cautioned, than this of worldly-mindedneſs; which implies that a ſenſe at leaſt of its turpitude remains among them. I do not however wiſh that any obſervations I am now making may leſſen the expoſure of a propenſity ſo oppoſed to Chriſtian benevolence, either in theſe or any other of its profeſſors; though when we conſider the vaſt expence of time and money conſequent on their attendance of their monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings, and the great dereliction of outward eaſe, and domeſtic comforts, which their miniſters manifeſt in their travels, I believe the charge of worldly-mindedneſs cannot be pre-eminently fixed on them.

Neither in adverting to the third peculiarity imputed to them as "reprehenſible" can I acquieſce in G. W.'s ſentiment, that the literary education of their youth is neglected; and that the liberal arts and ſciences which he enumerates are "almoſt if not altogether unknown among them."—Indeed, if his poſition be true, that "knowledge is the baſis of all virtue," it is not very probable that a people diſtinguiſhed for qualities, which he ſays, "richly merit not only the cordial teſtimony, but the univerſal imitation of mankind," can be uncommonly ignorant or neglectful of the means of acquiring it: and, from his extenſive acquaintance among them, I ſhould have ſuppoſed he might have met with a ſufficient number to have obviated his exception to the ſociety on that account. It is, however, probable, that even theſe do not in general apprehend with G. W. that extraordinary degrees of the knowledge he alludes to, and for which ſo few have adequate capacities, are really eſſential to human happineſs, and much leſs to "the renovation of our ſpecies." In this momentous concern, it is well known the ſociety in queſtion profeſs to believe, that a dependance on ſomething ſuperior to human wiſdom is indiſpenſibly neceſſary, and that to this all the acquirements of which the mind of man is capable, ought to be held in conſtant ſubſervience.

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The general care of the society in the education of their youth, and that all, even the children of the poorest among them, "may freely partake of learning, to fit them for the business of life in which they are likely to be employed," is a sufficient proof that knowledge really useful is by no means undervalued by them. And I question if, on impartial enquiry, there will be found in any religious society a greater proportion of members capable of reading and writing, or who have a more general knowledge of men and things, than in this.

As G. W. has not specified what those "doctrines of Christianity connected with its very essence" are, which he apprehends, will not bear the scrutinizing discussions of increasing knowledge, I can only say, that till they are stated, it can hardly be expected they will be abandoned, however "noxious," on insinuations which are not understood. But possibly, if opportunity for discussing them were afforded, it would appear that the tenets alluded to are not acknowledged by the society, and prove to be "only the issues of unfortunate inquiry" in the objector.

But be that as it may, as Christianity rightly embraced and fully submitted to, is the perfection of morality, both G.W. and the objects of his animadversions, would do well to bear in remembrance this sentiment of the poet:

> For modes of faith let angry zealots fight,
> His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

ATTICUS.

14th 12th Month, 1798.

P. S. I find G. Dyer (in his letter of the last month) has been induced in his P S. to quote an extract from a letter addressed to the society 'of the people called Quakers,' in 1793, signed Pacificus; wherein the 'most active and approved members of that society' are said to have lent money to government 'for the avowed purpose of active operation against the enemy;' at the same time others were disowned for carrying guns in their ships for defence only. I fully believe this not to have been the case. It is true, that persons, actual members of the society, have been concerned in loans; but these were generally such as had forsaken its testimonies in other respects; and a knowledge of what had been, induced the yearly meeting in 1790, on the prospect of a war, to issue the following advice, which I think effectually clears the body from the charge of countenancing war by loans.

"If any be concerned in fabricating or selling instruments of war, let them be treated with in love; and if by this unreclaimed, let them be further dealt with as those whom we cannot own. And we intreat, that when warlike preparations are making, friends be watchful lest any be drawn into loans, arming or letting out their ships or vessels, or otherwise promoting the destruction of the human species."

It may probably eventually spare your pages to say, that one, also a member, had a manufactory of arms, for which, though it long remained a deserved stigma, he was within these few years disowned In a society where birthright gives admission, unconverted brethren must be expected, and for a time borne with.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of a publication which has already admitted the subject; I beg leave to address the following lines to the Rev. Mr. Horsey of Northampton, persuaded that while inserting them you will deem yourself complying with the spirit of that gentleman's invitation as well as with the request of

Sir, your's respectfully,

DAVID SAVILE.

To the Rev. Mr. Horsey of Northampton.

REV. SIR,

IT was not to be expected that the article in the Missionary Magazine, relative to the dissolution of the Northampton Academy, would find an approver in you. But there are truths which however unwelcome to some, demand a general diffusion. The Academy is dissolved—I am well pleased with the event—and additionally pleased that my efforts were successful in hastening it. You complain of misrepresentation, and roundly affirm, what I did not expect, that you habitually recommended to the students a system in full coincidence with the will of the founder, and the design of the institution. Mr. Horsey, are you serious? What the will of the founder—what the design of the institution require, the public are not to learn. It is expressly stated that the students shall be instructed agreeably to the doctrines of the Assembly's Catechism. Whether the doctrines be true or false is not here the point in dispute. But we ask—is it ingenuous in a man to hold a situation which professes to inculcate them, while the heart is known utterly to disclaim them: From this

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charge you would retreat, and you have pointed to your shelter. You speak of the reputation you have long sustained. Do you wish us to believe that it has been what is commonly termed evangelical? To which of the saints will you turn for a testimonial? You next appeal to the students—proh pudor!!!—and appeal to them as the most, the *only* competent judges. What then do they affirm?—that you taught, and they received the doctrines of Calvinism? Calvinism was their scorn; yet, if in your labours so strangely unsuccessful, whence your long acquiescence, and your at last public approbation of them? But do you yourself believe the articles in question? and if not, how could you faithfully teach them? Since you have issued the challenge, I fear not to declare what to the unbiassed mind will furnish the needful conviction. Does the answer to the question in the Assembly's Catechism relative to the trinity, form any part of your faith? To me you dare not affirm it. Concerning Jesus—a heavenly voice has said, "let all the angels worship him."—*Angels* obey:—But I well remember the occasion when *you* exhorted, and not for the first time, your hearers to dissent from them. I sometimes addressed Jesus as the object of our worship, and by it incurred your marked reprehension. Am I not stating a fact? and is it not a fact according with the previously formed ideas of your character, held by the serious part not only of the town, but of the county of Northampton? A Lindsey in one connection, and a Belsham your own predecessor in another, renouncing their situations, when a change of opinion made it impossible conscientiously to retain them, have afforded an example not unworthy to be followed. We respect the rare integrity that can thus part with emolument, even while we enter our protest against the principles of those gentlemen by whom, in the present case, such integrity has been honourably displayed. I regret you have been so exceedingly imprudent as to call for this disclosure; but shall console myself, if the smart it produces be the happy means of bringing you to genuine and public repentance. For a series of years, awful thought! you have been sending forth men who have diminished and contaminated many a once flourishing congregation. But against you, this, it seems, can involve no reflection. What! does the fruit discover nothing of the tree, or the streams give us no presumption of the nature of the fountain? Strange surely it were, that a Priestley should train up determined Calvinists, and a Jonathan Edwards fill New England with Socinians! Yet if, as pretended, the principles of Coward's trust, have been by you inculcated on the students, I have supposed a case which has been long and sadly realized in the late Academy at Northampton. You speak of a wounded reputation; have *you* laid yourself open to no censure on this head respecting me?—I forbear, and anxious to convince you that I have affirmed nothing which I should shrink from avowing, I comply with the intimation you give, and sign myself DAVID SAVILE.

London, Jan. 10. 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY inserting the following paper in your Magazine for the next month, you will oblige many of your readers.

W. O. MANNING.

New College, Manchester. Dec. 22.

IN consequence of an article, which appeared in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, respecting the late Academy at Northampton, we the undersigned, who have all been lately or formerly students in that seminary, voluntarily step forward to bear our public testimony to the fidelity of our theological tutor, against the unfounded and malicious insinuations to which he has personally replied. This we do by stating the following facts: That Dr. Doddridge's printed lectures were the text books. It is well known that Dr. Doddridge was a gentleman intimate with Mr. Coward as a friend, and that his sentiments were such as he (Coward) cordially approved. His lectures were the books prescribed by the trustees, for the very purpose of directing the conduct of the tutor, and ensuring conformity to the will of the testator. These were invariably used. That those doctrines, which are most particularly distinguishing of the Calvinistic system, were so far from being withheld or opposed in a clandestine manner, that they were fully stated, and frequently introduced by Mr. Horsey, (as many of us perfectly recollect) as doctrines in which Mr. Coward's will required us to be well instructed. While this statement sufficiently confutes the base insinuations contained in the Missionary Magazine, we may at the same time further declare, that our tutor did nothing to *compel* us to *be* Calvinists, or to *pretend* that we were so if we

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were not. That he appeared to *abhor* giving a *bias* to the mind of the enquirer, and strongly recommended *strict* and *impartial* examination of all the different schemes of christian doctrine, (which were fairly laid before us, with the arguments in support of each, and the difficulties with which each was encumbered) urging us to ask direction of the Father of Lights, and thus to form our own creed according to our best judgment. Those of us who have not been of sufficient standing in the house, to receive lectures on the doctrines of Christianity, testify, that our theological tutor never attempted to bias our minds in the smallest degree in favour of any religious sentiments, but always encouraged us to hold ourselves in suspense, till in the character of enquirers, such subjects came properly before us.

Thus we state to the public what we presume is sufficient evidence, both of the *faithfulness*, and *impartiality*, of Mr. Horsey's conduct, in a manner which we suppose must be satisfactory; and we have a right to be believed, as we have no attachment to nor interest in Mr. H—, but what a virtuous gratitude inspires.

With this impression we do more; and having borne the testimony of truth, which every honest man owes, we embrace this opportunity of conveying our individual and united thanks to Mr. Horsey, not only for the advantages which we enjoyed while under his care, from the ability and impartiality displayed in every lecture he delivered, but also for the friendly and affectionate disposition which he uniformly manifested towards us.

To you then, Reverend Sir, we thus publicly address ourselves, with hearts deeply sensible of the obligations which you have conferred upon us.—To you many if not all of us can truly say we are indebted for whatever knowledge we possess on theological subjects:—you first opened our minds to perceive the beauty of truth, you animated us to pursue it with ardor—you inspired us with an unconquerable attachment to it.—With a steady hand you have conducted us amongst the mazes of controversy; and content with pointing out to us the various paths which different individuals, or bodies of men, had trodden, and exhibiting a clear and distinct view of the difficulties and advantages of each, you used no art, no authority, which might obstruct the exercise of that freedom which God permits to all; you left it to the honesty of our own minds to adopt that faith which we should believe to be the faith of the New Testament, acceptable to God, and conducting to holiness and happiness. Your friendly admonitions have prevented, in many instances, our entering upon the paths of folly, (to those of vice we hope we never were inclined) and in others your authoritative rebuke has recalled us from them. Your paternal care has sheltered us from danger; has extricated us from difficulties: and justice requires of us to declare, that we have uniformly found you acting towards us, not merely in the official character of a tutor, but in that of a sincere friend, and an affectionate father. Animated with corresponding sentiments, it is with the utmost indignation that we see an anonymous scribbler attacking the man whom we have been accustomed to love and revere; though at the same time we are assured that his malignity can have no other effect than to render him odious to every thinking mind. Yet we are not in the least surprised at finding you the subject of injury and insult, being aware that integrity and uprightness are insufficient to protect any one from them; since the purity and holiness of our great master, could neither stop the mouth of the slanderer, nor hinder the crucifixion of the Lord of Glory. We trust, therefore, that should all men revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you under the plea of attachment to that master who, himself the subject of calumny, has instructed his best followers and servants to expect a similar treatment, you will not let these move you, but possessing a good conscience toward God, look forward to that time when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest, and every one shall be judged according to his works, whether they have been good or whether they have been evil.

Believing that the facts which we have stated, are more than sufficient to repel the attack of your unprincipled assailant, returning you our sincere and affectionate acknowledgements for the services you have rendered us, and commending you to the protection and favour of the God of all Grace and Consolation, we subscribe ourselves,

Reverend Sir,
Your obliged and affectionate,
humble servants,

T. O. WARWIC, M. D.—*Rotherham.*
O. TOMALIN—*Manchester.*
W. LAMPORT—*Poole.*

S. LUCAS

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S. LUCAS—*Morley.*
S. PARKER—*Ipſwich.*
J. LUCCOCK—*Morley.*
W. YOUATT—*Kingſton.*
J. LANE—*Hinckley.*
R. BOWDEN—*Darwen.*
D. WASHBOURN—*Wellingborough.*
W. JOHNS—*Totneſs.*
T. BROADBENT ———
J. DEWHURST—*Old Ford.*
J. HAWKES—*Congleton.*
S. TAYLOR—*Manchester.*
G. CASE—*Shrewſbury.*
W. THOMAS—*Cheſter.*
W. T. PROCTER—*Northampton.*
W. O. MANNING—*Manchester.*
J. ROSS—*Glaſgow.*
J. L. TOMS—*Ditto.*
J. RAMSBOTTOM—*Ealand.*
D. DAVIS—*Glaſgow.*
L. CARPENTER—*Ditto.*
J. BALL—*Manchester.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE has lately been publiſhed by a German divine an account of the ſtate of religious toleration in Ruſſia, which appears to me not only to contain ſome curious matter of fact, but to afford important matter for reflexion alſo. With your permiſſion I will make both theſe the ſubject of a letter.

For three centuries paſt it has been the practice of the Ruſſian ſovereigns to indulge ſtrangers in the free enjoyment of their religious worſhip; and under the name of ſtrangers appear to have been included thoſe numerous tribes or nations which have been adopted into the Ruſſian empire by ſubmiſſion or conqueſt. This policy has probably been derived from the Turks and other eaſtern nations; and it has, in later reigns, been enforced by the neceſſity of inviting ſtrangers in order to carry into effect the great plans of civilization and improvement, which have been tranſmitted from one ſovereign to another. The "Account" in queſtion was drawn up in the time of the late empreſs Catharine, whoſe *managing* ſpirit reduced this, like every other public concern, into a ſyſtem. The following are its eſſential points. All religions are tolerated in Ruſſia. Chriſtian of every denomination, Jew, Mahometan, Pagan, may each worſhip his God, or Gods, in the way his father has done before him. Neither is there any thing like a religious teſt for admiſſion to public offices. The firſt perſons in the civil and military departments are Greek, Roman-catholic, Lutheran, Calviniſt, &c. as it may happen. The ſovereign's choice is a ſufficient qualification; nothing exiſts to controul it. Yet there is a national church; ſtrongly marked by its privileges, and perfectly ſecured againſt that dread of all churches, innovation. In the firſt place, though the different ſectaries may change at pleaſure from one church to another, yet the true native Ruſſian muſt inviolably adhere to the religion in which he is born, the Greek: any change in him is apoſtaſy; and foreign eccleſiaſtics are forbidden to receive a Ruſſian into their communities. Nay, if a foreigner once conforms to the eſtabliſhed religion, he is fixed in it for ever. If a foreigner's children, in defect of a miniſter of his own perſuaſion, chance to receive baptiſm from a Greek prieſt, they muſt likewiſe ever remain members of the national church. Moreover, in marriages between a Ruſſian and a foreigner, the offspring, without a very particular diſpenſation from court, muſt be brought up in the Greek faith. The marriage ceremony, even of ſtrangers, muſt always be performed according to the Ruſſian ritual; but this, indeed, impoſes no ſubſequent obligation on the parties, or their children.

Such is the plan philoſophical deſpotiſm has formed for the management of religion in a great empire; and I doubt not there are many who will admire it as an extraordinary effort both of liberality and of good policy. It may ſeem to unite in the happieſt manner the ſupport of a national church with a regard to the rights of conſcience in thoſe who have been educated in a different communion; and may be thought equally to guard againſt the evils of innovation, and thoſe of a forced uniformity. For myſelf, however, I cannot but conſider it as a remarkable inſtance of the impudence of power—of the propenſity of mortals elevated by ſtation above their fellow-creatures, to aſſume the prerogative of dictating to them in their moſt important concerns. The ſpirit of the preceding regulations is this—"All religions are equal—equally true, or equally falſe. It is uſeful to the ſovereign to have a prevailing one under his ſpecial influence and protection; yet it is not worth while to quarrel with ſtrangers, or deprive the ſtate of their ſervices, for the ſake of uniformity. Subjects, however, are to be taught, that the choice of religion

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gion does not belong to them, but to their master. They are to follow authority in that, as in any other matter of civil regulation; and it would be punishable presumption in them to decide for themselves, as if *they* had any concern in the conclusion. A person *may be* of any religion he is commanded to be—he may bring his soul to submit as well as his body; and no duty can be supposed to supercede that of absolute submission to the sovereign. This manner of considering the subject is, in fact, a greater affront to the human understanding, than the power assumed by a Spanish inquisition. The latter founds all its authority upon the supposition that what it maintains is exclusively the *truth*, and truth of the highest importance to mankind; and it affects to make *conviction* the basis of that uniformity of belief and practice which it compels. It equally, indeed, with the other denies the right of private judgment; but it is on the plea that the matter has already been judged by the only competent tribunal; and it will not permit reasons of state or local circumstances to sway the decision of points not amenable to civil jurisdiction. The Russian scheme is evidently formed upon political considerations; but it is accommodated only to a nation, the great body of which are stupid barbarians. It proves that despots, with all the free-thinking they may possess, are only half-philosophers. They would gladly enjoy all the benefit which can arise from the mental energies of their slaves, without taking off their shackles when acting for themselves. But to reduce the mind to such a state of discipline is beyond their power. It will not be limited in its exertions. It will not expand itself freely upon topics of comparatively small consequence, and pass over those of the greatest. While the native Russians are to be mere hewers of wood, and drawers of water, they may perhaps be made to continue to worship pictures bought at their *god shops*, and fast and pray just as their priests bid them. But if the noble plan is really pursued of reclaiming a great people from barbarism, and placing them on a level with the most enlightened nations of Europe, they must be allowed at least as much liberty as the strangers who come to teach them, and not have their religion chosen for them like a footman's livery, or a soldier's regimentals. How mean and barbarous is this policy, as well as every other scheme for restraining free enquiry, compared with the simple transatlantic plan of leaving religion, like other matters of individual concern, to the care of individuals themselves, secure that it can never injure the peace of a well-regulated state, as long as the state abstains from interposing in its differences.

N. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A View of the Herring Fishery, extracted from the Evidences before a Committee of the House of Commons, 1797 and 1798.

NORWAY.

THE fishery begins in the middle of June, and continues to December. The fish taken in large nets within the rocks, bays, and creeks, with which the coast abound, and with the help of boats which cost from 10s. to 3l. only, worked by two to six men. The herrings all salted or pickled with Portugal salt, at 9s. or French salt, at 7s. per bushel. Their barrels cost only 16s. per last of 12 barrels. Price of the best herrings 22s. to 24s. second sort 14 to 16s. third sort 3 to 10s. per barrel. Exports from Bergen annually about 30,000 barrels, chiefly consumed in Denmark and the Baltic. No bounties.

GOTTENBURGH.

Here is carried on the largest herring fishery in the world. Two to 4000 barrels caught in one draught of the seine, a net about 12 fathoms deep, and 150 long, worked by 16 men, and hove in by winches. Net costs 60 to 70l. sterling.

Boats carrying 1 to 200 barrels, with two or three men, and which cost 50 to 100l. transport the fish, when cured, along the coast. The fishery commences the 1st November, and continues till the frost stops it. Neither bounty nor drawback. Salt pays a duty of 15s. per ton. One barrel of salt cures 3½ of herrings. The cost of salt is 3l. per ton, and of barrels 2s. each. Herrings for home consumption pay a duty of 9d. per barrel. Annual quantity salted or pickled about 300,000 barrels; one-fourth consumed at home, the rest in the Baltic, Ireland, and the West Indies. Price about 8s. 6d. per barrel. Fifty thousand casks of oil, of 8000 tons, are yearly extracted from about a million of barrels of fish, two gallons to a barrel. Oil worth from 16l. to 23l. per ton; pays a duty of 15s. for home, and 20s. per ton for export.

Merchants from Gottenburgh offer to contract for millions of barrels, if want-

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ed, for the West Indies. The annual consumption of the British islands computed to be about 250,000 barrels; four times greater than our average export to them.

ISLE OF MAN.

Three hundred and forty-three boats have of late years paid custom, but some evade: seven or eight men in a boat; and 40 to 50 fishing smacks buy and cure and carry the fish away, as well as great quantities in bulk, to a market, chiefly to Liverpool. These smacks carry five men each, and many others attend to buy. The boats are from 12 to 22 tons. Fishery begins at Midsummer, and ends in October. Export for four years previous to 1791, was 7,390 barrels of white or pickled herrings to Great Britain, and 12,272 barrels of red herrings; and 27,525 red herrings to the Mediterranean. Bounty 1s. per barrel for home, and for export, 2s. 8d. white, and 1s. 9d. red. Cured with Liverpool salt. Fishermen payed by shares. Value of smacks from 100l. to 500l. of boats, 80 to 100s.

This fishery is now in a declining state, from unsuccessful seasons and because of the war, which prevents their export to the Streights.

IRELAND.

Bounty 10s. per ton for 80 tons, and 4s. per barrel for white herrings packed, and 1s. 3d. in bulk. Premiums, 80 guineas for the first, 60 guineas for second, 40 for third, and 20 guineas for fourth successful vessel; besides other encouragements from towns, &c. In 1793, bounty was received by 42 vessels, of 2848 tons and 543 men, and on 16,099 barrels; some quantity of fish caught besides. The fishery is carried on along shore; each vessel has two boats, with nets, to supply her cargo. Two seasons, 25th October, for three months; and also 1st of March. In 1785, when bounty was granted upon tonnage only, without any specific obligations as to the curing of fish, &c. export was 35,414 barrels. In 1794, only 1390 barrels. Annual import of Swedish herrings, 23,693 barrels, paying a duty of 9d. per barrel.

LIVERPOOL.

Employed, in 1797, 27 sail of fishing smacks in the Autumn, and 61 in the Winter fisheries, to buy and not to catch herrings, chiefly from the boats on the N. W. coast of Scotland, and in the Firth of Forth, Wales, and Isle of Man. These smacks are of 50 or 60 tons, worth 500 and 600l. and carry nine men. Export increased, from 1794, only 7410 barrels to 27,387 barrels, in 1797, for the West Indies chiefly, the increase owing to our conquests of the French West India islands.

SCOTLAND.

Three busses employed in the N. W. Fisheries for three months, carrying 12 to 15 men, and three boats, with nets to fish in the locks, to compleat the cargo of the buss, which is only a floating storehouse, cost 800l. with nets and outfit. Bounties allowed 20s. per ton, and 4s. per barrel, to the amount of 21½ barrels per ton, and 1s. per barrel for the remainder. These busses are chiefly from Greenock; but there are some from the remotest Highlands, and in the Orkneys. The society, instituted a few years since, for promoting the Scotch Fishery in the Highlands, have expended near 40,000l. in this object, and established three or four new settlements. In 1753, when the bounty was first given, there were only eight vessels, which caught 519 barrels. In 1796, an increase of 292 vessels, of 14,218 tons, 3,328 men, and 53,875 barrels of herrings.

Barrels.

In 1793—316 vessels produced 67,203
In 1794—315 - - only 33,485

In 1795, 30,000 barrels were exported to the West Indies, and 37,000 barrels to Ireland.

The Fishery in the Firth of Forth was very inconsiderable till 1794, since which the busses flocking here, and boats from all the eastern coast of Scotland, the catch in 1796 was 132,000 barrels by the boat fishery. It appears, that on a medium of the last three years, ending 5th of January, 1798, there were annually cleared out from all the parts of Scotland, without the tonnage-bounty, 736 vessels or boats, measuring 23,348 tons, manned with 2,366 men, laden with 195,149 bushels of salt, and 45,755 barrels, besides a great many empty barrels, &c. That of these 557 were either decked or of 15 tons and upwards, and 147 carried out nets. One hundred and fifty thousand barrels may be computed to be the annual produce of the boat fishery, beside fresh fish sold. Encouragements, are the allowance to fish-curers to take salt duty free; a bounty of 2s. per barrel in the taking of herrings by boats not belonging to busses; and a bounty of 2s. 8d. for the export of white herrings. Wages on board the buss: master 50l. mate 45l. Cooper 45l. three boatmen 38l. and three skunkmen 30l. three new hands 25l. and a boy 15 to 1.8. per month; beside premiums, amounting to

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to 28l. for refuse, and 14l. for half cargo. Price of herrings from 20 to 25s. per barrel. One and a half bushel, or 84lb. salt required for each barrel packed for the West Indies; Portugal salt 4l. per ton; barrels cost from 4 to 5s. each. Season for fishing, November and December.

Yarmouth has now nothing to do with the white herring fishery, having made the experiment and failed: but with Lowestoff, considered as the principal place for red herrings in the world; 30 or 40 years ago, the export has amounted to 70,000 barrels, chiefly up the streights; and 3 or 400 vessels have been employed. In 1792, about 10,000 barrels might be exported; none of signification since. In 1798, only about 34 boats, and 30 cobles, from the coast of Yorkshire employed; the whole catch about 12,000 barrels for home consumption: price of 1st sort, 45s. 2d sort, 30s. and 3d sort, 20s. per barrel. This is the only deep sea fishery in the kingdom, and which is therefore the best nursery for seamen. The boats carry 11 and 12 men, and are worth, with their appurtenances, 100l. Their fishery is throughout the stormy months of October and November, from Yarmouth to the Channel. Bounty 20s. per ton, and 1s. per barrel; for export 1s. 9d. Dover and Hastings, &c. employ about 20 boats: smaller herrings redded for the home consumption, but never for export. The war is a deadly blow to this fishery, which is only upheld by the bounty.

Yarmouth, Jan. 11, 1799.

For the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING for some years paid considerable attention to subjects connected with the police of this country, I transmit you a glossary of the principal terms now used in the *thieving world*; persuaded that the publishing it in your extensively circulated Magazine would be serviceable to the public in general; and particularly useful in the examination and detection of thieves, to gentlemen in the commission of the peace, resiting at a distance from the metropolis. I remain, Sir, with respect,

A CONSTANT READER.

PRIGS—Thieves.
Files or *Knuckles*—Pickpockets.
Lifts—Shop lifters.
House breaking—*Milling of Kens*
Public-house for Thieves—*A Flash Ken.*
A Lob full of Glibbs—A box full of ribbons.
A Rum Beak—A good Justice.
A Queer Beak—A bad Justice.
A Scribing Gloak to the Beak—A Clerk to a Justice.
A Horney—A Constable.
A Scout—A Watchman.
A Quod Cull, and a *Dubb Cull*—A Gaoler and a Turnkey
A Rift in—A Bridewell.
A Craping Cull—A Hangman.
A Sneak for Chinks or Feeders—A Thief for Tankards or Spoons.
Nix in whidding—Don't speak.
Tip us your fain—Give us your hand.
A Cooping Cull—A Horse jockey.
Passing Queer Blunt, or *Smashing*—Passing bad Money.
Scamping on the Panny—Going on the Highway to rob.
Fencing of Prads—Selling of Horses.
A Brace of Pops, or *Barking Irons*—A Pair of Pistols.
To Glee the Rattler—To notice a Coach on the Road.
Mill the Cull to his long lib—Kill the Man you rob.
Mill the rattling Gloke—Kill the Coachman.
Piking to Beak—Going to the Justice.
Piking to Quod—Going to Prison.
Tip me rum Darbies—Give me a light Pair of Fetters
The Bustrop Johns me—The Thieftaker knows me.
I have received my Patter—I have had my Trial.
I am down for my Scrag—I am to be hanged.
I am to be legg'd—I am to be transported.
I napt the Flog at the Tumbler—I was whipt at the Cart's Tail.
A Dark Glim—A Dark-lanthorn.
Our Fence is grabbed—Our receiver of Stolen Goods is apprehended.
Let us pike to the Start—Let us go to London.
Let us pike to the Spell—Let us go to the Play.
'Tis a rum Darby, and Oliver shows—It is a good Night, and the Moon shines,
Douse the Glimms—Put out the Candles.
Mill his Nob—Break his Head.
Chive his Mumms—Cut his Face.
My Homoney is in Quod—My Wife is in Gaol.
Tip me your Chive—Give me your Knife.
He kaps, he bufs, he mounts—Synonimous terms for he swears falsely.
I am very feedy—I am very poor.
Napping a Peter—Cutting a Trunk from a Carriage.
Drawing a Reader with Bank Screens—Stealing a Pocket-book with Bank-notes.

Drawing

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Drawing a Thimble—Stealing a Watch from the Side or Fob.

Pikeing acroſs the Herring Pond—Going to Botany Bay.

The Swag is ſafely planted with the Fence—The Property is taken to the Receiver's Houſe.

He has Split or turned Snitch againſt all his Palls—He has turned evidence againſt all his Companions.

Starring the Glaze—Cutting Shop-windows.

"Non ex fulgore fumum, ſed ex
Fumo dare lucem."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the channel of your very valuable miſcellany, to favour your numerous readers with a brief ſketch of the controverſy reſpecting the antivenereal property of Nitrous Acid, and other analogous ſubſtances, which have within theſe few years been introduced in public as well as private practice; and upon the ſucceſs of which, we might ſay with Terence, "Quot homines tot ſententiæ."

It is not my intention to enter very minutely into the ſubject of this debate; but the intereſt of the public is too deeply concerned to allow of its being lightly paſſed over; the deciſion of this queſtion is of the utmoſt importance, and cannot be ſcrutiniſed with more attention than it deſerves; it is alone from a ſenſe of profeſſional duty, I venture to ſtate what at preſent appears to me to be the reſult of all the obſervations which have been made by thoſe practitioners who have ſo laudably and zealouſly purſued the enquiry.

It is now more than five years ago, that Mr. William Scott, of Bombay, propoſed to cure the Lues Venerea, by ſubſtituting the acid of nitre *inſtead* of mercury. The principles upon which he introduced this remedy, and the unqualified terms in which he recommended its uſe, inclined various medical practitioners in Europe and America to make an experimental enquiry into its merits. Several gentlemen of rank and reputation in their profeſſion, have taken a more than ordinary degree of pains to examine this ſubject: among whom I particularly name Dr. Rollo, of Woolwich; Dr. Beddoes, of Clifton; and Mr. Blair of London. Although a cloud of witneſſes have teſtified the good effects of the oxygenated medicines in ſome ſtates of the Lues Venerea, it is diſputed by men of unimpeached character, ſkill, and probity, whether they may be juſtifiably depended on *alone*, eſpecially in the more advanced ſtages of this inſidious complaint. The following is, I believe, a juſt account of the controverſy, as it has been impartially repreſented by Mr. Blair. This gentleman, with much ability and candour, has brought into a luminous point of view, all the exiſting facts, both for and againſt the new mode of treatment. (See the firſt of his Eſſays on the Venereal Diſeaſe). Upon the whole he ſtates, that the generality of the cures adduced in favour of the acids, &c. are not ſuch as an impartial obſerver would ſelect as *the moſt unequivocal*: It is therefore to be doubted, he thinks, whether the cures ought to be admitted as finally concluſive.

Again, a great number of perſons treated by Dr. Girdleſtone of Yarmouth, Mr. Benjamin Bell of Edinburgh, and other eminent practitioners (not to mention his own patients at the Lock Hoſpital and Finſbury Diſpenſary), experienced *an actual increaſe of the venereal ſymptoms*, during the careful exhibition of theſe remedies: from hence he infers, with much plauſibility on his ſide, that the ſucceſsful trials alledged by Dr. Rollo and Dr. Beddoes, are probably fallacious. Dr. Rollo has given the reſult of more than 150 caſes and experiments, conducted by the Surgeons of the Royal Artillery Hoſpital; and is decidedly of opinion, that the new remedies *are more ſafe and certain than mercury*, in every ſtage of this diſeaſe. Dr. Beddoes, with his uſual induſtry, has likewiſe collected a large body of evidence from different parts of the kingdom, which he conceives will go a great way toward eſtabliſhing the efficacy of theſe remedies (particularly the acid of nitre), both in primary and ſecondary ſymptoms of ſyphilis; to this collection I have contributed my mite. This ingenious phyſician has alſo announced, that he is on the eve of publiſhing another collection of caſes, ſtill better calculated to prove his former ſuggeſtions, beyond all reaſonable controverſy.

Amidſt all the uncertainty in which the ſubject is involved, I am happy to learn (by a late advertiſement) that Mr. Blair ſtill perſeveres in his deſign of accumulating *additional* evidence, from private as well as public ſources; and I cannot doubt but the ſubject will be fully elucidated by his unremitting enquiries.

Before I conclude, allow me to make a few obſervations in anſwer to your correſpondent N. at Briſtol, of laſt month, on the ſubject of the propriety of *adminiſtering vomits in caſes of ſuſpended animation*. If, with all his chemical kn-

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ledge of the properties of the different gaſes (but particularly that of oxygen) he cannot comprehend the exiſtence of a fact admitted by all enlightened philoſophers of the preſent day, viz. that ſubſtances, ſuch as the oxydes of mercury, zinc, &c. do contain oxygenous matter in ſolution, and that by a chemical proceſs which takes place in the ſtomach, and which is admirably calculated to excite our admiration and anſwer our deſigns, do readily impart this vivifying principle to ſtimulate the vital organs, it is not for me to ſpend that time in anſwering ſuch ſuperficial queries, which require only a ſlight knowledge of philoſophical chemiſtry to ſolve, and which might be more uſefully employed in the exerciſe of my profeſſional duties. I recommend to his attention the following celebrated Italian proverb, "A cauſa perla parole aſſai."

Ely Place, Holborn, Your much obliged,
January 12, 1799. CHS. BROWN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Obſerve in your very valuable Magazine for November laſt, a doubt expreſſed with reſpect to the propriety of the word "hitch," as we find it in the following line, in all the editions of Pope hitherto printed:

"Slides into verſe and hitches in a rhyme"*—with an emendation ſuggeſted of the word "edge," as a properer term than "hitch;" ſo that the line to be correctly written, ſhould run thus:

"Slides into verſe, and *edges into* rhyme," &c.

With all due deference however to the learned emendator, whoſe accuracy and acumen in reſearches of this nature are very generally and gratefully acknowledged and admired, and whoſe productions in ſacred and profane criticiſm have rendered a laſting ſervice to the cauſe of piety and general literature, I cannot help, in this particular inſtance, calling in queſtion the juſtneſs of this or indeed of any other verbal alteration as neceſſary to be adopted in the verſe alluded to.

I ſhall briefly explain the reaſons why I think myſelf warranted to retain the reading as it now ſtands. To form a proper and determinate judgment on the ſubject, the paſſage, I preſume, ſhould be taken in connexion with the ſcope and context.

"Peace is my dear delight, not Fleury's more—
But touch me—and no miniſter ſo ſore;
Who e'er offends, at ſome unlucky time
Slides into verſe and hitches in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the ſad burden of ſome merry ſong.

So ſang the Engliſh poet, with a ſtrength and ſpirit, a familiar eaſe, a grace, a beautiful abruptneſs, ſcarcely, if at all, inferior to the glorious object of his imitation.

The driſt of the paſſage will appear, I think, ſufficiently obvious, and we ſhall hardly miſtake the poet's meaning, if, adopting the definition of the word in queſtion preciſely as given by Dr. Johnſon and Mr. WAKEFIELD himſelf*, we conceive the CAUSE to be put here for the EFFECT, by a common figure of rhetoric, viz. "HITCHES in a rhyme," for "STUMBLES in a rhyme," &c. This or ſomething like it, the poet muſt certainly have had his mind, from his touching next on the RIDICULE CONSEQUENT TO SUCH A SITUATION;—or rather, to expreſs my ſentiments freely, the "SACRED TO RIDICULE his whole life long," &c. may be conſidered as a further and even complete elucidation of this conſtruction of the paſſage.

I am greatly miſtaken if one of our moſt elegant and graceful writers, whoſe ſuperior taſte and judgment no perſon will call in queſtion, is not exactly of the ſame opinion as myſelf, with reſpect to the figurative ſenſe and acceptation in which the word is here uſed. According to Mr. MELMOTH,† there is not only a pertinency, but even a peculiar aptneſs, a curious felicity in the phraſe;—obviouſly, I ſhould think, underſtanding the word "hitch" in the extenſive ſenſe above mentioned.

I have no particular fault to find with "edge," as ſubſtituted for "hitch," provided the line were to run "edges *in a* rhyme," and not "edges *into* rhyme," &c.; unleſs that in poetry, the change of *only a ſyllable* or *two* ſometimes *produces a very unpleaſant ſenſation on the ear*, and *affects the harmony* of the *numbers!* Of this, however, poets themſelves are probably the beſt judges—This ſame unpleaſant ſenſation is not a little increaſed, by the word "into" occurring twice in the ſame line, according to Mr. WAKEFIELD's correction—and which may be juſtly objected

*Pope's Imitations of Horace, book ii. ſat. 1. ve. 77.

* "TO HITCH." To *catch*, to move by jerks. Johnſon.

Hitch is uſed in the northern counties, for getting into a place *ſideways*, with difficulty and contrivance.—In many parts of England, it is cuſtomary to ſay, that "one ſubſtance *hitches* on another," meaning, that it *catches on the edges*, or *protuberances*, of another. Mr. WAKEFIELD.

† See the Letters of Sir Thomas Fitzoſborne.

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objected to, (if I may venture to diſſent in opinion from ſo great an authority) as not being in the manner of Pope.

I am unable to diſcover clearly the real import of "edges INTO rhyme;" it appears, however, to differ conſiderably from that light and ſportive idea which a STUMBLE and a FALL, eſpecially in the *rhyming part* of a poet's buſineſs, (after SLIDING into it with all the eaſy freedom and fancy of one who miſtakes the illuſions of vanity for the inſpiration of the muſe), expreſſes with ſuch peculiar and eminent propriety: this whimſical and ludicrous idea, which conſtitutes, it ſhould ſeem, the principal beauty of the verſe, and in which the eſſence and pointedneſs of its humour conſiſts, is, by the ſubſtitution of the two words above mentioned, completely ſet aſide and done away.

Many words which have become obſolete in ſome parts of the country, are retained in others. This I conceive to be more particularly the caſe with reſpect to the word "hitch." I ſcarcely remember to have met with it any where, in common uſe, at any ſubſequent period of my life; but think I recollect perfectly well, even now, its being familiarly uſed at a ſchool, (in Kingſwood Foreſt, about three miles from the city of Briſtol) where I reſided many years ago. The inhabitants of that diſtrict, as a late writer in the Monthly Magazine obſerves, "ſpeak a language that is peculiar to themſelves, and perfectly unintelligible to a ſtranger."

Should any of your intelligent correſpondents, who may have conſidered this very curious paſſage more attentively than I have, be diſſatisfied with the above mentioned explanation of it, it is to be hoped they will communicate, through the channel of your uſeful Magazine, any further information leading to the more perfect knowledge of a word, which, according to his own confeſſion, exerciſed the penetration even of Dr. Johnſon—Or if any of your numerous provincial readers can ſuggeſt any novel or various acceptation of which the word "hitch" is ſuſceptible, their communications will no doubt be entitled to reſpectful notice, as they may ſerve to throw ſome additional light on the ſubject.

ARTHUR KERSHAW.

Hoxton, January 15.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT ſeems to be your chief concern to render your Magazine uſeful; perhaps, therefore, you will do me the favour to inſert a *hint*. One great *deſideratum* with young ſtudents of hiſtory is, the means of eaſily and immediately connecting the geography of the ancient and modern world. This might be effected by maps printed with ink of different colour. On common charts we ſee the boundaries of diſtinct countries ſhaded with various colours; and nothing further would be neceſſary to avoid the confuſion ariſing from the interſection of independent and unconnected lines of demarcation. The names of the principal towns might be diſtinguiſhed in like manner. Such maps would not require a very expenſive execution, as they would be mere links to connect ſuperior atlaſſes of both kinds: they would be ſingularly uſeful in elementary and ſchool-compilations.—*Mem.* Ought not our gazetteers for general uſe to include the *ancient* names of places?

Alſo a *query* ſubmitted to your *legal* correſpondents, but intereſting to all political philoſophers: "*Do the annals of our criminal juriſprudence contain any inſtance of a conviction and* EXECUTION *for* MURDER *by* DUEL, *where the party has behaved according to the generally received maxims of honour?*" Should no inſtance occur, how ſtriking a proof will it be of the inefficacy of *laws* oppoſed to *manners!!!* Yours, &c.

December 1798. H. C. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DOUBT not but from the impartiality you have diſcovered, you will be ready to contribute towards the expoſing of impoſture and the defence of an injured body of men, by inſerting the following:

There is a man, who ſtyles himſelf the Rev. DAVID RIVERS, who has publiſhed a pamphlet full of the groſſeſt abuſe of the proteſtant diſſenters. The piece is too contemptible in itſelf to deſerve notice: But it has been raiſed into ſome degree of importance by the account given of it in ſome party-publications. Be ſo good as to inform your numerous readers, that this Rev. DAVID RIVERS is not, and never was acknowledged by the body of

 miniſters,

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miniſters, or by any regular diſſenting miniſter, having never been educated or ordained to the miniſtry among them. He had, indeed, aſſumed the office of a preacher, as any other man might do, but he met with no encouragement, and therefore has taken the method of abuſing diſſenters (not an uncommon one), to recommend himſelf to their avowed enemies.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A PROTESTANT DISSENTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer the following queſtion to your literary correſpondents as a ſubject for their diſcuſſion—

Whether the uſual mode in writing of prefixing a capital initial letter to ſubſtantive nouns ſhould be generally adopted?

E. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been in the habit of conſidering it as a maxim, that falling bodies take a direction perpendicular to the horizon, I was conſiderably ſurpriſed on obſerving the reſult of ſome experiments by M. GULIELMINE, as ſtated by LALANDE, in the Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for 1797, and communicated in your laſt number, (page 328), in which it is aſſerted, that bodies fell eight lines and a half to the eaſt of the plumb-line, from a height of 247 feet.

The name of LALANDE almoſt induces me to ſuſpect that I am miſtaken; yet the diffidence excited by his extended and juſtly-acquired celebrity, will not juſtify the renunciation of a principle ſo important, without the ſuperior authority of conviction.

Falling bodies are generally underſtood to be acted upon, and to have their motion determined by, gravity only. This force acting upon bodies, impels them towards the center of gravity; and, if no other cauſe be combined with it, will determine them towards that point by the ſhorteſt way; that is, on right lines. A right line from the circumference to the center muſt be perpendicular to the horizon, unleſs it be demonſtrated that gravity and the earth have different centers: and hence it ſeems pretty clearly deducible that bodies, in their deſcent to the earth, move in perpendicular lines.

If, in the experiments of M. GULIELMINE, the falling bodies were found eight lines and a half to the eaſt of the plumb-line, I ſhould ſuppoſe either that the point at which their deſcent commenced did not accurately coincide with the upper end of the plumb-line, or that the plumb-line itſelf was not perpendicular; or, laſtly, that ſome ſecondary cauſe muſt have intervened to give the line of their deſcent a diverging from the plumb-line. In the latter caſe, it will be worth inquiring, what that ſecondary cauſe is? If falling bodies do not deſcribe perpendicular lines, how can it be demonſtrated that plumb-lines will ſtand perpendicular?

How does the fact of bodies falling to the *eaſt* of the plumb-line, if admitted, prove the motion of the earth? as LALANDE aſſerts. If they had fallen to the *weſt*, the inference would be more natural; but even in that caſe, it would demand a very critical inveſtigation, before it could be conſiſtently denominated a proof.

Having ſtated the caſe with its difficulties, allow me to ſolicit the attention of your philoſophical readers to the ſubject; and in the confidence of their ſcience, candour, and readineſs to oblige, to expect that ſatisfactory information which will highly gratify, Sir, your occaſional correſpondent, and humble ſervant,

Bath, Dec. 12, 1798. T. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU were certainly perfectly right in inſerting, in your Magazine, Mr. Horſey's letter, reſpecting the diſſolution of the Northampton academy. The manner in which public truſts are diſcharged, is undoubtedly a proper ſubject of public inveſtigation. But though Mr. Horſey may have ſufficiently vindicated his own conduct, the whole buſineſs relative to the diſſolution of the Northampton academy, and Mr. Coward's truſt, ſeems not yet to have been ſatisfactorily explained. Another buſineſs, in which the Diſſenters are concerned, and which requires ſome public inveſtigation, is the diſtribution of the *regium donum*. It is a ſingular and curious circumſtance, that the perſon who is the principal, if not the ſole diſtributor of the *regium donum*, though a diſſenting miniſter, and miniſter of a congregation in London, is not now a member of the general body of

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of diſſenting miniſters of London and Weſtminſter, and would not be ſuffered to be preſent at any of their meetings. The buſineſs of the *regium donum* certainly requires ſome public explanation; and no men are more intereſted in this than the perſons who have been employed in the diſtribution, if they have diſcharged the truſt with integrity and honour.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
A PROTESTANT DISSENTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TRUST you will readily admit, that in eſtimating the importance of any plan for the relief of the poor, its influence on their feelings and character deſerve at leaſt as much conſideration as the immediate relief afforded them; for if the mode in which charity is adminiſtered tends to create a mean and ſervile diſpoſition in the objects of it, the evil done may frequently be of much greater magnitude than the benefits ariſing from a palliation of the diſtreſſes of poverty, becauſe the latter are generally temporary, and ſometimes work their own cure by rouſing the ſufferer to greater exertion, whereas the diſpoſition juſt mentioned is permanent in its effects, and the ſource of half the villanies that diſgrace ſociety. This is a point which ought to be maturely conſidered in forming the arrangements of every plan intended for the relief of the indigent. "There is a ſpirit of independence to be found in the walks of humble life, which would rather ſubmit to great difficulties than rely too much on the bounty of others. This is a diſpoſition which it is the duty of every well regulated community to cheriſh and cultivate; ſince (referring to moral conſiderations only) there is not a more powerful ſtimulus to the exertion of honeſt induſtry, nor any better preſervative from that deſponding ſtate of mind, which aggravates the unavoidable ills of poverty, by indolence."

Theſe obſervations are taken from the addreſs of a ſociety for ſupplying the poor with meat-ſoup during the winter ſeaſon; an inſtitution founded on ſuch judicious principles, and the utility of which ſoon became ſo apparent, that two other ſocieties of the ſame kind were afterwards formed, and it is much to be wiſhed the example was more generally followed in our large manufacturing country towns. The ſociety is eſtabliſhed in the principal manufacturing quarter of the metropolis, and during the laſt winter contributed very largely to the daily ſupport of numerous families of the induſtrious and indigent. It was conſidered as a fair calculation, that during the delivery of the ſoup, which did not commence till the 16th of January, and terminated the 28th of March, the ſociety at an expence of 424l. 5s. 6d. provided more than 200,000 meals of a palatable and wholeſome food for the poor. The ſoup is not delivered gratis, which would be liable to much abuſe, and be inconſiſtent with the principles on which the ſociety is formed, but *ſold* at one penny per quart, and though it coſt the ſociety leſs than two-pence per quart, it will be eaſily conceived that it was much better than thoſe who were ſupplied with it could have prepared for themſelves for three-pence.

The conſtant ſuperintendance of ſome of the ſubſcribers, during the making and ſerving, enſures the good qualities of the materials, and prevents all abuſes; and if among any of the poor prejudices have heretofore exiſted againſt this kind of food, experience in the preſent inſtance has completely removed them, ſo that in addition to the immediate benefit derived, it may be the means of introducing this excellent and economical method of cooking more generally into their families. The hopes which were at firſt formed of the ſucceſs of the ſociety, were realized during the laſt ſeaſon beyond expectation, which enabled it to recommence the delivery of the ſoup on the 4th inſtant, with much better accommodations, and a fair proſpect of being a permanent inſtitution.

Dec. 17th, 1798. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH I cannot anſwer very ſatisfactorily the enquiry of your correſpondent MUNNOO, reſpecting the origin of hat-making, I will venture to recommend to his conſideration, the former part of the article HAT in the Engliſh Encyclopædia, where the practice of wearing hats is ſtated to have commenced in the weſtern parts of Europe, about the year 1400; and where it is obſerved on the authority of F. Daniel, "that when Charles II. made his public entry into Rouen, in 1449, he had on a *hat* lined with red velvet, and ſurmounted with a plume or tuft of feathers." Suppoſing hats to have been, allowing only for their variations in ſhape, what they are now,

I con-

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I conceive their manufacture muſt have depended almoſt wholly on manual ingenuity, and not on the application of any particular *machine*.

To his enquiry after a ſuitable addition to h[illegible] kitchen library," I flatter myſelf I can recommend a work of ſome importance. I mean, Sir, "*The Cheap Repoſitory*," in 3 vols. publiſhed by Mr. RIVINGTON, which of itſelf, with a Bible and Prayer-book, would form a library in miniature, capable of effecting every religious and moral purpoſe.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.
W. H.

P. S. I am a lineal deſcendant on the female ſide of the PRESIDENT BRADSHAW, and have taken ſome pains to procure materials for a genuine account of that repudiated character; but as his deſcendants have found it neceſſary to ſhrink, as much as poſſible, from obſervation, as every trace of him is effaced from the public records of the country, I find it too difficult a taſk, not to ſolicit, through the medium of your valuable miſcellany, ſuch hints on the ſubject as your correſpondents may be enabled to communicate.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a proper ſupplement to the ſtatement you inſerted in your laſt Number, page 429, you will poſſibly oblige me with admitting the following, being a moſt remarkable epoch in the funding annals:

	Millions	*Millions*
Stock before the war	226½	Int. and Ann. 9
Added ſince	225	ditto ditto
	451½	
Bank Stock,	11½	
*Value of the different annuities,	23	
Total	486	millions already funded.

It may deſerve the attention of your readers, that as the ratio on income is eſtimated to produce only ten millions, recourſe muſt be had to loans or ſome other device, for the reſt of the ſupplies wanted in the year, which, by the paſt expenditure may be calculated at 15 to 20 millions more. It muſt diminiſh the cheerfulneſs with which the public may be diſpoſed to bear a tax of a tenth on income, that ſo large a deficiency muſt be ſuperadded by ſome other heavy burden. The obſervations on the Tax on Income, page 407, contain ſo much good ſenſe and ſolid argument, that they appear highly deſerving an attentive conſideration.

I may trouble you ſhortly with ſome notice of what Mr. Pitt lately dropt, that loans only ſerve to raiſe the intereſt of money, and to depreciate the funds, tending to ſhew that thoſe conſequences follow from borrowing at a nominally low intereſt, and giving in return a large capital.

Y. Z.

* Erratum, page 429, read long annuities, average 6s. 6d. inſtead of 6l. 6s.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING Societies are of ſuch ſignal utility in promoting the general ſpread of literature and uſeful knowledge, that every rational attempt to introduce them into places where they are not yet known, to improve their rules, or to correct the abuſes to which from various cauſes they are liable, deſerves attention and encouragement. Several valuable eſſays for this purpoſe have appeared already in your truly liberal miſcellany; but as the ſubject is highly important, and by no means exhauſted,—and as yours is now the only periodical work wherein every topic intereſting to the public, can be fairly and candidly diſcuſſed, I truſt you will readily conſent to allot a few pages for the reception of ſuch further remarks upon it as your correſpondents may have to communicate.—In your laſt number, p. 332, a lively, ſenſible writer has with great juſtice and truth aſſerted, that theſe valuable inſtitutions "have been univerſally ſet on foot by the friends of liberal diſcuſſion, who have ever ſhowed themſelves ſuperior to the narrowneſs of party, and readily voted for books on both ſides of every queſtion." But now (he complains) "they are artfully gotten into other hands, and perverted to the ſupport of a particular ſet of opinions." This indeed is an evil of great magnitude; almoſt general; and loudly calls for effectual redreſs. There are but few reading ſocieties in the kingdom which cannot produce inſtances of ſacerdotal craft and bigotry, equal at leaſt to thoſe which *Indagator* has related. Now this is the more alarming, as it is well known that the clergy as a body, uſually take their *cue* from the will or caprice of the higher powers, and almoſt conſider themſelves bound in conſcience to act as their tools or co-operators. If then we find

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them branding all free liberal discussion as factious; and rejecting every book which contains sentiments contrary to the ruling system, we have great reason to fear that our liberty is expiring, and the dark night of monkish ignorance and barbarism once more approaching. For it deserves particular notice that the popish clergy and officers of the holy inquisition, adopted this very method to support their absurd, impious superstition: every opinion they disliked was damned, and every book suppressed which had not their imprimatur. Heresy, sedition, innovation, the danger of the church, atheism, &c. &c. were as much the alarm-bells formerly as at present, and were rung in pretty much the same changes. Our ancestors nobly despised this jargon, and at the hazard of their lives laid the foundation of that beautiful edifice, which has since become the residence of science, arts, and liberty. Little did they imagine that posterity, after enjoying the glorious, diffusive effects of their magnanimity so long, would so far lose their virtue as to connive at, if not approve those measures which must infallibly overturn this fabric, and subject them once more to the ignoble caprice of clerical authority.

It would perhaps be difficult to contrive a plan for collecting the various instances of bigotry and narrowness of spirit, which the clerical managers or their agents have practised in the selection or expulsion of books for our reading societies; otherwise such a collection would be useful, in many important respects. Most of our best books upon the subject of civil and religious liberty are included in the "*Index Expurgat.*" and their places are supplied with the flimsy writings of apostate patriots, aspiring priests, or the canting tribe of vital-christianity-men, whose mountain-like faith enables them to believe that the religion of the merciful Jesus tolerates the spreading of discord, war, and misery throughout the world.

But though experience has proved that the indiscriminate admission of members into our reading societies, has greatly perverted the main design of their institution, yet as this is partly owing to some defect in the rules, and partly to the conduct of the friends to liberal discussion, who have too often given up their authority, and retired in disgust; it seems possible to redress the evils complained of, without having recourse to those restrictions which *Indagator* proposes, and which in their turn would be charged with narrowness and illiberality. The experiment however is now trying, and as yet with success, by two reading societies which have been founded in consequence of the letters upon the subject which have appeared in your Magazine. These societies rejecting the usual practice of appointing a standing, annual Committee, chuse a new one every three months, composed of four or more of the members as their names stand in the subscription book, and as this list is varying continually by the admission of new members; it is highly probable the same four persons can never be together more than once upon the committee. 2. It is a standing rule that when any book upon a controversial subject, or which happens to occasion a controversy is admitted, that at least one answer shall also be admitted; and if the committee refuse this, any member may order the answer by his own authority. 3. Books admitted, are not to be retained or expelled without the consent of 3-4ths of the whole body of subscribers at a general meeting. 4. Every seven years, each member may propose at a general meeting to have a book expelled, upon which occasion the librarian shall inspect his book to find out which of the members have read the book proposed, and they shall ballot whether it shall be rejected or otherwise. These rules have as yet prevented any evil consequences arising from party spirit; and are transcribed in hopes they might deserve the notice of other Societies, as well as the free discussion of your readers.

Your's, LIBERTAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR report of the proceedings of the national institute of France, and your retrospect of French literature, are valuable articles, which are rendered peculiarly interesting by the late astonishing changes in the state of that country. The thoughtful observer will trace with anxious curiosity the conduct and improvement of a people so metamorphosed. I have frequently made inquiries respecting the present state of *Christianity* among them,—but was never satisfactorily answered. Has recollection of the tyranny and superstition of their *old church* produced the same effect on the bulk of the people as the contemplation of it did upon their philosophers? Is the number of French protestants increased since the revolution? or are they generally gone over to deism? Have any considerable

attempts

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attempts been made to promote free enquiry with reſpect to *religion*, and to propagate the knowledge of pure Chriſtianity? If any of your correſpondents will favor the public with intelligence in anſwer to ſuch queſtions, I doubt not that the public will be gratified. It will be peculiarly acceptable to V. W.

Dec. 27.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would be acceptable to many of your readers, if you could give them any information relative to a ſociety of Jeſuits which met at Avignon about nine years ſince; a ſociety, which Mirabeau, in his "*Hiſtory of the Illuminees*," conjectured had ſome dark political ſchemes in agitation. Rumour aſſerts, that many princes of Europe were connected with them, that their ſchemes are involved in almoſt impenetrable obſcurity. Perhaps the Abbe BARUEL, who, if I am informed right, is the only perſon in England who poſſeſſes the work of Mirabeau, before alluded to, may be able to inform you more of their deſigns than he deems prudent to do, eſpecially as he aſſerts that moſt of the prevailing infidelity in Europe ariſes from the ſuppreſſion of the order of the Jeſuits. I am, Sir, your's, SCRUTATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the channel of your liberal and moſt valuable miſcellany, to make a few obſervations upon the following paſſage in Dr. Robertſon's "*Hiſtory of America*," lately publiſhed. After enumerating ſeveral inſtances of the addreſs and ambition of the coloniſts in the northern provinces, the hiſtorian goes on:

"Theſe were followed by an indication ſtill leſs ambiguous of the aſpiring ſpirit prevalent among the people of the Maſſachuſetts. Under every form of government the right of *coining money* has been conſidered as a prerogative peculiar to ſovereignty, and which no ſubordinate member of a ſtate is entitled to claim. Regardleſs of this eſtabliſhed maxim, the general court ordered a coinage of ſilver money at Boſton, ſtamped with the name of the colony, and a tree, as an apt ſymbol of its progreſſive vigour. Even this *uſurpation* paſſed without notice."

From the above paſſage, it ſeems to be the opinion of Dr. Robertſon, that the people of the Maſſachuſetts aſſumed this "peculiar prerogative of ſovereignty," in defiance of, or at leaſt in oppoſition to the royal authority. But it ought to be particularly noticed, that the firſt coinage was made in the year 1652. Inſtead therefore of aſcribing this meaſure to "the aſpiring ſpirit" of the people of Maſſachuſetts, the Doctor might juſtly have ſaid, that the coloniſts being nearly deſerted at this time by the rulers at home, on account of the civil wars, and the various forms of government which afterwards followed, were obliged to coin money from abſolute neceſſity. The following extract from the Memoirs of the late truly patriotic Thomas Hollis, will prove this to have been the principal, if not the only cauſe, and conſequently point out the miſtake which Dr. Robertſon has inadvertently fallen into.

"Sir Thomas Temple, brother to Sir William Temple, reſided ſeveral years in New England during the interregnum. After the reſtoration when he returned to England, the king ſent for him, and diſcourſed with him on the ſtate of affairs in the Maſſachuſetts, and diſcovered great warmth againſt that colony. Among other things, he ſaid they had invaded his prerogative by coining money. Sir Thomas, who was a real friend to the colony, told his majeſty that the coloniſts had but little acquaintance with law, and that they thought it no crime to make money for their own uſe. In the courſe of the converſation, Sir Thomas took ſome of the money out of his pocket, and preſented it to the king. On one ſide of the coin was a pine-tree, of that kind which is thick and buſhy at the top. Charles aſked what tree that was? Sir Thomas informed him it was the royal oak, which preſerved his majeſty's life. This account of the matter brought the king into good humour, and diſpoſed him to hear what Sir Thomas had to ſay in their favour—calling them a "parcel of honeſt dogs."

The jocular turn which Sir Thomas gave to the ſtory, was evidently calculated to amuſe the monarch in his own way, and had the deſired effect, in diſpoſing him to hear with good humour that juſt defence of the colonies which Sir Thomas was ſo well qualified to make. We find he pleaded that the coloniſts thought it no crime to make money for their own uſe—at a time too when the confuſions in the mother country prevented them from receiving thoſe occaſional ſupplies of coin which were abſolutely neceſſary for common circulation. Such an uncommon exigency required an uncommon expedient; and this will account for the proceedings of the people of Maſſachuſetts in a much more rational manner than Dr. Robertſon has done: for it is highly improbable that they ſhould aſpire after independence at a time

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time when their hiſtorians repreſent them as few in number, diſcordant, and ſcarely able to defend themſelves againſt their ſavage enemies.

A writer of ſuch diſtinguiſhed talents as the late Dr. Robertſon, will always enjoy the good opinion and confidence of his readers: his miſtakes, therefore, will be of more conſequence, and deſerving of being amended. That our eloquent hiſtorian is under a miſtake, though, no doubt an inadvertent one, in the preſent inſtance, is next to certain; nor will his candid readers be diſpleaſed with any reſpectful attempt to ſet this miſtake in a clear light. It may be added too, as ſome kind of proof in this caſe, that, during the late unhappy American war, when the whole tribe of hireling ſcribblers and aſpiring prieſts were, with "profligate induſtry," ranſacking every dirty corner to diſcover and accumulate charges againſt the coloniſts, in order to ſtimulate the credulous John Bull to bleed freely, the coinage buſineſs was never, to the beſt of my recollection, enumerated in the black catalogue of their high crimes and miſdemeanors. Your conſtant reader,

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your entertaining and uſeful Magazine for September laſt, Nauticus writes ſenſibly upon ſea ſickneſs. In addition, however, I ſhould place, as the firſt and greateſt of all preventives, the acquiring the habit of being able to walk and ſtand upright, without reeling to and fro: for it is my opinion, and I ſpeak from experience in my own perſon, that the continual reeling motion of the body is the real cauſe of ſea ſickneſs.

In people of delicate conſtitutions, as there is a chance of being ſick before the habit of walking upright is acquired (in ſhort voyages in particular) I would recommend lying in bed with the eyes for the moſt part ſhut. Another circumſtance is, that in the intervals of vomiting, ſmall draughts only of ſea water, or, in preference, an infuſion of camomile or ginger ſhould be taken. As a further confirmation of the truth of the above opinion, it may be proper to conclude, by adding, that any motion long continued, whether in a boat on freſh water, or on dry land, is liable to induce the ſame kind of ſickneſs. I am, Sir, your's, &c. I. A.

Nov. 5, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXPENDITURE is a tolerably fair criterion of individual means: the annuitant is expected to live more humbly than the capitaliſt of equal income: the father of many children more humbly than the father of fewer children: the profeſſional man, whoſe reſources are perſonal, than he who has a buſineſs, or machinery, or a farm to bequeath to his ſucceſſors. Society eſtimates with tacit equity theſe relative circumſtances, and purſues with efficient diſapprobation, both the miſer and ſpendthrift. The taxation of income confounds all theſe diſtinctions: it extorts from the proprietor of ſhort annuities as much as from the proprietor of an equal income in perpetual ſtock: from the profeſſional man as much as from the manufacturer of equal earnings. On the miſer, whom it is the intereſt of the ſtate to encourage, it bears very hard; on the ſpendthrift, whom it is the intereſt of the ſtate to diſcourage, it bears very ſoft.

If income be made a criterion of taxation, the ſcale of contribution ſhould riſe in arithmetical as that of income does in geometrical proportion: elſe the burden of preſſure will fall very heavily on men of ſmall incomes, and very lightly on men of large incomes, which would be flagrant injuſtice.

Thus, if £200 yearly pays 5 per cent.
400 ——— 7½ per cent.
800 ——— 10 per cent,
1600 ——— 12½ per cent.
3200 ——— 15 per cent.
And ſo on.

This is ſo manifeſt, as to be always acted upon in the aſſeſſment of the numerous claſſes.

But all tax on income muſt be attended with a vexatious inquiſition, inconvenient, if not fatal to commerce, with an annual mutability of expenſive aſcertainment, and highly favourable to fraud in the collectors; and with a ſubornation of perjury oppreſſive preciſely to the virtuous and meritorious. Ten per cent. may be the firſt demand, but all taxation is progreſſive; a ſimilar requiſition in Holland has been extended to 37 per cent. on the capital, and has deſtroyed all motive to induſtry, by convincing every one of the impoſſibility of getting forward.

When taxes are univerſal, and affect all the members of a community, the intereſt to throw them off becomes univerſal alſo. Such taxes are moſt likely to ſtimulate violent means of riddance. It was againſt a poll-tax that Walter Tyler provok-

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provoked the people of England, and againſt a rent-tax that Wilhelm Tell provoked the people of Switzerland to riſe, by an aſſault on the tax-gatherers. Such taxes have, therefore, the further demerit of inſecurity: the bow-ſtring of taxation is leaſt apt to ſnap when compoſed of many threads.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 276.)

Journal of a Tour through almoſt every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carliſle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of diſtinction, for the purpoſe of collecting authentic information relative to the ſtate of the poor. The Journal compriſes an account of the general appearance of the country, of the ſoil, ſurface, buildings, &c. with obſervations agricultural, commercial, &c.

NOVEMBER 4, went from Monmouth to Treſtray, in Monmouthſhire, 13 miles. The ſoil of this diſtrict is generally a dryiſh gravelly loam, the ſurface very hilly, but the country extremely pleaſant, and the road good; pieces of wood-land on the ſides of hills; farms and fields ſmall; neat cottages here and there; fruit in abundance. I frequently ſaw 60 or 80 buſhels of apples lying in heaps previous to their being made into cyder: many of theſe apples are redſtreaks. Beſides the regular orchards, apple and pear trees are often planted on hedges, and their fruit drops into the road, of which the proprietor ſeem very careleſs. The farmers here plough much with oxen, and theſe animals are often yoked to a plough along with horſes, ſometimes three or four horſes and two or more oxen in one draught; they are buſy ſowing wheat on three or four bout ridges. The narrowneſs of theſe ridges is, in my opinion, a great diſadvantage; nor is that ſyſtem at all neceſſary in ſuch land, where no water can hurt it; and even where it is ſubject to that inconvenience, water-furrows cut in the hollow parts would effectually ſcreen it, at leaſt, as well as ſmall ridges. In this day's journey I miſtook the road a little, and therefore was under the neceſſity of croſſing the country a few miles along by roads in order to reach the place I wanted to be at. The villages and places I was directed to enquire for, have all Welſh names, and the cottagers and farmers moſtly ſpeaking in that language, I found ſome difficulty in obtaining proper directions. This part of the country produces a good deal of corn and turnips, but the latter are ſown broad-caſt, very thin, ſeem unhoed, and are bad crops. Treſtray is a ſmall ſtraggling village, where there is an iron forge belonging to —— Harford, eſq. of Briſtol. —— Jones, eſq. has an elegant ſeat in this neighbourhood.

November 5. Treſtray to Abergavenny in Monmouthſhire, ſeven miles. The country as before deſcribed, except in the quantity of fruit which is leſs here. The method of ploughing as mentioned in yeſterday's journal. I to-day obſerved a farmer ſowing wheat near Abergavenny; a yoke of eight oxen were drawing one plough, which were attended by two men, one to drive the cattle, and the other to manage the plough; another yoke of eight oxen were drove up and down the ridges after ploughing, in order to ſadden or compreſs the earth; an unneceſſary operation. The farmer valued theſe oxen at 11l. each, one with another; their motion was extremely ſlow, and conſequently little work was done in a day. In the ſame field one man was ſowing wheat, and another harrowing with three horſes, while the maſter ſat on horſeback directing the ſeveral operations of this poſſe. This field had grown clover one year; the ſoil a fine and rather light loam. Thus here are five men, ſixteen oxen, and three horſes, doing what in Cumberland or Norfolk would be done to equal perfection, and almoſt in as little time by one man and two horſes. I in vain endeavoured to laugh or reaſon this farmer out of his abſurd ſyſtem; cuſtom and prejudice had taken too deep root in his mind. Abergavenny is an ordinary built market town, containing about 2500 inhabitants, and is a place of no trade nor manufacture. Farms in the vicinity are generally ſmall, about 40l. to 50l. a year; rent 10s. to 3l. 10s. per acre. The town ſtands on a level, but ſeveral hills ſurround it at a ſmall diſtance, ſome of which are covered with the ſmaller ſorts of wood.

November 7. I went from Abergavenny to Hereford, 24 miles, in this part of my tour I came in ſight of Glamorganſhire, and was nearly touching Brecknockſhire, both of which ſeem rather mountainous or hilly. About fourteen or fifteen miles the country is very hilly, and the road, which in general is good, paſſes along narrow vallies. The ſoil is rather light and gravelly; fields ſmall; hedges planted with thorn and hazel, but moſt of the latter: corn of all ſorts raiſed in great quantities, but the ground does not

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not ſeem to produce weighty crops. The hills are many of them planted with hazel and other ſmall ſorts of wood; ſmall farm-houſes and cottages appear on the hill-ſides, and the whole has very much the caſt of ſome of the weſtern parts of Cumberland, only in the latter place there are not thoſe large orchards to be ſeen which here preſent themſelves at every turn.—In the other diſtrict of this day's journey the ſcene changes: the ſurface is level, ſoil contains much clay, and is very fertile in the production of grain. Monmouthſhire ſeems to poſſeſs plenty of fine tranſparent brooks; a good air; dry ſoil; and naturally produces fern. Here are alſo much wood, and a great many fruit-trees: the face of the country is extremely uneven, and in ſome places mountainous: both pariſhes and churches are ſmall. Sheep are of various ſorts, but rather ſmall than otherwiſe; cattle large, and pretty well made. Corn ſeems the farmers' principal dependence; they are now buſied in ſowing wheat, the ridges for which are generally no more than four times about: turnips are alſo cultivated; they are ſown broad-caſt, and never afterwards touched, and conſequently the crops are very poor. Hereford ſtands in a fine, level, fertile country; is a clean, open, well-built, and pleaſant town, containing about 7,500 inhabitants: the river Wye paſſes cloſe to it. This town carries on no manufacture of conſequence, nor does it ſeem to have much trade: many of its ſtreets are ſpacious, and the houſes well built. I ſpent the Sunday afternoon in walking down the ſide of the river Wye to Holm Lacey, five miles. Holm Lacey is a ſeat of the Duke of Norfolk, who has a very large eſtate here. The houſe is ſmall, but beautifully ſituated in a pleaſant and large park; and in the neighbourhood of ſeveral other fine ſeats and parks. The vale formed by the river is exquiſitely beautiful, and very fertile. A great quantity of large timber grows in his Grace's parks, and other grounds; but this country, in general, is very woody, and contains an immenſe number of fruit-trees. The Duke has got two fine elks in one of his parks. All the country round Hereford, ſo far as I have ſeen, is pleaſant, the ſoil a fertile loam, and produces much wheat and other grain. The river ſometimes overflows its banks, and does damage.

November 11, went from Hereford to Preſteign, in Radnorſhire, 23 miles—A fruitful and pleaſant country; the ſoil a clayey loam, and produces much wheat and other grain. This is about the middle of the wheat ſeed-time, and the farmers are buſily employed in that buſineſs; they plough with three or four horſes; but I obſerved two ploughs going in one field in a ſingular manner; they were each drawn by three horſes, and had each *one* man only attending them. This ingenious farmer, although he had no notion of yoking two horſes a-breaſt, contrived to fix wheels to the plough in ſuch a way that after being placed in the furrow at every turn, it will go regularly of itſelf, and the ploughman has nothing more to do than guide the horſes. By that means the expence of a driver is ſaved; however, the improvement can only be adopted where there are few ſtones, and on level, looſe ground. The ſurface is pretty level, till I come near Wales, where a hilly country again commences: moſt of thoſe hills are beautifully covered with wood. Farms along this diſtrict appear pretty large, and the ſoil productive. The turnip culture, however, is moſt wretched; the crops are never thinned nor hoed, and are bad in the extreme.—Here I ſaw ſeveral ſmall fields of hops. The produce of the orchards is what many of the farmers chiefly depend on for the payment of their rents: in this day's journey I met with more fruit ground than I had ſeen in any other diſtrict; and the crops of apples and pears ſeem to have been pretty good this year. The people are now pulling them and making cyder and perry, which operation is very ſimple. The fruit is firſt laid in heaps a few days, then maſhed or bruiſed with a large ſtone turned by a horſe; it is afterwards put into a hair preſs, which is ſcrewed down with a long lever, and the liquor runs out into a ſort of trough from which it is immediately taken in that ſtate and put into the hogſhead, where it remains till it clears, and becomes fit for uſe. Among ſeveral large heaps of apples there was one which I eſtimated to contain 400 buſhels. Buildings are rather old faſhioned, particularly towards Wales, where they are generally of wood or lath and plaſter: I paſſed through one large village, or rather, I believe, a ſmall market town, where I did not ſee a ſingle ſtone or brick houſe. I ſuppoſe a want of free-ſtone, and the great abundance of wood in theſe parts in former times, has given riſe to this ſyſtem of building. This is even yet a very woody country. The ſheep ſmall, want horns, and are white-faced. Herefordſhire ſeems, in general, to enjoy a ſalubrious and temperate air,

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and plenty of fine water: it is level, very fertile, and woody, and produces every ſort of grain, particularly wheat, in abundance: farms are rather larger than in ſome counties that I have lately paſſed. But this county is moſt noted for the great quantity and good quality of its cyder and perry: it is ſelling this year at from 30s. to 40s. per hogſhead of 110 to 120 gallons; it is found cheaper than malt liquor, and forms the common drink of all ranks of people. It is certainly an overſight in the people of landed property that apples, &c. are not more cultivated in other parts of the kingdom: the notion of their not ſucceeding is in my opinion a great miſtake.——Preſteign is a ſmall, ancient looking market town; the ſurrounding country hilly, but pleaſant enough, and the ſoil good. Farms are from 30l. to 300l. a year, and rent per acre 10s. to 60s.: it is neither a manufacturing nor a commercial country but chiefly inhabited by farmers.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your widely extended Magazine, I beg leave to make known to the proprietors and projectors of canal navigations, that I have invented a *lock*, by which veſſels may be conveyed through any fall with *half*, and, in ſome inſtances, one fourth of the water that is uſed upon the preſent plan. The improvement is upon a ſimple hydroſtatic principle, and I ſhall be able to demonſtrate the truth of it in one minute, to any gentleman or company, who are deſirous of purchaſing the invention.

FREDERICK HILL.

Loughborough, Jan. 20, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

YOUR Magazine, Mr. Editor, is, I hope, devoted to ſimple, in oppoſition to convenient truths. The truth of an hiſtorical fact, more particularly when it involves important moral conſiderations, muſt always be an intereſting object of enquiry. Should the characters of individuals, or bodies of men, ſtand implicated, the path of honourable exculpation is open; the genuine friends to freedom of enquiry, having neither the deſire, nor the need, of thoſe little arts which mark the conduct of their opponents. For the ſake of poor humanity, ſo often outraged, and the character of the French clergy, many of whom were among the moſt enlightened and humane of men, it were to be hoped the following corrected ſtatement will prove falſe; and it is recommended to the Abbe BARUEL, or ſome one of his friends, to prove its falſehood.

It is related in Moore's Narrative, and elſewhere, that in the reign of Louis the 15th, the young Chevalier De la Bar, a youth under twenty years of age, was beheaded at Amiens, for ſtriking the ſtatue of the holy Virgin with a ſabre, in a fit of inebriety. For what reaſons I do not immediately recollect, but an Engliſh literary gentleman ſuſpecting the truth of the relation, as it regarded the mode of the Chevalier's execution, made it his buſineſs, ſome years ago, to enquire on the ſpot; the reſult, which was as follows, he communicated to me. The unfortunate young man was condemned to the horrid puniſhment of being broken alive upon the wheel. Great interceſſion was made with the King, on the ſcore of the culprit's youth, his noble extraction, and the intoxicated ſtate in which he was, during the commiſſion of the ſuppoſed crime; and his Majeſty was beginning to relent, when a certain biſhop, near fourſcore years of age, haſtening to the royal preſence, intreated, or rather inſiſted, that his majeſty meddled not in the affair, but that he ſhould ſuffer the law to have its courſe; vehemently urging, that the deareſt intereſts of religion were concerned. The King, on this, ſuppoſed himſelf bound in conſcience, to ſacrifice the duties of humanity to thoſe of religion; and the pious patriarch, dreading the effect of farther powerful ſolicitation on the mind of his royal diſciple, departed with all ſpeed for Amiens, and cauſed the dreadful ſentence to be immediately executed; and was even perſonally preſent, while the *coup de grace* was delayed, and the miſerable wretch kept in the moſt excruciating torture, an hour and half!

VERUS DEMOCRATICUS.

P. S. I have been aſſured, by a French emigrant, of honourable as well as literary character, that the particulars relative to the death of Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot, given by a certain author, and lately copied into a certain Magazine, are to his *perſonal* knowledge, totally and circumſtantially falſe, and never intended to be otherwiſe, than *conveniently* true. Being in need of farther information on this head, I ſhould feel myſelf highly obliged by the communications of any correſpondent of the Monthly Magazine.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I am unable to give your correspondent MUNNÖÖ any information respecting the origin of hat-making, I am inclined to suggest a small accession to his kitchen library, if you will allow me to do so through the medium of your Magazine.

With the exception of Dr. BEDDOES's well-known "*History of Isaac Jenkins*," I think Mrs. Trimmer's writings are better calculated to interest and instruct the poor than those of any other person I have met. She adapts the style and phraseology of her little tracts to their taste and comprehension, without reminding them of her condescension, or their inferiority; and her piety is of that kind which has a tendency to mend the temper, as well as to regulate the conduct.

"*The Life of Benjamin Franklin*," written by himself, is a work of general utility: the narrative is remarkably interesting, and while the writer must be allowed to have possessed uncommon powers of mind, his life would seem to teach, that persons may arrive at eminence by the exercise alone of temperance, industry, and frugality. But I forgot, I have only to suggest books, and not to make comments on them.

"*Life of Benjamin Franklin*," written by himself.

"*Franklin's Essays*," and "*Poor Richard's Almanack*."

"*History of Isaac Jenkins*," by Doctor Beddoes.

Mrs. Trimmer's "*Family Magazine*," printed in 1788, by and for John Marshall and Co. Aldermanbury Churchyard, Bow-lane, London.

"*The Servant's Friend*," by Mrs. Trimmer, ditto.

"*The Two Farmers*," by Mrs. Trimmer, ditto.

Dr. Mavor's "*British Nepos*."

"*The History of Sandford and Merton*."

"*Robinson Crusoe*."

"A *selection* of cheap repository books, such as "*The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain*." "*The Happy Waterman*." "*The Lancashire Collier Girl*," and "*Patient Joe*."

"*The Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition and encreasing the Comforts of the Poor*."

I shall be happy if the above list meet the approbation of MUNNÖÖ, and I am, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

Edinburgh, E. F.
January 7, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are prejudices, the removal of which require a previous preparation of the public mind. Before even an attempt be made *practically* to subdue established errors, it is necessary to render people *willing* to be convinced. No stronger instance can, perhaps, be adduced of a settled adherence to one opinion, at least on scientific subjects, than that which we find in certain musical amateurs; I mean the partisans of the *old school*. They are so involved in their partiality to what is called *ancient music*, as absolutely to be persuaded that all genius necessary to the production of sound harmony and original melody, has long since been extinct: to be a *modern*, is to be disqualified for their approbation.

The names of Purcel, Handel, Corelli, and Geminiani, instead of being held forth as stimulatives to rivalship, or to imitation, are hung *in terrorem*, over the heads of living composers; and are only employed to check those exertions which they ought to excite and encourage. Fortunately, this subject of complaint has not existed in the same degree in literature, or the other arts and sciences. Here the fields of improvement have been left fairly open, and the endeavour to surpass former works has, under due encouragement, given birth to more useful discoveries and nobler systems of thinking, than those known to our forefathers. Had the injustice I am pointing out been exercised towards the great masters above cited; had they, because they were moderns, been considered as incapable of succeeding to the merits of their professional ancestors, so great a disadvantage must, in some measure, have suppressed those talents which they so forcibly displayed.

Perhaps, in no province of the harmonic art, has this obstacle to dawning talent more formidably obtruded itself among the lovers of ancient music, than in that of *oratorial* composition. With *them* it is not sufficient to allow that Handel's sacred dramas have been hitherto unequalled; we are obliged to grant that he towers above every thing to be expected from future genius; and that in this department all human ability must sink before him. This prejudice, Sir, has unhappily extended itself to some modern professors of eminence; and I am intimate with a master of high and deserved repute, who, on being pressed by his friends to compose an oratorio, said 'No

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man ought to attempt such a task after Mr. Handel. No one, I believe, admires more than myself the hitherto unrivalled excellence of that illustrious German; yet, I have been careful not to suffer that admiration to instil the fear of being lost in the blaze of his transcendant powers; nor to thwart the hope of exhibiting some faint beams unclipsed by his splendor. It was with this emulous spirit that Beaumont and Fletcher, undazzled by the radiance of 'nature's sweetest child,' aspired to his path of glory, and

——— run
Their brilliant course round Shakespeare's golden sun.

Prompted by the same sentiment, I have been laborious in my art, and my productions in manuscript are voluminous. The day is approaching on which I propose to make my first appeal to the public judgment, I am consequently deeply interested in the removal of a prejudice which opposes every modern effort to ensure applause in the sublimer walks of the science. He who at the moment he is preparing a sacred composition for public performance, is told by the advocates for the music of the last age, that no man, after Handel, will ever be qualified to compose an oratorio, cannot but feel the weight of an opinion so detrimental to himself and every future composer. It was therefore my wish, through the medium of your widely-circulated publication, to soften the obduracy of this prejudice; and to expatiate on the injurious nature of an attachment, which, while it obstructs the present candidate for reputation, deprives the public of the noblest efforts of living talent. Let me then hope, Sir, that I may induce the friends of ancient harmony to listen with impartiality, if not with indulgence, to the compositions of those moderns who revere the old masters, and who endeavour to form their style on the same great basis.

THOMAS BUSBY.

Vauxhall-Road, Jan. 25, 1799.

PROCEEDINGS *at large of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France, on the 4th of July, 1798, as published by the Secretaries.*

NOTICE *of the Labours of the Class of Physical Sciences during the last quarterly Sitting, by Citizen* LASSUS, *Secretary.*

THE class of Physical Sciences, during the three months which have just elapsed, has heard the reading of many memoirs relative to chemistry, natural history, rural economy, and the art of medicine, as applied to men and animals.

Citizen GUYTON, in treating of anomalies in the concatenation of affinities, has shewn that these apparent deviations open to chemists a vast field for new discoveries. He has examined the reasons why there is no combination between the azote and the oxigen which exist so abundantly in the atmosphere, and in the state of expansion commonly so favourable to an union. He points out the means of producing it by the expression of caloric in an apparatus capable of supporting nine or ten times the weight of the atmosphere.

The same chemist has also been making experiments on the reciprocal decomposition of salts at a temperature below ice, a phenomenon the observation of which becomes so important in the operation and management of saline substances. He discovers the cause of it in the displacing of the caloric, which becomes a disaggregative power. Since chemists have directed their researches to the matter of heat, it is well known that coal is one of the weakest conductors of it. Citizen GUYTON has demonstrated by pyrometrical experiments, that a substance inclosed in coals, only receives at the same fire two-thirds of the heat of a similar substance placed in silicious sand. The consequences to be drawn from this fact, may serve to rectify the processes of reduction and fusion employed to the present time.

Many chemical operations have been hitherto interrupted for want of a power to augment the intensity of the fire. The application of an hydraulic principle to the construction of Macquer's furnace, has enabled Citizen GUYTON to carry heat to such a point, that a crucible of platina was beginning to enter into fusion; a circumstance not observed before.

We have had occasion to remark, in the preceding sitting, that the colouring matter of the emerald of Peru is not iron, as KLAPROTH, a Prussian chemist, had announced, but rather the oxide of a new metal discovered by Citizen VAUQUELIN, in the red lead of Siberia. The last analyses

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analyſes of this chemiſt prove that the emerald is compoſed of ſilex of alumine, of a particular earth, to which they have given the name of glucina, of lime, and of oxide of chrome. Hence it appears, that the emerald, and the beryl or aiguemarine, are two ſtones perfectly ſimilar, compoſed of the ſame principles, with the exception of the colouring matter.

By a ſcientific application of chemical experiments to the art of dying, Citizen CHAPTAL has diſcovered a ſimple proceſs of eaſy execution, to give cotton a yellow ſhamoy colour, more or leſs intenſe. It is particularly by mixing alumine with oxide of iron, that this chemiſt impreſſes on his colours a ſoft velvety gloſs, which is never given by oxide employed alone. He has examined the different proceſſes by which the ſame oxide is combined with the red of madder, to form the violet colour, and has reduced ſome very complicated operations to ſimple principles. He has alſo explained the reaſons why no other vegetable ſubſtance can be ſubſtituted in dying cotton to the gall-nut, whatever quantity of it may be applied.

To give a ſtuff the beautiful red colour known by the name of Andrinople red, they make uſe in the operation of kali, or ſoda, oil, gall-nuts, ſumach, madder, ſulphur mineral, and many other ſubſtances. Citizen CHAPTAL has inveſtigated the action of the three principal mordicants, oil, gall-nuts, and allum, employed in dying cotton red. Afterwards treating of the more complicated and obſcure operations of the art of dying, he has furniſhed a new proof of what chemiſtry may do for the improvement of the arts, when it is directed by a ſimple and luminous theory.

Kali or ſoda is not confined to the operations of dying cotton only. Soap-manufactories, glaſs-houſes for white glaſs, and bleaching fields have a demand and occaſion for Spaniſh kali. France imports of it annually to the amount of four millions, by the ports in the Mediterranean only. It was neceſſary therefore to encourage amongſt us the culture of the plant which furniſhes the kali of Alicant, in order to ſecure on the ſpot, ſupplies for our moſt valuable manufactures, and to enrich agriculture and commerce with an annual product of four millions. This is what Citizens CHAPTAL and TEXIER have performed; the firſt by proving, from a ſeries of many years' experiments, that the plant which furniſhes the kali of Alicant, may be cultivated with ſucceſs on the ſouthern coaſts of France, and that the kali produced by it is preciſely of the ſame quality as that of Spain: the ſecond by laying down all the neceſſary inſtructions hitherto wanted, relative to the culture and combuſtion of this plant, for the fabrication of kali.

Some years ago Citizen CLOUET, an aſſociate member of the inſtitute, had announced the poſſibility of converting iron into caſt-ſteel, without having recourſe to any preliminary cementation. This proceſs which he has brought to perfection, is ſo much the more valuable for the arts in which caſt-ſteel is employed, as it may be procured by this means without having recourſe to cementation, or to natural ſteel, wherever there is to be found good iron, a mixture of alumine and ſilex, and chalk.

The goodneſs of a piece of artillery is well known to depend eſſentially on the operations connected with the alloy and the fuſion of the metal. The pewter which enters into its compoſition ſometimes acquires ſo much heat during the ſervice as to enter into fuſion, which has a tendency to injure the cannon. To remedy this inconvenience, Citizen BEAUME propoſes to harden the copper with nickel or with what was formerly called regulus of antimony; neither of theſe ſubſtances being ſo fuſible as pewter.

Experiments made at Rambouïlet and in different parts of France, have already demonſtrated the poſſibility of propagating and preſerving in all its purity the race of Spaniſh ſheep on the ſoil of the French republic. Citizen GILBERT has communicated the moſt copious inſtructions on this important point of rural œconomy, and has furniſhed grounds for the beſt founded hopes relative to the naturalization in France of thoſe valuable ſheep, whoſe race is perpetuating without any degeneracy.

The conqueſts which we owe to our army of the north, by augmenting the riches of the muſeum of natural hiſtory at Paris, have given Citizen LAMARCK an opportunity of tracing with preciſion the diſtinctive characters of the cuttleſiſh, *(la ſeche)* the calmar, and the pulp, *(la poulpe)* which had been confounded and blended into one ſingle kind. He has expoſed an error prevalent among ſome naturaliſts, who had miſtaken a pulp, which has a habit of lodging in the ſhell of the argonaut or the papyraceous nautilus, for that animal itſelf; there is a ſpecies of cray-fiſh called Bernard the Hermit *(Bernard L'Hermite)* which lodges, in a ſimilar manner, in different ſorts of ſhell-fiſh.

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We learn, from a very extenſive memoir on the organ of the voice, by Citizen CUVIER, that moſt birds have, independently of an inferior glottis, which is the principal organ of the voice, a ſuperior larynx; a mechaniſm, which enables them to vary their tones with the more facility, as they can, by means of it, eaſily change the ſtate of their glottis, the length of their trachea, and the aperture of their upper larynx. It reſults from this organization, that the deepeſt tones, and the harmonics of the ſame tones, are produced by the allongation of the trachea, and the greateſt relaxation of the glottis; whilſt, by the contraction of the trachea and the condenſation of the glottis, the bird produces tones higher in proportion to the ſhortneſs of the trachea, together with all the harmonics of the tone, which correſponds to that degree of contraction.

Some obſervations, which confirm the utility of mild mercurial muriate, or calomel, in the treatment of the ſmall-pox, by Citizen DESESSARTS, together with ſome profound reſearches by Citizen HUZARD, on a malady which affects the organs of generation in horſes, have alſo been the object of the attention of the claſs. Many of its members have been principally occupied with the care of aſcertaining by a multiplicity of experiments, the phenomena of Galvaniſm. This name is given to a diſcovery which Dr. GALVANI, a member of the Inſtitute of Bologna, made many years ago, and from which it reſults, that when a contiguous ſeries of metals, commonly different from one another, are put into contact on the one ſide with a nerve, and on the other with a muſcle, or even with different and diſtant parts of the ſame nerve, at the inſtant of the double contact, a rapid and convulſive motion takes place in the muſcle into which the nerve is diſtributed. This phenomenon ſeems to preſent to the mind the idea of a circle, a portion of which is formed by the excitatory metals, and the other by the nervous and muſcular organs. Different ſubſtances may concur to form this circle, and to excite its effects. Other different ones may break the circle, and ſuſpend or intercept thoſe effects. It has been remarked, that there are ſubſtances which ſeem to extinguiſh this ſingular faculty in the animal, whilſt others excite and re-eſtabliſh it when it appears dead or dormant. The rapidity of the effect, and the promptitude of the communication, the nature and the participation of the exciting and intercepting ſubſtances, preſent very ſenſible analogies between the phenomena of Galvaniſm and thoſe of electricity. Some eſſential differences, however, appear to militate againſt this analogy, and will not ſuffer us to admit, at leaſt for the preſent, the identity of a common principle. However it may be, theſe phenomena, excited by art, are ſo intimately connected with thoſe of the animal economy, that it may be adviſeable, in order to catch theſe connections, to look in the one for the application of the others. The reſult of theſe experiments, made to verify the phenomena of Galvaniſm, have been lately committed to the preſs.

(The other claſſes in our next.)

PROGRAMMA *of the Prizes of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* SCIENCES *and* ARTS, *propoſed in the public Sitting of July 4th.*

CLASS *of Moral and Political Sciences.*

PRIZE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THE claſs of Moral and Political Sciences had propoſed the following queſtion as the ſubject of the prize for the year VI.:

What are the objects and conditions for, and according to which, a republican ſtate may judge it expedient to open public loans?

PRIZE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

How far ought the power of a father of a family to extend, and what limits ſhould be preſcribed to it, in a well-conſtituted republic?

PRIZE OF GEOGRAPHY.

To determine what are the great changes which have taken place on the ſurface of the globe, and which are either indicated or proved by hiſtory?

PRIZE OF MORALS.

The claſs of Moral and Political Sciences had propoſed the following queſtion as a ſubject of the prize for the year VII.:

What are the propereſt inſtitutions on which to found the morals of a people?

CLASS *of Literature and Fine Arts.*

PRIZE OF POETRY.

The claſs of Literature and Fine Arts propoſes for the ſubject of the prize of poetry:

Liberty; as an ode, a poem, a diſcourſe in verſe, or an epiſtle.

CLASS *of Mathematical and Phyſical Sciences.*

SUBJECT OF TWO PRIZES IN PHYSICS.

The claſs of Mathematical and Phyſical Sciences of the Inſtitute had propoſed in the year IV. as the ſubject of a prize which it was to adjudge in the public aſſembly of Vendemiaire, of the year VII. the uſe to which the liver is applied in the different claſſes of animals.—The memoirs were to have been received before the 1ſt Germinal of that year, as the claſs had judged it neceſſary to reſerve

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to itſelf ſix months for the examination of the labours, and the repetition of the experiments which it expected from the candidates.

This ſubject, ſo important, which the Academy of Sciences had propoſed in 1792, and which the Inſtitute judged it ſhould again offer to the reſearches and meditations of the learned, has not been handled as was expected; only a ſingle memoir has arrived, in which the queſtion is not even ſo much as ſketched out, and its author, who has neither perceived the ſcope nor true ſtate of it, has bewildered himſelf in the labyrinth of ancient hypotheſes, and has not profited by the anatomical and chemical reſources which the Inſtitute had pointed out in its programma.

This ſcantineſs of works on a ſubject ſo intereſting to one of the fineſt and moſt uſeful branches of phyſics, has led the Inſtitute to imagine that the magnitude and extent of this queſtion, and more eſpecially the difficulty of finding united in one ſingle perſon the anatomical and chemical knowledge which the ſolution required, were the cauſes why no candidate had as yet appeared. Not to check the zeal of naturaliſts in the agitation of ſo important a queſtion, the Inſtitute has thought fit to divide it into two branches, and to make it the ſubject of two prizes, by devoting to it, with the medal which was to have been adjudged in the year VII. on the totality of the queſtion already indicated, that which is to be diſpoſed of for the preſent year; conſequently it propoſes for the ſubject of the two prizes, to determine the functions of the liver, by ſeparating what has a relation to the anatomical ſtructure of the hepatic ſyſtem, from that which belongs to the chemical examination of the liquids and ſolids of that ſyſtem.

The firſt of theſe prizes will have for its object *the form, the ſituation, the magnitude, the comparative weight, and the deſcription of the* paren-chyma, *of the veſſels, of the canals of the appendices of the liver, conſidered in the principal claſſes of animals, from man to inſects, the molluſcæ and worms.*

The ſecond prize will have for its object *the analyſis of the hepatic or cyſtic bile in the different claſſes of animals already noticed.*

The works may be written in French or Latin, or in any other language the authors chuſe to adopt.

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER X.

*** *This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr.* WALPOLE. *It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Converſations with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, diſplay thoſe treaſures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had repleniſhed his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on ſubjects of Taſte and Literature.*

CXLI. CELLINI'S BELL.

ONE of the pieces in my collection which I the moſt highly value, is the ſilver bell with which the popes uſed to curſe the caterpillars, a ceremony I believe now abandoned. Lahontan, in his travels, mentions a like abſurd cuſtom in Canada, the ſolemn excommunication, by the biſhop, of the turtle-doves, which greatly injured the plantations.

For this bell I exchanged with the Marquis of Rockingham all my Roman coins in large braſs. The relievos, repreſenting caterpillars, butterflies, and other inſects, are wonderfully executed.

Cellini, the artiſt, was one of the moſt extraordinary men in an extraordinary age. His life, written by himſelf, is more amuſing than any novel I know.

CXLII. ENVY.

Envy, though one of the worſt and meaneſt of our paſſions, ſeems ſomehow natural to the human breaſt. This ſentiment is well expreſt by a French poet, in a drama on the baniſhment of Ariſtides:

Je ne le connois point; Je l'exile à regret;
Mais que ne jouit il de ſa gloire en ſecret?

CXLIII. SULLY'S MEMOIRS.

"It is hiſtory, madam: you know how *the tale* goes," ſaid Cardinal Mazarine to the queen dowager of France. But in no reſpect is hiſtory more uncertain than in the deſcription of battles. Sully obſerves that when, after the battle of Aumale, the officers were ſtanding around the bed of Henry IV. not two of all the number could agree in their account of the engagement.

Though the original folio edition of Sully's Memoirs be very confuſed in the arrangement, it is worth while to turn it over for many curious particulars. The account of his embaſſy to James I. is particularly intereſting, and lays open the politics of that day with a maſterly hand.

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It appears from Sully's original work that Henry IV. intended that all Europe should be composed into fifteen dominations, so as to form one vast republic, peaceful in itself, and capable at all times of pacifying all its constituent states. This scheme was to be adjusted in such a manner, that each state would find it most for its own interest to support it on all occasions.

I have marked a passage in the first volume, p. 31, full of terrific truth. Look at it. "Les plus grandes, magnifiques, et serieuses affaires d'Estat tirerent leur origine, et leurs plus violens mouvements, des niaiseries, jalousies, envies, et autres bizarreries de la Cour; et se reglent plutost sur icelles, que sur les meditations et consultations bien digerées, ny sur les considerations d' honneur, de gloire, ny du foy." THE MOST GRAND, MAGNIFICENT, AND SERIOUS AFFAIRS OF STATE DERIVE THEIR ORIGIN, AND THEIR MOST VIOLENT MOVEMENTS, FROM THE SILLINESSES, JEALOUSIES, ENVIES, AND OTHER WHIMS OF THE COURT; AND ARE RATHER REGULATED BY THESE, THAN BY MEDITATIONS, AND WELL-DIGESTED CONSULTATIONS, OR BY CONSIDERATIONS OF HONOUR, GLORY, OR GOOD FAITH."

CXLIV. SCEPTICISM AND CURIOSITY.

Chi non sa niente, non dubita di niente, "He who knows nothing doubts of nothing," says an Italian proverb. Scepticism and curiosity are the chief springs of knowledge. Without the first we might rest contented with prejudices, and false information: without the second the mind would become indifferent, and torpid.

CXLV. SIR JOHN GERMAIN.

I shall tell you a very foolish but a true story. Sir John Germain, ancestor of lady Betty Germain, was a Dutch adventurer, who came over here in the reign of Charles II. He had an intrigue with a countess, who was divorced, and married him. This man was so ignorant, that being told that Sir Matthew Decker wrote St. Matthew's gospel, he firmly believed it. I doubted this tale very much, till I asked a lady of quality his descendant about it, who told me it was most true. She added that Sir John Germain was in consequence so much persuaded of Sir Matthew's piety, that, by his will, he left two hundred pounds to Sir Matthew, to be by him distributed among the Dutch paupers in London.

When Sir John Germain was on his death-bed, his lady desired him to receive the sacrament. "Do you think," said he, "that it will do me any good?"—"Certainly," she answered. He took it: and, after half an hour, said to her, "My dear, what was that little thing you made me take? You said it would do me good, but I do not feel a bit better."

CXLVI. VIRTUOSI.

Virtuosi have been long remarked to have little conscience in their favourite pursuits. A man will steal a rarity, who would cut off his hand rather than take the money it is worth. Yet in fact the crime is the same.

Mr. * * * is a truly worthy clergyman, who collects coins and books. A friend of mine mentioning to him that he had several of the Strawberry Hill editions, this clergyman said, "Aye, but I can shew you what it is not in Mr. Walpole's power to give you." He then produced a list of the pictures in the Devonshire, and other two collections in London, printed at my press. I was much surprized. It was, I think, about the year 1764, that, on reading the six volumes of "London and its Environs," I ordered my printer to throw off *one* copy for my own use. This printer was the very man who, after he had left my service, produced the noted copy of Wilkes's Essay on Woman. He had stolen one copy of this list; and I must blame the reverend amateur for purchasing it of him, as it was like receiving stolen goods.

CXLVII. ORIGINAL LETTER.

Strawberry Hill, Sept. 17, 1785.

You are too modest, Sir, in asking my advice on a point, on which you coud have no better guide than your own judgment. If I presume to give you my opinion, it is from zeal for your honour. I think it would be below you to make a regular answer to anonymous scribblers in a magazine. You had better wait to see whether any formal reply is made to your book, and whether by any avowed writer, to whom, if he writes sensibly and decently, you may condescend to make an answer.

Still, as you say you have been misquoted, I should not wish you to be quite silent, though I shoud like better to have you turn such enemies into ridicule. A foe who misquotes you ought to be a welcome antagonist. He is so humble as to confess, when he censures what you have *not* said, that he cannot confute what you have said—and he is so kind as to furnish

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furnish you with an opportunity of proving him a liar, as you may refer to your book to detect him.

This is what I would do: I would specify in the same magazine, in which he has attacked you, your real words, and those he has imputed to you, and then appeal to the equity of the reader. You may guess that the shaft comes from somebody whom you have censured, and thence you may draw a fair conclusion that you had been in the right to laugh at one, who was reduced to put his own words into your mouth, before he could find fault with them: and having so done, whatever indignation he excited in the reader must recoil on himself, as the offensive passages will come out to have been his own, not your's. You might even begin with loudly condemning the words, or thoughts, imputed to you, as if you retracted them—and then, as if you turned to your book, and found you had said no such thing there, as what you was ready to retract, the ridicule would be doubled on your adversary. Something of this kind is the most I woud stoop to: but I woud take the utmost care not to betray a grain of more anger than is implied in contempt and ridicule. Fools can only revenge themselves by provoking, for then they bring you to a level with themselves. The good sense of your Work will support it and there is scarce a reason for defending it, but by keeping up a controversy, to make it more noticed: for the age is so idle and indifferent, that few objects strike, unless parties are formed for or against them. I remember many years ago advising some acquaintance of mine who were engaged in the direction of the Opera, to raise a tion between two of their sing have papers written pro and con— numbers woud go to clap and rivals respectively, who woud n be pleased with the music.

Dr. Lort was chaplain to archbishop, Sir, but I believe to the present, nor do I know w all connected with him. I do know where Dr. Lort is, having but once the whole summer. I quainted with another person, w lieve has some interest with the archbishop; but I conclude th must be asked to consult the p books, as probably indiscriminat coud not be granted.

I have not a single corresponden Paris. The Abbè Barthelemi whom I was very intimate, behav unhandsomely to me after Mad Deffand's death; when I had acted in a manner that called for a very c return. He coud have been the m per person tb apply to; but I cann favour of one, to whom I had d and who has been very ungrate might have an opportunity perha long of making the inquiry you tho' the person to whom I must a rather too great to employ; but i bring it about, I will; for I shou great pleasure to assist your pursuit from my long acquaintance wi world, I am very diffident of promises that are to be executed by however sincerely I am myself

Sir, your obedient humble serv

HOR. WAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following lines were written on contemplating that heterogeneous mixture of war and religion which has been for some time so fashionable. War and religion incorporate like oil and vinegar; they may be beat up together, but they do not unite kindly. There is however one description of the military, whose professional duty includes nothing in it inimical to the purest spirit of christianity. When a *Citizen* is armed for the defence of his *country*, he has more need, as Uncle Toby observes, to pray to God than any man alive; and he may consecrate his colours with a safe conscience.—Some friends, to whom I have read the following lines, are pleased to object that the parties are not altogether such as I have represented them; that our priests do now and then *breathe holy curses*, and that our military associations have not quite that ardent love for liberty they are here supposed to have. To can only say, that if they will not ac as a representation of *what is*, they mu it as a hint of what *ought to be*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

On the CONSECRATION *of the* COLOUR MILITARY ASSOCIATION *of* —— PRIEST.

WHILE Sabbath bells to worship chim
And voices chaunt the measur'd rhyme
What means the drum's tumultuous b
And answering tread of marshall'd feet
Why flash against our tapering spires
The burnish'd steels' reflected spires?
With silken banners proud and gay
Where bend the ranks their impious w
And why, so near the house of pray'r,
Are clashing cymbals toss'd in air?
Away—'Tis dire Ambition's brood!
Close, close the gates to men of blood.

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Not this the fane, nor our's the rite
In which the ſons of war delight;
Of hecatombs no ſlaughter'd ſtore
The marble altars float with gore;
No prieſt with bloody fingers dy'd
Deep in the gaſping victim's ſide,
In life's receſſes curious pries
To ſearch the ſecrets of the ſkies;
Our lips no holy curſes breathe,
Our hands no guilty laurels wreathe,
And much ye muſt your banners low'r
To enter thro' our arched door.
Here ſtands the font, in whoſe pure wave
From ſinful taint our babes we lave:
There heaves the turf, beneath whoſe ſod
Our ſainted fathers reſt in God.
Here peaceful broods the myſtic dove,
And brethren ſhare the feaſt of love;
The walls in letter'd tablets teach,
And monumental marbles preach:
Low ſighs from contrite breaſts exhale,
Inceſſant pleadings heav'n aſſail;
Clear voice to voice reſponſive calls,
The dew of grace like manna falls,
And when we cloſe theſe hallow'd gates,
Aloof each worldly paſſion waits.
Then what have we with war to do?
Sons of earth, 'tis made for you!

SOLDIER.

O think not us, who here intrude,
The nurſelings of Ambition's brood.
Of martial garb, but peaceful hearts,
The ſons of induſtry and arts,
No ſordid hire pollutes our hands,
No thirſt of plunder fires our bands;
The civic ſword each Briton wields,
Defends his hearths, his altars, fields.
If foes preſumptuous dare invade,
To us our country cries for aid;
To us their hands our children ſpread,
We guard from wrong the nuptial bed;
From us, the joys of home who feel,
Like lightning falls the vengeful ſteel.
Dejected, if a people mourn,
Their trampled rights, their charters torn,
And ſecret ſwell with high diſdain
Beneath Oppreſſion's galling chain;
The murmur ſtrikes our jealous ears,
We feel their groans, we catch their fears;
To us afflicted Freedom calls,
By us the creſted tyrant falls.
'Tis ours the ſword alone to draw
For order, liberty, and law,
And well the hands that plow the ſoil
Shall guard the produce of their toil.
Then let us, while ſuch vows we ſeal,
Here on your hallow'd threſhold kneel;
And reverent thus our banners low'r,
To enter thro' your arched door.

LINES TO PEACE.

Written when the Accounts of Sickneſs in the Weſt Indies were frequently received.

COME gentle Peace! from realms of endleſs reſt!
Bid the vex'd earth like thy own heav'n be bleſs'd.
O give to panting millions balmy bliſs,
And greet fair nature with a friendly kiſs.
Celeſtial power! once more thy influence lend,
Again with healing on thy wings deſcend;
Bid waſteful war his furious ravage ceaſe,
And plenty glad the world with new increaſe.
O bid deploring nations ceaſe to mourn;
And guilty ſwords to ſmiling ploughſhares turn.
Ah! long, too long has death uſurp'd thy reign;
And all the cruel family of pain.
Not thirſty ſteel alone has thin'd the world,
Or man his artificial thunder hurl'd;
His far more fatal miniſter diſeaſe,
Glares in a thouſand ſhapes, or latent preys.
Exhauſted plenty, ſmote by famine's eye,
Weeps low on earth, while all her children die.
O'er nature's lap in many a crimſon flood,
Have torrents bluſh'd, of ſhameful brother's blood.
Too long the ſcalding drops of grief have rain'd,
The wife's, the virgin's fading roſes ſtain'd.
Too long has fame with peſtilential breath,
Spread the ſtill growing tales of endleſs death.
In vain the cheerful day with laughing eye,
Pour'd ſtreams of gladneſs o'er the waking ſky.
In vain his golden banners light has ſpread,
While fair creation lifts her ſmiling head.
No more, in darkneſs cloth'd, and fit array,
Has wilful murder fought his ſleeping prey.
The ſhameleſs fiend his open deeds has done,
And woes eclipſe has veil'd th' all-cheering ſun.
Dark ſits deſpair on friendſhip's ſadden'd face,
And mourning weeds bring gloom in every place.
In all the ſteps of joy fell woes advance;
Frown round the feſtive board, and ſhade the dance.
Robb'd of its ſplendour mourns the banquet room;
And ſad aſſemblies wear funereal gloom.
Pants every breaſt, and ſympathetic woe
Meets in each eye, and clouds each anſwering brow.
Full, on the trembling life, big drops complain;
And ſpeak the child, the huſband, lover ſlain.
The cruel fate of friends, in diſtant ſhores,
Of deareſt friends diſtracted grief deplores;
In ſilence ſunk, without one tender tear,
To ſoften ſickneſs, or to grace the bier.
Whoſe cloſing ſight in vain, in foreign lands,
One parting look, one friendly hand demands.
There all by ſelfiſh pain, or fear expreſs'd,
Can ill ſupply a balm for other's breaſt.
In ſickly iſles, beyond the Atlantic waſte,
What thouſands down to death inglorious haſte!
There fever with inſatiate fury feeds;
In every breeze, where foul infection breeds.
There e'en the few, whom fate is pleas'd to ſave,
Scarce ſteal an hour to dig the victim's grave.
Dawns a new day, and kind enquiries find
The ſprightly friend of eve to death conſign'd.
And mantled night, in ſorrow's dark array,
Mourns the waſte deſolation of the day.

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Convivial friends appoint the festive hour,
And half assembled mourn death's rapid pow'r.
Dread apprehension checks their rising joy,
And seems to ask whom fate may next destroy.
Day steals on day, still ills on ills encrease,
The work of fate is never known to cease.
Sad tidings still the troubled ear assail;
And groans with double horror load the gale.
Still wasting thousands sink without a name,
Unwept by living eyes, unsung by fame.
Come then blest peace, and in thy fruitful train,
Bid arts, and heaven-born science smile again.
Soft, in thy steps, the breeze of health shall play,
And new creation glad the raptured day.

An Ode.

THE INVITATION.

Diffugere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis
Arboribusque comæ.
HORATII Carmin. Lib. iv. Ode vii.

STERN winter, frowning, now recedes,
Now rarely sweeps along the meads
The desolating storm;
Benumming frosts at length retire,
Which chill'd fair nature's genial fire,
And marr'd her angel-form.

Now tepid breezes fan the air,
The trees their beauties now repair,
And wave, with foliage crown'd;
Young flow'rets now put forth their bloom,
The gardens breathe a rich perfume,
And verdure paints the ground.

The sun, bright sov'reign of the day,
Reigns now with mild, uncloaded, ray,
And gay the groves appear;
The birds their tuneful loves repeat,
And, warbling from the close retreat,
Re-animate the year.

Come then, sweet spring's delights to taste;
No longer, my Maria, waste
Those hours in routs and noise,
Which you so well know how to use
With taste, with reason, and the Muse,
And theirs are truest joys:

Come taste the bliss the country yields,
Come breathe the fragrance of the fields,
Or, mid the noon-tide heat,
Come seek again your fav'rite bow'r,
Where oft we've pass'd the sultry hour,
With books, and converse sweet.

Here friendship rules without control,
Here wisdom elevates the soul
Above this earthly sod;
Here dwells content, devoid of care,
Here nature's works, supremely fair,
Point up to nature's God.

IMITATIONS FROM MARTIAL.

I.

EPIGRAM 53. B. II.

YOU talk of freedom—trust me, friend,
Your freedom all in talk will end.
If 'tis your passion to be free,
Contented dine at home, like me;
Your beverage draw from Whitbread's but;
Wear useful clothes of homely cut;
And, tho' you cease to please the fair,
Discard all powder from your hair:
Walk undistinguish'd 'mid the group,
Nor scorn a door that makes you stoop.
To such a plan contract your view,
And kings will be less free than you.

II.

EPIGRAM 65, B. II.

WHY does friend Richard hang his head?
Why, do you ask? his wife is dead.
O heavy news! that precious wife,
The source of all he lov'd in life!
Is that dear creature under-ground,
Who brought him fifty thousand pound?
In this vain world what griefs abound!

III.

EPIGRAM 19, B. VI.

To a LAWYER.

TRAPP'D by my neighbour in his clover,
Three pigs I fee'd you to recover.
Before the court you gravely stand,
And stroke your wig, and smooth your band;
Then, taking up the kingdom's story,
You ope' your case with Alfred's glory;
Of Norman William's curfew bell,
And Cœur de Lion's prowess tell;
How thro' the ravag'd fields of France
Edwards and Henries shook the lance;
How great Eliza o'er the main
Pursu'd the shatter'd pride of Spain,
And Orange broke a tyrant's chain.
All this, good Sir, is mighty fine;
But now, an please you, to my swine!

RECOVERY.

AN ODE FROM KLOPSTOCK.

RECOVERY! daughter of Creation too,
Tho' not for immortality design'd,
The Lord of life and death
Sent thee from heaven to me.
Had not I heard thy gentle tread approach,
Not heard the whisper of thy welcome voice,
Death had with iron foot
My chilly forehead prest.
Tis true, I then had wander'd where the earths
Roll around suns, had stray'd along the path
Where the man'd comet soars
Beyond the armed eye;
And with the rapturous eager greet had hail'd
The inmates of those earths and of those suns,
Had hail'd the countless host
That dwell the comet's disk;
Had ask'd the novice questions, and obtain'd
Such answers as a sage vouchsafes to youth;
Had learn'd in hours far more
Than ages here unfold!
But I had then not ended here below,
What, in the enterprising bloom of life,
Fate with no light behest
Requir'd me to begin.
Recovery! daughter of Creation too,
Tho' not for immortality design'd,
The Lord of life and death
Sent thee from heaven to me.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF MALTA.

(Illustrated with a correct Map.)

[The following valuable article respecting an Island which has always attracted the attention of mankind, and which has lately been a peculiar subject of political speculation, has been communicated to us by a gentleman whose opportunities of collecting original information are considerable, and who has combined with his own materials those of all the writers who have had occasion to describe it.]

THE three islands which lately composed the sovereignty of the Grand Master and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, are MALTA, GOZO, and LA CUMINO. In approaching them by sea, the coasts of all the islands appear bare and barren, particularly that of Gozo, which presents to the view the ruggedest shore to be seen any where; but they are all covered over with towers, redoubts, and fortifications of various kinds.—Malta, however, affords a very fine prospect in sailing towards it from Sicily, notwithstanding the shore in this part is rather low and rocky.

To a vessel approaching the harbour of Valetta, the chief port and metropolis of the island, nothing can be more striking than the external aspect of the city; and nothing more terrible (in sailing under it) than the almost impregnable fortress of St. Elmo, the bastions of which are erected on a rock hanging over and projecting into the sea, with dreadful batteries completely defending the entrance of both the ports.

The stranger is no less struck on getting to land, (in this seemingly new world), when he first takes a view of the interior of the harbour; the innumerable forts; the two towns erected in an amphitheatre; the edifices, which, though none of them strikingly beautiful, yet are all in good taste, commodious, and very well built, and have the appearance of being founded on vast and noble bastions; together with the beautiful and extensive flights of stone steps, which lead to large streets, all perfectly straight and parallel, and remarkably well paved with white free-stone; these various objects combined form a most superb prospect, inferior perhaps in magnificence to none, and certainly not resembling that of any other city upon earth.

The new town is that part of the city which is built on the right-side of the harbour, and takes its name from its founder, Frederick John de Valetta, one of the grand masters, and the illustrious defender of Malta: it was built soon after the famous siege by the Turks in 1550. On the other side, adjoining to the harbour for the gallies, is another large town, where the knights formerly dwelt before they removed to Valetta. It is in every respect as clean and as elegantly built as the latter. The ships and gallies of the order lie in the harbour at the bottom of which it stands.

The houses in both the towns are built of free-stone, of such remarkable beauty as to appear always new; and the earth and dust are so white, that far from soiling the walls, they appear perfectly to renew their colour. This whiteness, however, of the pavements and walls, (both in town and country) creates no little dust; and from its colour, which is offensive to the eye, and the heat reflected by it, many of the inhabitants are said to be remarkably weak-sighted. The streets are generally crowded with well-dress people, who appear to live in health and affluence; and the inns here have all the appearance of palaces.

The principal buildings are the palace of the Grand Master, the Infirmary, the Arsenal, the Inns or Hotels of the Seven Tongues, and the great and very magnificent church of St. John. The pavement of this last is reckoned the richest in the world. It is entirely composed of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and other valuable stones, admirably fitted together, and representing, in a kind of Mosaic, the arms and insignia of those whom they are intended to commemorate. In the magnificence of these monuments, the heirs of the grand masters and commanders long vied with each other. The palace is a very noble, though a plain structure; and the grand masters, who generally consulted conveniency more than magnificence, were thought to be more comfortably and commodiously lodged than any prince in Europe, the king of Sardinia excepted. The great stair-case is much admired, and spoken of by travellers as the easiest and best they ever saw. As the whole of Valetta is built upon an eminence, none of the streets, except those along the quay, are level.

The total number of the knights of the order was about a thousand. The household attendance and court of the grand master were very princely, and his power was more absolute than that of many monarchs.

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monarchs. Both in the privy-council, where political measures which required secrecy, and where affairs of the greatest importance were managed, as also in what was called the Great Council, he could propose what he thought fit, and carry every point, without being himself responsible for any step. In this latter council, it was requisite that every question to be discussed should be proposed in the first instance by the grand master himself, so that he could let it remain altogether unnoticed, if he did not wish to have it determined upon: he also distributed all the lucrative offices and favours of the order; and could not only create any places he thought necessary, but even appoint as many honorary baillies as he had occasion for votes to defeat his opponents. His titles were Serene Highness and Eminence. He nominated to twenty-one commanderies and one priory (some of which were worth upwards of 2000l. a year) every five years; and as there were always a great number of expectants or ambitious pretenders, much exterior submission was paid to him, and he was exceedingly caressed and courted. In 1770, the Chevalier Don Pinto, a Portuguese, who had presided over this singular little nation upwards of thirty years, had during that time disposed of 126 commanderies, besides priories and other offices of profit. In fact, the situation of the grand master was the highest and best appointment to which any private individual in Europe could legally aspire, the papacy excepted.

He was chosen by a committee of twenty-one knights, the committee being nominated by the seven nations, three out of each nation. The election, by their statutes, was to be over, within three days after the death of the former grand master. During these three days, scarcely an individual slept in the island, all was cabal and intrigue; and most of the knights were masked in order to prevent their particular attachments and connections from being discovered.

As Malta was an epitome of all Europe, and an assemblage of the younger brothers, (who are commonly, perhaps, the best) of its first families, it was certainly one of the best academies for politeness on the surface of the globe. All the knights and commanders had much the air and deportment of gentlemen and men of the world. It was curious, however, to observe the effect produced upon the various people that composed this heterogeneous mixture, by the familiar intercourse and collision of the individuals of different nations with each other. No particular character was to be met with here in the extreme. The French skip and assuming air, the German strut, stubbornness, and pride, the Spanish stalk, taciturnity, and solemnity, were still to be perceived, although blended in small proportions: the original characteristics were retained, and might be distinguished, although their exuberance, and what made them appear extravagant and ridiculous, was worn off and had disappeared. The great politeness observable here might also partly be ascribed to this; that as the knights were entitled by *law*, as well as custom, to demand satisfaction of each other for the least breach of it, every one of course was under a necessity of being very exact and circumspect with regard to his words and actions, as well as to the exterior punctilios of decorum.

This singular order, which was a compound of the military and ecclesiastical policy, has now subsisted with great eclat about 700 years. It was instituted at Jerusalem by Godfrey of Boulogne, (to protect the pilgrims visiting what was called the holy sepulchre, and to maintain an everlasting war with the Mahometans), under the name of the Order of the Knights Hospitalers of the Priory of St. John; which building stood immediately beyond the Chartreux-house in that city. After the loss of Jerusalem, the knights retired from place to place, until having made a conquest of the island of Rhodes, they fixed there, and were thenceforward styled Knights of Rhodes: in 1522, however, they lost that island to the Turks. The order formerly consisted of eight nations, of which England was one, and possessed great riches here, as well as in other catholic countries, having at one time 19,000 manors in various parts of christendom; but on the separation of this country from the church of Rome, Henry VIII. confiscated all their possessions. Their priory-house in London stood in the Strand, and contributed its materials to build the spacious palace of the Protector Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI.

Travellers who have been present at the celebration of their church service (particularly in the church of St. John) speak of it as infinitely more charged with parade and ceremony than what is observed in the other catholic countries. The number of genuflexions before the altar, the kissing of the prior's hand, the holding up of his robes by the subaltern priests,

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priests, the ceremony of throwing incense upon all the Knights of the Great Cross, and neglecting the poorer knights, with a variety and multiplicity of other articles, would appear highly ridiculous to a protestant, and are certainly very remote from the essential purity and simplicity of primitive Christian worship*.

The land force at Malta was equal to the whole number of men in the island, capable of bearing arms. They had a regiment of about five hundred regulars, who served on board their ships of war; and one hundred and fifty composed the guard of the sovereign. Their sea force commonly consisted of four galleys, three galliots, four ships of sixty guns, and a frigate of thirty-six, besides a number of quick-sailing little vessels, called *scampavias*, from their exceeding swiftness; literally *runaways*. The Maltese sailors are remarkably robust and hardy; many of them will row for ten or twelve hours successively, without even the appearance of being fatigued*.

Next in importance to the city of Valetta (often called Malta) is Civita-Vecchia, or *Cite Notabile*, called *Melita* by the ancients; this is most probably the oldest town in the island, and was its capital before the arrival of the Knights in 1530. It is still the residence of the bishop. This city is situated near the centre of the island, and in clear weather commands a magnificent view of the whole. It is very strongly fortified with large ditches and fine walls, and is nearly as well built as Valetta, though far from

* The anniversary of the raising of the siege in 1566 was always celebrated at Malta as a public festival. It began with a mortuary service at St. John's church for the valiant knights who lost their lives at the siege, and whose names were commemorated with an eulogium on the heroic exploits by which they had immortalized themselves. This was performed on the eve of the anniversary. On the following day, all the troops being under arms, the Grand Master was saluted according to the military forms; the gospel was read aloud under the great standard of the order, which (after this) was displayed under a canopy by his seat, and a page presented him with a sword and poignard, which Philip II. had sent on the occasion to the Grand Master, Valetta. The whole ceremony ended with a long procession, during which salvoes of cannon were fired off from all the batteries of the forts.

The 6th of June was likewise observed as a solemn day of thanksgiving for their deliverance from a terrible conspiracy that was formed about thirty-nine years ago by the Mahometan slaves, at one stroke to exterminate the whole order of Malta. All the fountains of the place were to be poisoned, and every slave had taken a solemn oath to put his master to death. It was discovered by a Jew who kept a coffee-house. He understood the Turkish language, and over-hearing some discourse which he thought suspicious, he went immediately and communicated the information to the Grand Master. The suspected persons were immediately apprehended, and being put to the torture, soon confessed the whole plot. The executions that followed were very terrible. Some were burned alive, some were broken on the wheel, and some were torn to pieces by the four galleys rowing in different directions, and each bringing off its limb. Since that time the conduct of the slaves has been much more strictly watched, and they have been allowed less liberty than formerly. Notwithstanding, however, the supposed bigotry of the Maltese, the spirit of toleration had become so predominant, that about thirty years ago they built a mosque for their professed enemies, the Mahometans; and here the poor slaves were allowed to enjoy their religion in peace,

* An English gentleman, who visited the island in 1770, thus describes the circumstances attending the departure of a Maltese squadron from the Port.

"Eleven at Night.—The shew is now finished, it has afforded us great entertainment. The Bey of Tunis, it seems, has fallen under the displeasure of the *Grand Monarque*, because he refused to deliver up without ransom the Corsican slaves that were taken before the French were in possession of the island. The squadron consisted of three galleys, the largest with nine hundred men, each of the others with seven hundred, three galliots, and seven scampavias. These immense bodies were all worked by oars, and moved with great regularity. The Admiral went first; the rest in order, according to their dignity. The sea was crowded with small boats and feluccas, and the ramparts and fortifications were filled with company. The port resounded on all sides with the discharge of heavy artillery, which was answered by the gallies and galliots as they left the harbour. As the echo here is surprisingly great it produced a very noble effect.

"There were about thirty knights in each galley, making signals all the way to their mistresses, who were weeping for their departure upon the bastions; for these gentlemen pay as little regard to their vows of chastity as the priests and confessors do. After viewing the shew from the ramparts, we took a boat and followed the squadron for some time, and did not return till long after sun-set."

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being so populous. The cathedral is a very fine structure, and although exceedingly large, is (or was some years ago) entirely hung round with crimson damask, richly laced with gold. The old palace, however, is not much worth the seeing. Above the principal gate of the city is an antique statue of Juno with its ancient drapery, and yet without either head or hands. This figure is inserted in the walls. The city is governed by an officer called the Hahem.

The catacombs near Civita-Vecchia are much spoken of as a great work, extending, according to some accounts, (probably exaggerated) several miles under ground. It is certain, however, that many persons have been lost by advancing too far in them; the prodigious number of ramifications making it next to impossible to find the way out again. They are so well preserved, being hewn out of a white free stone, quite dry, that they always appear as if they were just made. From the smallness of the galleries, where only one person can enter at a time; their uniform arrangement; their roof, which is arched, though cut out of the rock; the chambers of which are seen at various intervals; the plaster which still adheres to many of them; the little niches intended to hold the lamps which enlightened the subterraneous abodes; the regularity of the tombs, mostly placed under square roofs, with a sort of sarcophagus covered over in a pediment, &c. it is probable that the catacombs are not mere excavations, the work of nature, but that they were applied to the use of hiding places, where the inhabitants sought refuge, and secreted themselves with their most valuable effects, during the inroads of the Saracens and other nations. They might also be designed as a place of interment for the dead, and a place of religious worship, where the mysteries of christianity might be celebrated in concealment. There are not so many tombs here as in other catacombs, and the large ones appear to have served for interring two bodies; places for two heads, cut out in the stone, are still to be seen. In the largest hall or compartment are two round stones shaped like an oil-mill, the use of which cannot now be ascertained.

At no great distance from the old city there is a small church, dedicated to St. Paul, and just by the church is a statue of the apostle with a viper on his hand; placed, according to tradition, on the very spot where he shook the viper off his hand, without being injured. Adjoining to the church is the celebrated grotto in which they pretend the apostle was imprisoned. His name is also preserved by a fort, and by a bay or harbour for small vessels, where it is said he was shipwrecked.

The great source of water that supplies Valetta, takes its rise at the distance of a mile or two from Civita Vecchia; and there is an aqueduct composed of several thousand arches, that conveys it from thence to the city. The whole of this immense work was finished at the private expence of one of the Grand Masters, Vignacourt, whose name it bears.

The general aspect of the country of Malta is far from being pleasing to the eye: as the whole island is nothing but an immense rock of very white free-stone, and the soil that covers it is not, in most places, more than five or six inches deep. Their crops, however, from the copious dews which fall in the spring and summer months, and from the moisture which adheres to the rock below the soil, are surprizingly abundant. Their wheat and barley harvests produce sufficient corn to support the inhabitants about five months in the year; but the crop they chiefly depend upon is that of cotton. This is the general produce of the island, and is so lucrative, both in quantity and quality, that it supplies the deficiency of every other production, and enables them to pay for the corn, wine, pastry, and other necessaries they import in great variety, and plenty from Allicata in Sicily; that place being the magazine and harbour for exporting whatever is furnished to Malta by Sicily.

The cotton plant rises to the height of a foot and a half, and is covered with a number of nuts, or pods, full of cotton. The Maltese cultivate three kinds of this plant; the Indian cotton, which is much the finest, and shoots five years successively without renewing the plants; the common cotton of the country, which does not grow so high, and must be sown every two years; and the yellow cotton, of which the nankeen is made. The cotton produced from these plants, is much superior in quality to that of the cotton tree; at least the Maltese affirm so: it certainly is the finest, although that of the cotton tree is by much of the strongest texture.

The Maltese oranges justly deserve the character they have acquired; of being the finest in the world. In one kind of them the juice is as red as blood, and they are of a very delicate flavour. The other sorts are thought

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thought to be too luſcious. In the orange months, from November till the middle of June, the groves of theſe beautiful trees are always covered with a great profuſion of this delicious fruit. The greateſt part of their crops were commonly ſent every year in preſents to the different courts of Europe, and to the relations of the chevaliers.

The induſtry of the Malteſe in cultivating their little iſland, is altogether incredible. There is not an inch of ground loſt in any part of it; and where nature has not produced ſoil enough for the purpoſe of the huſbandman, they have brought over ſhips and boats loaded with it from Africa, and particularly from Sicily, where there is plenty and to ſpare. The whole iſland is full of incloſures of free-ſtone, which are very ſmall and irregularly laid out, according to the inclination of the ground. Theſe the inhabitants ſay they are obliged to maintain, notwithſtanding the uncouth and deformed aſpect they exhibit, as otherwiſe, the rapid floods, to which they are occaſionally ſubject, would carry off the ſoil. The rains, however, fall here but very ſeldom.

No ſpot hardly upon earth, preſents ground naturally more ungrateful and ſterile than that of Malta; and yet the farmer here, in cultivating the ſoil, is ſo active, ſo indefatigable, and ſo neat, that his poverty has only the appearance of abſtinence. The ſoil of Sicily, on the other hand, is immenſely fortunate and fertile, crops of various produce, corn, wine, oil, ſilk, &c. (which are all mingled together) rapidly ſucceeding, or rather treading cloſe upon each other; while the mountains, highly cultivated, almoſt to their tops, the incloſures, fenced with hedges of the Indian fig, or prickly pear, and the ſides of the roads garniſhed with a profuſion of flowers or flowering ſhrubs, exceedingly beautiful, altogether preſent the moſt agreeable aſpect to the eye that can poſſibly be imagined (eſpecially in ſailing along its very rich coaſt). Still, however, notwithſtanding theſe natural advantages, the peaſants there are poor, dull, and loathſomely dirty; and in Syracuſe, and other of their cities, ſcarcely a creature is to be ſeen, and even thoſe have the appearance of diſeaſe and extreme wretchedneſs. The inward and outward cleanlineſs and comfortableneſs of Malta and its inhabitants, contraſted with what is viſible in Sicily, is ſo ſtriking in paſſing from one iſland to the other, that a ſtranger would almoſt be induced to imagine them a thouſand leagues aſunder: in fact, there never were two countries ſo near each other, which, in every phyſical and moral point of view, have ſo little mutual relation and reſemblance as theſe have.

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

The Marquis De Pombal,
late prime minister of portugal.

THE great powers of the human underſtanding, and the immenſe interval that ſeparates the mind of one man from another, are never more clearly exhibited than when an obſcure individual ariſes from the midſt of a nation ſunk in ſloth, and dozing in the lap of ignorance, and after puſhing down all the obſtacles placed by fortune in his way, aſcends to an eminence ſo high as to enable him at once to deſpiſe and to command the whole inert maſs of his countrymen. The Marquis de Pombal was one of theſe rare prodigies; ſometimes portending good, ſometimes miſchief, to the regions in which they appear.

Joſeph Sebaſtian Carvalho was born at Coimbra in 1699, of parents ſo very humble, and ſo little known, that report has reduced them to the rank of artiſans. The truth however is, that he deſcended from one of thoſe noble, but obſcure families, which the more opulent and dignified nobleſſe held in almoſt equal contempt with the baſeſt claſs of plebeians. The proud ſpirit of Carvalho was ſtung at an early age by this inſolence of the grandees, which he forgot not to abate when he afterwards roſe to power.

Though he diſcovered conſiderable talents while purſuing his ſtudies at the univerſity of his native city, he declined the arts of peace, in which he might have diſplayed them, and embraced the profeſſion of arms, as better ſuited to an ardent and enterpriſing mind, and to the perſonal advantage with which he was moſt liberally endowed by nature. He was one of the handſomeſt men of the age in which he lived. His ſtature was uncommon; his aſpect noble and commanding; and his ſtrength prodigious. He was no leſs remarkable among the *Guards of the Palace* for his undaunted courage; but

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but the exceſſes and follies into which he was precipitated by the petulance of youth, ſoon obliged him to quit his military ſtation.

At that time, the favourite diverſion of the young nobility of Liſbon conſiſted in ſallying forth at night, and attacking the guards that patrolled the ſtreets of the city—guards, who, partaking more of the wolf than the dog, often ſtripped inſtead of protecting the paſſenger. The young men had at their head a brother of the king, a perſonage of a cruel and ferocious diſpoſition; and not a night paſſed without ſome bloody broil, nor many without a murder. In theſe hazardous rencounters, young Carvalho was ever one of the foremoſt. His profligate courſe did not, however, prevent him from winning the heart of a young lady of the ancient houſe of *Aveiro*; nor did the repugnance of her family, who abhorred ſo mean an alliance, hinder him from bringing his amour to a fortunate concluſion. He carried her off, married her in ſpite of them; and found means to avoid the daggers and the priſons, with which they ſought to avenge the deadly affront that had been offered to their *honour*.

Having acquired in the mean time a conſciouſneſs of the great gifts he had received from nature, he thought of turning his attention to politics, and ſucceeded in obtaining the appointment of ſecretary to the Portugueſe embaſſy at the court of Vienna. Here he gave the firſt indication of thoſe ſuperior talents and that vaſt genius which afterwards made him omnipotent in Portugal.

His diplomatic career was ſcarcely begun, when he received accounts that his wife was no more; the hatred of her family, which ſhe had incurred by her marriage, favouring a ſuſpicion that life and death had been diſpenſed to her from the ſame ſource. Thus left at liberty, he offered his hand to a fair relative of that Marſhal Daun, whoſe name, and the hiſtory of the ſeven years war, will be of equal duration. His fine perſon and engaging manners procured him, as before, the conſent of the lady; but, as before, he failed in obtaining that of her parents. The pride of family is in Germany ſtill more ſcrupulous than in Portugal; and a countryman of Carvalho, then at Vienna, took a pleaſure in repeating that his birth was mean, and his manners diſſolute. Fortunately, the ambaſſador *Tancos*, whoſe friendſhip he had gained, reſigned in his favour; and his new dignity was accepted in place of a wide-ſpreading genealogical tree and ſplendid armorial bearings. He was at this time leſs than thirty years of age.

His diſpatches and his political conduct ſoon gave a high opinion of his talents, and ſuggeſted the idea of aſſigning them a wider ſphere of action. He was accordingly recalled from his embaſſy; *Don Diego de Mendoza*, the prime miniſter was exiled, and the reins of government were put into the hands of Carvalho.

To mend the ſtate and the manners of a nation long debaſed by tyranny and corruption, is at once a difficult and an ungrateful taſk. Abuſes and uſurpations, when ſanctioned by the lapſe of time, are held ſacred, and he who attempts to reform the one, or retrench the other, is ſure of the enmity of all thoſe who conſider the plunder of the public as property, and oppreſſion as a right. Hence it is, that every bungling ſtateſman can do miſchief with greater ſecurity, than the wiſeſt can do good. Even the common people are taught by their crafty oppreſſors to clamour againſt the man whoſe hand is kindly extended to raiſe them from the ground. All this was experienced by the new miniſter of Portugal. The hatred of an inſolent nobility, whoſe ambition he repreſſed, was envenomed by envy and rage, at the pre-eminence of an upſtart; while the popular voice was raiſed againſt him by the holy inſpiration of the prieſts, whoſe numbers and influence he ſought to diminiſh; and whom he ſcrupled not to call *the moſt dangerous vermin that can infeſt a ſtate*. He was, however, upheld by the eſteem and friendſhip of his maſter Joſeph, and gained a large acceſſion of reputation and of authority, by the greatneſs of mind and abilities which he diſplayed on two ſignal occaſions. The firſt was the ever memorable earthquake of 1755.

He had hardly begun to apply remedies to the diſorders and penury of the ſtate, when that horrible cataſtraphe occurred. On the 1ſt of November, the fair and ſerene aſpect of the heavens beſpoke no enmity, foreboded no misfortune to the devoted inhabitants of Liſbon, when, on a ſudden, an obſcure ſubterraneous ſound was heard, and immediately followed by a moſt tremendous convulſion. Many were buried beneath the ruins of their abodes; the earth ſwallowed many; and many were conſumed by the flames, while aſſaſſins, ſtabbing with one hand, and plundering with the other, increaſed the dreadful confuſion of the ſcene, in which not one of the four elements was

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idle. A furious gale ſpread the conflagration; and the ſea, riſing above its natural elevation, daſhed the veſſels in the port againſt each other and the ſhore. The loſs of life, reſulting from this complication of curſes, would, however, have been far leſs than it was, had the people of Liſbon conformed to the ſentiments of ſome ancient ſect, or philoſopher, who thought the univerſe the temple moſt worthy of the deity, and prayed in the open air. But fear and devotion drove them to the churches, the ſolid ſtructure of which, for a time, reſiſted the earthquake, and then fell in and cruſhed thouſands into one undiſtinguiſhable maſs. The ſurvivors, who fled to the mountains, were not leſs confounded. Fugitives, from barracks and convents — ſoldiers, nuns, and friars, herded together during the firſt two nights, and though abhorrent in habits, cuſtoms, and practices, mixed readily in the commiſſion of the moſt ſcandalous exceſſes, and even of crimes.

In the firſt moment of this dreadful misfortune, the prime miniſter made his way undiſmayed through flames and falling houſes, to every quarter of the city, carrying with him ſuccour and conſolation, calming fear, and repreſſing the ſpirit of pillage and diſorder. By his command the dead bodies were thrown into the ſea in bags of lime; by his care, proviſions were brought from the neareſt provinces; and, by his fortitude and courage, the people were prevented from abandoning a city, which offered nothing to the eye but heaps of ruins, and images of deſpair. Their ſtay, beneficial to themſelves, will probably produce the deſtruction of a future race, ſince the experience of many ages juſtifies a belief that the ſite of Liſbon is doomed to the ſame dreadful diſturbance once, and once only, in a century.

During the two firſt days after this calamity, the miniſter took no repoſe but in his carriage; no ſuſtenance but a little ſoup; and in the courſe of the firſt week two hundred and thirty ordinances iſſued from his fertile brain. One of them enjoined the hanging without trial or delay, of every man found in poſſeſſion of gold or ſilver bearing the marks of fire. This exceſſive and indiſcriminating ſeverity to which many guiltleſs victims were immolated, may be applauded by the ſtateſman who calculates, but feels not; with whom human life is nothing—ſtate expediency every thing; but it will be marked with the juſt reprobation of the philoſopher, who knows that one of the greateſt incitements to virtue—one of the greateſt comforts we derive from ſociety, is the conviction that we are ſecure, as long as we are innocent. The conduct of Carvalho was nevertheleſs crowned with general approbation. From the people it obtained him the appellation of *the ſaviour of his country*; and from the king the ſucceſſive titles of *Count d'Oyras* and of *Marquis de Pombal.*

But as the royal favour increaſed, ſo did his enemies; their number being daily augmented by the unrelenting attacks he made upon the abuſes in every department of the ſtate. He was only beginning to enjoy the fruits of his reforms, when his attention was diverted from them by another remarkable event. A conſpiracy was formed againſt the life of the king. The Duke *d'Aveiro*, the Marquis of *Tavora* and his two ſons, with the Counts of *Antonguia*, *Almeidas*, and *Poriza*, were the heads of it. An amorous intrigue of the monarch with the Marchioneſs of *Tavora*, was their principal grievance, or rather their principal pretext; for the *Tavoras* were in fact rather ſpurred on by ambition, than by indignation at this affront offered to their honour. Enraged, as well as the reſt of the nobility, at the king's blind and unlimited confidence in the Marquis de Pombal, they thought that as he had abdicated his power, he ought to be hurled from the throne, and determined to ſeat in it the eldeſt of their own family.

When Joſeph was about to pay his cuſtomary evening viſit to his miſtreſs, two hundred and fifty conſpirators placed themſelves in ſmall bands upon his road; and retained their fire till he was in the midſt of them. Muſket-ſhots then flew from all quarters, and wounded him in three places. The Duke d'Aveiro himſelf aimed at the driver, but his carbine miſſed fire. It was the fortune of the king to have attendants equally intrepid and intelligent. His valet de chambre ſaved him from further injury by laying him down in the bottom of the carriage; while the poſtillion with no leſs preſence of mind ſuddenly turned the heads of his horſes, and drove back to the palace at full ſpeed, but by another road.

Cavalho had ſhewn, at the time that Liſbon lay in ruins, all the courage and all the reſources of a great mind: he now exhibited all the dexterity of a ſtateſman, and all the refined cunning of a courtier. Ever firm and compoſed in the moſt critical conjunctures, he began by enjoining ſecrecy to the *valet de chambre*, and poſtillion.

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tillion; but the conſpirators to turn aſide ſuſpicion, haſtened themſelves to divulge the attempt upon the king's life; and came with the crowds whom affection or curioſity brought to the palace. The Duke *d'Aveiro* was among the foremoſt, and offered to go armed in purſuit of the aſſaſſins. That nobleman was of the houſe of Braganza. Crooked in body and mind, reſtleſs, inhuman, the declared enemy of the government, and capable of any thing, he was an object of ſtrong ſuſpicion to Carvalho. The miniſter, however, bade him be quiet; entruſted him with falſe ſecrets, which he entreated him not to diſcloſe; and ſent him away proud of the ſucceſs of his diſſimulation, and confident of impunity.

The king recovered; ſix months paſſed away unproductive of any arreſt or diſcovery; and the event was almoſt obliterated from the public mind. But it was not forgotten by Carvalho. He was ſecretly collecting every information that might lead to a knowledge of the delinquents; and the more his proofs againſt *d'Aveiro* and *Tavora* acquired conſiſtency, the more his attentions to them were ſtudied and particular. He obtained leave for one to paſs three months at his country manſion; for the other an appointment ſolicited long before. At length the whole treaſonable hiſtory was revealed to him by a domeſtic, who was waiting one night with amorous views in Tavora's garden, when the conſpirators aſſembled there anew, diſcuſſed the cauſes of their paſt failure, and laid a plan that promiſed better ſucceſs.

To prevent its execution, and to bring the criminals to juſtice without farther delay, the Marquis de Pombal availed himſelf of a ball given in honour of his daughter's nuptials with the Count de Zampayo. An invitation from the king decoyed thither the whole of the conſpirators, who, inſtead of the "muſick, minſtrelſy, and maſking" they expected, met with fetters, dungeons, and the rack. A week after, ten of the principal traitors were executed; their bodies burnt; and their aſhes caſt into the ſea. The Duke d'Aveiro, and the old Marchioneſs of Tavora died as if they had exchanged ſexes,—he with more than the weakneſs of a woman, and ſhe with a fortitude truly heroic. The young Marchioneſs of Tavora, the king's miſtreſs, was confined in a convent for life; and the greater part of the nobility was impriſoned, till the death of the king, which did not happen till nineteen years afterwards.

The jeſuit Malagrida, generally though falſely ſuppoſed to have been executed as a conſpirator, was in fact tried by the inquiſition, and burnt as a heretic. One of the charges was his having written that *the Virgin Mary ſpoke Latin in the womb of St. Anne*—words diſgraceful to the author; and ſtill more diſgraceful to the odious tribunal, by which they were conſtrued into a crime. But theſe and other theological abſurdities were made the pretexts of his death, becauſe there was no proof, although there was no doubt, of his being privy to the plot. The expulſion of his whole order, ſuſpected of tampering in it, followed; furniſhed an example for their deſtruction throughout Europe; and will ever redound to the glory of the Marquis de Pombal, who thus ſtruck the firſt blow at that dark, intriguing, and ambitious fraternity.

More deeply rooted than ever in the confidence of his maſter, the haughty miniſter no longer feared to brave the firſt perſons of the realm. A brother of the king, who was grand inquiſitor, delaying to licenſe a work, containing ſome ſtate regulations, Carvalho, in the preſence of another *Infant of Portugal*, exhaled his rage in the moſt inſulting threats, till he raiſed their choler to a height ſtill greater than his own. From invective they proceeded to perſonal inſults; pulled off his peruke; threw it in his face; and driving him out of the apartment, bade him carry his complaint to the king. His obedience to this ſarcaſtic command, procured the laſting exile of the royal brothers; and gave him an opportunity he had long deſired of placing one of his own creatures at the head of the inquiſition. His brother Don Juan Carvalho had the appointment; but did not keep it long.

When the court removed occaſionally to the ſummer palace of *Salvatierra*, the miniſter, detained at Liſbon by public affairs, ſent thither the grand inquiſitor to watch over the conduct of the queen, whoſe artifices he feared. Informed of the inſidious part the prieſt was playing, ſhe ſent for him to her chamber. He went; but was never ſeen to return. According to the accounts moſt credited, ſhe ſhot him through the head with a fowling piece. It is certain, at leaſt, that Don Juan Carvalho diſappeared. It may be aſked why, if capable of ſuch a crime, ſhe did not diſpatch the principal inſtead of the agent; but the Marquis de Pombal, who diſtruſted her as well as the grandees, was not eaſily aſſailable. He was always eſcorted by a detachment of cavalry, and a body-guard

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of a hundred men. In a country where the king went about unattended, or only guarded by a few men of a regiment of cavalry, a minister constantly surrounded by the naked swords of a *corps*, devoted to his particular service, could not fail to excite odium, and an outcry of tyranny. But his precautions were necessary in the midst of a nobility the more dangerous because cowardly, a fanatic and aggrieved clergy, and a riotous populace. The same defence cannot be made for the pride and ostentation of power, which induced him to erect a palace for himself, while his sovereign was dwelling in a hovel, after the royal residence had been shaken into ruins by the earthquake of 1755.

When the most urgent cares resulting from that event, and those that grew out of the conspiracy, were over, the Marquis de Pombal returned with equal ardour and success to his favourite reforms. He re-animated commerce, and the arts; created a navy, and rebuilt the unfortunate town of Lisbon. His efforts were not always unrewarded by the gratitude of his countrymen; and when, in 1766, a dangerous malady threatened to carry him off, the alarm was general throughout Portugal. But towards the close of his career he became less popular, perhaps not without reason. At a time of life when most men seek repose, his peaceful labours were not enough for him. He engaged the Portuguese colonies in hostilities with those of Spain; and was deliberately provoking a war in Europe, when, in the beginning of 1777, Joseph I. died, and with him the power of the Marquis de Pombal. In a week after the demise of the crown he was stripped of all his employments. Though in his 77th year, his mental and corporeal faculties were equally unimpaired, and his manners so insinuating, that the Queen Dowager charged her daughter not to admit him to an audience, well aware that, after two or three conferences, he would have gained a dominion over her mind, as complete as that which he had exercised over the deceased monarch's.

At the coronation of the new queen, the nobility, grown more ferocious by the length of the time they had been chained down, instigated the people by their emissaries to demand the late minister's head, and the multitude was disposed to gratify them; when, on a sudden, a body of cavalry appeared, headed by an officer who forbade the Marquis de Pombal to be named under the most rigorous penalties. The *fidalgos*, who were assembled in a gallery, were much disconcerted at the silence that ensued. They were observed to be in great agitation, running backward and forward, sending off messages, and darting looks of anger and impatience at the crowd. It was in vain: some dozen of voices, which exclaimed *Pombal! Pombal!* were instantly overpowered by cries of *Long live the Queen!* from Carvalho's partizans.

To perfect the great plans, which the Marquis de Pombal had sketched out, would have required twenty years prolongation of his ministry, or similar successors. None such appeared; the nation fell back into apathy, and into the clutches of the priests; and all the old evils, and all the old abuses, returned. The people then began to perceive that he had been labouring for their benefit; and, in spite of the severity of his administration, would gladly have been governed again by that head which they had so lately devoted to the block *.

It is generally remarked, perhaps generally true, that the solitude of discarded ministers is haunted by the ghost of their former grandeur; that they cannot console themselves for the loss of attendance, adulation, and power; and that their mind, accustomed to the management of great affairs, preys upon itself, when deprived of its usual aliment. Carvalho was a stranger to these torments. He lived cheerfully, in modest retirement, on his estate of Pombal, passing his time in reading, in doing acts of beneficence to his indigent neighbours and vassals, and in administering consolation to his wife, whose weaker nature, and German pride, could ill brook disgrace, and who then began for the first time to regret that ever she left Vienna.

Though a man of a great, sagacious, and intrepid mind, the Marquis of Pombal was far from a perfect character. Haughty, violent, vindictive, and rapacious, he mixed his own injuries and interest with those of the state. Even when in sole pursuit of the general welfare, he was not irreproachable. Instead of removing the obstacles that stood in his way with discretion, he rudely overturned them, without caring whom they crushed; and thus missed the fame of a good minister, by being too eager to do good.

* Soon after his disgrace, the following saying was current in Portugal:—"*Mal por mal, melhor Pombal*;" that is, Evil for evil: it were better to have Pombal.

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VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A SECOND volume of Dr. TROTTER's Medicina Nautica is now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed early in February.—The plan of the former part of this work is more or leſs continued, with communications from Navy Surgeons, in moſt foreign ſtations as well as in the fleet at home.

Mr. MACKINTOSH, the celebrated author of '*Vindiciæ Gallicæ*,' propoſes to deliver a Courſe of Lectures in Lincoln's Inn Hall, on the Law of Nature and Nations, comprehending the whole Philoſophy of Morality, Government, and Law. They are to be continued three times a week during the ſitting of the Courts in Weſtminſter Hall.

The publication of the '*Britiſh Medical Journal*' is deferred by unavoidable circumſtances till the firſt day of March, when it will make its appearance under the more comprehenſive title of the '*Medical and Phyſical Journal.*' Mr. W. Mudie, of Edinburgh, will act as its agent for North Britain, and Mr. Colbert, of Dublin, as its agent for Ireland. The proſpect of patronage and of valuable correſpondence is already exceedingly flattering.

Mr. F. TWISS has for twelve years paſt been employed in the compilation of an Index to Shakeſpeare, which he has now brought to a concluſion, and purpoſes to publiſh in the courſe of the enſuing winter.—This moſt elaborate Index is on a plan, different from any which has hitherto appeared, as it contains a diſtinct enumeration of every ſubſtantive, adjective, verb, participle, and adverb, to be met with in Shakſpeare's plays, with a particular reference to *every* paſſage, in which they occur, in a manner adapted to every edition.

About the end of March will be publiſhed in a quarto volume, by John and Arthur Arch, '*Grove-Hill*,' a deſcriptive Poem and an Ode to Mithra, by the Rev. THOMAS MAURICE, author of the Hiſtory of Hindoſtan, &c.

Miſs PLUMPTRE, the tranſlator of Kotzebue's Lover's Vows, and of his Count of Burgundy is at this time engaged in the tranſlation of the two fine Dramas of that Author, entitled the '*Virgin of the Sun*,' and the '*Death of Rollo*.'

Propoſals will ſhortly be publiſhed for an abridgement of '*Dr. Doddridge's Family Expoſitor*,' as a continuation of Mr. Job Orton's work on the Old Teſtament, according to the plan which the author himſelf had formed, in two large volumes, 8vo.

For the ſake of thoſe who wiſh to learn, or to teach *Dr. Doddridge's Short-hand*, (which was an improvement upon *Riche's* ſyſtem, recommended by *Locke*,) one who had been a pupil in the Doctor's academy, propoſes to publiſh the rules in a method entirely new; the characters made with a pen. In ſome copies blank ſpaces will be left to be filled up by any one who prefers doing it himſelf.

A new edition of the Biographical Work, entitled '*Public Characters of 1798*,' is in the preſs, with additions, and corrected and reviſed in every article.

A fourth Set of Glees, for three, four, and five voices, by JOHN DANBY, together with '*The Ode to Hope*,' in eight parts, preſented to the Glee Club, is intended to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, for the benefit of the author's family in the month of March, 1799, price 10s. 6d.

Mr. BROWN, author of a Treatiſe on Scrophulous Diſeaſes, has in the preſs a Poem, intitled '*Tackle and Variolæ*,' founded on Mr. Coleman's celebrated Opera of that name. He has alſo made conſiderable progreſs in his work on the Anatomy and Phyſiology of the Teeth.

A new edition, with conſiderable alterations and improvements, will ſhortly make its appearance of the work, entitled '*Literary Memoirs of Living Authors*.'

An intereſting work, for the uſe of young perſons, is in the preſs, and will be ready for delivery in the courſe of this month, entitled '*The Diſcovery of America*;' compriſing the Life and Diſcoveries of Chriſtopher Columbus, with frontiſpiece and map; from the German of J. H. CAMPE, the Author of Young Robinſon.

Profeſſor DANZEL, of Hamburgh, has circulated propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcriptions of one guinea, '*A Deſcription*,' in French, illuſtrated with eighteen engravings,

1mo. Of an Aeroſtatic Machine, to direct Air-Balloons, called *Danzelinet*.

2do. Of a ſecond Aeroſtatic Machine, pointing out the means of direction;

3tio. Of a third, affording another way to direct Air-Balloons;

4to. Of an Hydraulic Machine, to put in motion the rudder of a ſhip: and, conſe-

quently

quently to make her go without the leaſt air ſtirring, *i. e.* in a dead calm.

All his own invention.

After the copies ſhall have been delivered out to every ſubſcriber, or the perſon he authoriſes to receive the ſame, all the numbers will be put in a wheel, and every hundredth number that ſhall be drawn, will be entitled to a *ſmall model* of the Aeroſtatic Machine called *Danzeline*, ready fitted up. The drawing to take place in the courſe of May 1799, in the preſence of the ſubſcribers reſiding at the place of drawing, which place, as well as the day of drawing, is to be publicly advertiſed. The expence attending the conveyance of the models to be defrayed by the winners; and a liſt of ſuch winning members will likewiſe be publiſhed. Subſcriptions taken in Great Britain, by Dulau and Co.

A publication is about to appear under the title of '*the Ladies' Annual Regiſter*,' intended to record whatever paſſes in each preceding year intereſting in any degree to the female and faſhionable world.

EICHHORN's Introduction to the Books of the Old Teſtament and Apocrypha, will ſhortly be committed to the Univerſity preſs, by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Regius Profeſſor of Hebrew at Cambridge; who, inſtead of confining his attention to tranſlating alone, has undertaken to anſwer the objections of the author, and ſubjoin important additions to his work.

THE ARTS. To the admirers of the fine arts, LONDON at preſent affords a variety of entertainment, which for value, variety, and ſplendour, cannot be paralleled in any other city in the world.

The Orleans Gallery was once the great ornament of Paris: the pictures are ſaid to have coſt the immenſe ſum of 480,000l. On the breaking out of the troubles in France, they paſſed from the hands of the proprietors into thoſe of Mr. Woltiers, the banker, of Bruſſels; by whom they were made over to M. De La Borde, banker to the King of France; and by him they were very judiciouſly conſigned to England.

The firſt part of the collection, conſiſting of the Flemiſh and Dutch pictures, were ſold in the year 1793. The remainder, conſiſting of the Italian School, by much the moſt valuable, are now upon ſale. The whole, conſiſting of 296 pictures, were purchaſed by the Duke of Bridgewater, Lord Carliſle, and Lord Gower, for ſomething more than forty thouſand pounds.

This may unqueſtionably be denominated *a matchleſs collection*;—but at the ſame time that we beſtow upon it every eulogium which the united efforts of artiſts of other days, and other climes, are entitled to,

"*On Greece and Rome why laviſh all our praiſe?*"

Let us not neglect the natives of our own country, which, notwithſtanding the viſionary calculations of M. L'Abbe Winckelman, and ſome other writers, who have tried to prove that we are *in too cold a latitude for the production of works of genius*, may now boaſt of productions that will ſtand the teſt of compariſon; of productions, which prove that we have improved, and are improving in the polite arts.

MACKLIN's gallery, conſiſting of a collection of pictures by Engliſh artiſts, generally painted in a ſtyle that does great honour to the Engliſh ſchool, is now ſubmitted to the public, and to be diſpoſed of by tickets, price 5l. 5s. each; to be determined by the enſuing State Lottery. To thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a chance for ſome of the fineſt pictures that ever were painted in this country, this affords an admirable opportunity, at a very ſmall expence, for every unſucceſsful adventurer is entitled to two prints, the figures in which are engraved by Bartolozzi, and at a very low eſtimation may be deemed worth half the original price of the ticket.

An exhibition of a new and very ſingular deſcription is on the point of being opened in the Haymarket. It conſiſts of between one and two hundred pictures of birds, beaſts, and fiſhes, by the late Mr. Elmer of Farnham, in Surrey. This modeſt, unaſſuming, and admirable artiſt, retained for more than half a century the firſt rank in that branch of the arts which he profeſſed and practiſed. In laborious and high-finiſhing he may have been equalled by ſome of the Flemiſh and Dutch painters; but in accuracy of drawing, character of the ſpecies, and ſpirit, he excelled them all. He died a ſhort time ſince, at 82 years of age. The pictures which were not diſpoſed of at his death, among which are ſome of the beſt he ever painted, will be ſubmitted to public inſpection, in the Haymarket, as *The Sportſman's Exhibition*.

The honourable Mrs. DAMER has offered to execute a portrait of Lord NELSON, either in marble or bronze, to be placed in any part of the city which the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen may

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may deem proper. This, while it commemorates the victory obtained by the gallant admiral, reflects high honour on the lady, who in this age of trifling and diſſipation, can quit the gay and giddy circle of faſhionable folly, and boldly venture on a taſk which demands not only talents and taſte, but labour and perſeverance.

An admirable copy from an equeſtrian model of the King by Carlini, was ſome time ſince etched by Bartolozzi, and is now completed, and publiſhed by BROMLEY.

Some very correct and ſpirited copies from Hogarth are juſt publiſhed in the third volume of JOHN IRELAND's "*Illuſtrations of Hogarth*," copied from original drawings, &c. in the poſſeſſion of the Editor, who alſo poſſeſſes twelve very curious pictures from Hudibras, painted in the early part of Hogarth's life, and beaming with ſpirit and character.

With a view to the farther advancement of the imitative arts, Mr. JAMES TASSIE, No. 20, Leiceſter-ſquare, London, has long been employed, and with great ſucceſs, in transfering the figures and heads of antique and modern engraved gems into coloured glaſs and enamel, ſimilar to the originals in colour, durability, and brilliancy. This, according to the opinion expreſſed by ſome eminent connoiſeurs, proves to be the fineſt diſcovery for perpetuating the works of miniature ſculpture that has been made in modern times. Hence may various remains of ancient genius, which were loſt to the world at large, be univerſally diffuſed, with all their intrinſic excellence. It tends greatly to facilitate this branch of the ſtudy of antiquity, that the ſubjects may be comprehended in a narrow compaſs, are conveniently portable, and not liable to mutulation, like the other productions of ſculpture, which are formed in the ordinary manner. Having about thirty years ago been induced to give up his practice in the large figures, Mr. TASSIE betook himſelf alſo to the modelling of portraits, finiſhed in ſemi-tranſparent enamel, reſembling the pureſt oriental onyx, and ſuitable to be uſed as rings, bracelets, ſeals, and other ornaments. The ſociety of arts and commerce conſidered his ſpecimens of cameos to be ſo great an improvement, that they were pleaſed to encourage him by a handſome bounty. He has been countenanced by many of the firſt perſonages in this country, as well as by ſeveral diſtinguiſhed promoters of the arts abroad. The late Empreſs of Ruſſia was pleaſed to honour him with orders to execute a complete cabinet of intaglios and cameos, accompanied with an hiſtorical deſcription; and preſerving, as accurately as poſſible, the appearance of the original gems. He has for many years been engaged in foreign and other commiſſions for ſelect collections of intaglios and cameos, alſo of ſulphurs and other cheap compoſitions. The intaglios are ſo made as to ſeal either with or without being mounted in ſeals, and are placed in various kinds of ſmall cabinets, which are eſteemed peculiarly convenient for ladies who amuſe themſelves by caſting impreſſions.—As medals have ever been a favourite mode of procuring the portraits of celebrated characters, Mr. PINKERTON, who has been at uncommon pains in obtaining the moſt authentic portraits of the Scottiſh kings, has ſuggeſted the modelling of theſe, and ſuch other ſubjects as it may be thought proper to perpetuate. Mr. P. has enabled Meſſrs. TASSIE ſenior and junior to make a beginning, and ſpecimens may now be ſeen of James I, to James V. and of Mary. To avoid the expence incident to the engraving or dyes, thoſe medals are to be caſt in metal, in imitation of ſuch as were executed at the time of the revival of the arts. Should this attempt meet with approbation, it is intended to go as far back as any real veſtige can juſtify.——Mr. TASSIE's collection of coloured paſte intaglios and cameos, white enamel, and ſulphur impreſſions of ancient and modern gems, which amounts to 20,000, has been about forty years in forming, and exceeds in number, variety of ſubjects, and ſtyle of engraving, every other in Europe. It contains almoſt every great collection of originals, including the beſt works of antiquity; together with ſuch as barbarous or leſs poliſhed ages, as well as modern times, have produced. In this view, it is peculiarly calculated to ſhew the origin, progreſs, former perfection, and preſent ſtate of the art.

There has appeared at Paris, from DIDOT's preſs, in 4to. a very complete edition of "*Anacreon*;" containing the Greek text, the Latin verſion, a French tranſlation, critical notes, and two preliminary diſſertations by Profeſſor GAIL, Greek odes ſet to muſic, and a diſcourſe on the muſic of the Greeks.

In a contagious typhous fever which prevailed in Tuſcany about a year ſince, Dr. POLIDORI ſucceſsfully made uſe of a method, conſiſting of the exhibition of

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mild stimulants, small doses of laudanum, a moderately cordial regimen with wine, the admission of pure air, and abstaining from all evacuating and debilitating measures. The Peruvian bark was always found useless or hurtful. We rejoice to see such an improvement upon former practice introduced into a country lately devoted to old theories.

The first volume, and one number of the second, of the "*Flora Atlantica*" of the celebrated botanist DESFONTAINES, are published at Paris. This valuable work is the fruit of a tour made from the year 1783 to 1786, along the chain of mountains which crosses the states of Tunis and Algiers, and extends to the kingdom of Morocco. The plants are arranged according to the Linnæan system, and the descriptions are accompanied with accurate plates.

Instance of Improvement. The Spaniards now, when a house is on fire, bring water before the holy sacrament.

The REPUBLICAN LYCEUM at Paris recommenced its courses on the 1st Frimaire (Nov. 21) with the following classes and professors: Technology, *Hassenfratz*; Physico-economical Geography, *Coquebert*; Chemistry, *Fourcroy*; Italian language, *Bellini*; Natural Philosophy, *Deparcieux*; Anatomy and Physiology, *Sue*; English language, *Roberts*; German language, *Weiss*; History, *Garat*; Natural History, *Alex. Brogniart*; Literature, *Mercier*.

The NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of the Ligurian Republic* has opened at Genoa. It is composed of 72 members, of whom half are residents, and half are associates living within the republic. There are two classes of subjects treated on: the first, that of the mathematical and physical sciences, subdivided into three departments; the second, that of philosophy, literature, and the fine arts, with the same number of subdivisions.

The NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of Cairo*, formed by the learned men who accompanied BUONAPARTE, is rather a ludicrous than a serious object in the present state of the French affairs in Egypt. From the subjects of enquiry proposed by the general we may infer an actual or impending want of several of the most necessary articles for the army.

The first and second parts of that splendid work, "*Voyage pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Phenicie, de la Palestine, & de la Basse Egypte*," have been delivered to the subscribers. Each contains six fine plates, the subjects of which appear to be well chosen.

A complete and elegant edition of the musical works of *Mozart* is publishing by BREITKOPF and HÆRTEL at Leipsic.

The French botanists in Egypt have had a very poor harvest. The country has not yielded them more than twenty different species. The most extraordinary tree there is the wild fig or sycomore, a single one of which is sufficient to shade several peasants huts, as well as the oxen employed in working machines for drawing up water. These huts, however, are represented as the most miserable human habitations perhaps in the globe: they are made of mud, not more than three feet in height, and their only entrance is a round hole of a foot and a half diameter.

On the evening of December 7, BOUVARD, astronomer at the observatory, discovered a comet in the constellation of Hercules. The next morning, at half past six, it had 248½ degrees of right ascension, and 31½ of north declination. It had advanced 43 minutes per hour towards the east, and 28 towards the south. It is small, and difficult to be seen. This makes the 89th comet, according to the catalogue in LALANDE's astronomy.

A ridiculous duel is said to have been fought in one of the principal German universities between two professors, in consequence of a dispute on the method of observing a comet.

The *Teylerian Society* of Haerlem have announced the two following prize questions: "What are the motives which have engaged most nations to employ the metals, especially gold and silver, as representative signs of value and wealth: what are the advantages and inconveniences of this medium of circulation; and might not others be usefully and durably substituted to it?"—"What is the influence of a republican constitution on the happiness of a people; and to what degree is this influence capable of being elucidated and demonstrated by examples derived from the Greek and Roman republics?"

Von Troil, archbishop of Upsal, author of the 'Letters on Iceland,' opened a consistory in July last, with a Discourse 'On the Utility of Controversies in Theology.' Probably few heads of established churches in Europe would now chuse to meddle with such a topic, especially taking the affirmative side.

Foreign journals are full of lists of books, medals, prints, &c. prohibited in the dominions of the Emperor of Germany, the King of Prussia, and other potentates on the continent. Such is the fear

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'fear of change' obtaining among the powers of the earth at the preſent criſis! The Emperor of Ruſſia follows the *ſuppreſſing* policy with moſt zeal; and in his diſlike of every thing foreign, he only appears to diſtinguiſh French manners and productions with his peculiar averſion.

The invention of *ſtereotypes* (ſolid types) by the Pariſian printers Didot and Herhan, is thought a great improvement. Theſe types, inſtead of being detached characters, like the common, form a ſingle ſolid maſs for each page, which being incapable of derangement, fixes for ever the purity of the text. As all the types of a work may be thus preſerved, it is not neceſſary to take off a greater number of copies than are wanted at a time, whence the great ſaving of paper reſults. It does not clearly appear how this vaſt multiplication of type can be made economical on the whole, unleſs it were in printing books of common and perpetual demand; yet it ſeems, from the liſt of prices given, that the ſtereotype editions, beſides being more correct than others, are ſold almoſt twice as cheap. Theſe printers likewiſe ſell on very moderate terms the ſtereotype plates of all the works they print; by which means any perſon with a common printing preſs is enabled to take off as many copies as he pleaſes.

The naturaliſts *Bruguière* and *Olivier*, who were ſent by the French government in 1793 to examine and collect objects of natural hiſtory in Turkey, Leſſer Aſia, Perſia, Syria, &c. after a five years' abſence returned to Europe, and landed at Ancona, where Bruguière died. His colleague diſpatched for France the treaſures collected by them, which are repreſented as very rich, in ſeeds, fruits, drugs, plants, quadrupeds, inſects, reptiles, &c.

The Royal Daniſh Society of the Sciences has offered a prize medallion of the value of 20l. for the beſt anſwer to each of the following queſtions, to be tranſmitted to the ſecretary of the ſociety, *Dr. Abildgaard*, at Copenhagen, before the laſt of June, 1799:

1. *In Hiſtory:* What nation has diſcovered and circumnavigated America at an earlier period than the Norwegians? How far have the diſcoveries of the Norwegians been extended there, particularly towards the ſouth? The proofs and arguments muſt be derived partly from authors, partly from monuments, for inſtance, works of fortification, buildings, languages, or traditions, which are ſtill extant in America.

2. *In Mathematics:* To aſcertain the actual quantity and effect of every combuſtible ſubſtance, or ſpecies of fuel, which is uſed in domeſtic life, whether wood, or turf, or ſea-coal.

3. *In Phyſics:* To demonſtrate by experiment the higheſt degree of heat which can be communicated to bodies by means of ſteam; and whether that portion of the water, in Papin's Digeſter, which is not in a vaporific ſtate, can acquire a higher degree of heat than 212° of Fahrenheit?

4. *In Philoſophy:* Which are the moſt remarkable progreſſive ſteps, which practical philoſophy has made ſince the time it was reduced to ſyſtematic form?

The Royal Academy of the Sciences at Berlin has propoſed the following curious queſtion in the department of Belles Lettres for the year 1800:

On the Goths and Gothic taſte, or Gothicism: 1. Had the ancient Goths, who were a diſtinguiſhed nation, any thing peculiar which was not common to thoſe who had attacked the ſinking Roman empire, whether in their conſtitution, laws, manners, cuſtoms, or in literature and the arts? Have the expreſſions '*Gothic*' and '*Gothicism*' any other meaning but that given them in later times, to mark thereby in a general manner the ſtate of the arts and ſciences ſince the downfall of the Roman empire, and during the middle ages? And 3, if the laſt conjecture be founded, when were the before-mentioned expreſſions more generally uſed in that ſenſe?

The patriotic Society for the Promotion of native Induſtry at Nürnburg, on their laſt public meeting, May 21ſt, propoſed a queſtion, which does them infinite credit:

Which are the moſt effectual means of checking the hurtful predilection in the inhabitants of ſmall towns, particularly in the free Imperial towns of Germany, for foreign productions and manufactures; and on the other hand of impreſſing them with a more favourable taſte for domeſtic productions, without the intervention of coercive laws, or the limitation of a free trade.

Mr. WAGNITZ, of Halle, (a German Howard) has for ſeveral years been employed in collecting materials for a *Complete Hiſtory of Priſons, and their management in ancient and modern times*;" a work which the ingenious and philanthropic author is now preparing for the preſs. He ſolicits all literary men, particularly lawyers, to ſupply him with the minutes of remarkable trials which may throw a light upon the ſubject of priſons as well as on the ſtate of mind of priſoners, according to the different methods and places of confinement. The ſame author propoſes ſhortly to publiſh a continuation of his "*Hiſtorical Accounts and Remarks on the principal Houſes of Correction in Germany.*"

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As a ſpecimen of the rapidity, or rather rapacity with which ſome bookſellers in Germany emulate certain *honourable* publiſhers in London in the art of multiplying books and pirating literary projects, we find as early as in the month of Auguſt, 1798, *two different tranſlations* advertiſed in the Intelligencer to the Jena Literary Gazette of the intended "BRITISH NECROLOGY."

The ſame whimſical anticipation prevails alſo in Germany in announcing tranſlations of "MUNGO PARK's *Travels in the Interior of Africa.*" Theſe had actually attracted the attention of no leſs than half a dozen German publiſhers before a ſheet of them was printed in England. The old proverb of "*phlegmatic Germans*" can no longer be applied with juſtice.

Among the numerous Engliſh books, of which tranſlations into German have either already appeared, or are now in the preſs, we notice the following: Travels into Sicily and Athens: the Iſlands of the Archipelago, Smyrna, Conſtantinople, and the Coaſts of Africa; the Myſterious Caſtle, a novel, in two parts; Travels in Hungary, with a ſhort Account of Vienna, in the year 1793, by *R. Townſon*; the Life of Thomas Day; An Account of the Engliſh Colony of New South Wales, by *David Collins*; Britiſh Public Characters of 1798; the Rector's Son, by Miſs *Ann Plumtre*; Clermont, a tale; a Survey of the Turkiſh Empire, &c. by *W. Eton*; Fragments in the manner of Sterne, ſecond edition 1798; a Tour in Switzerland, &c. by *Helen Maria Williams*; a Sketch of Modern France, in a ſeries of letters, &c. the Young Philoſopher, by *Charlotte Smith*; Chronological Tables of Univerſal Hiſtory, by *John Blair*, continued by *Chantreau*; Anecdotes of two well-known Families, written by a deſcendant, and dedicated to the firſt female pen in England, prepared for the preſs by *Mrs. Parſons*, three vols. 1798; Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic, vol. ii; Geraldina, a ſtory; the Priory, or the Hiſtory of an Orphan; Walſingham, or the Pupil of Nature, by *Maria Robinſon*, &c. &c.

New Maps.—*Prof. Meuſel* has lately publiſhed a new Map of the Eaſt-Indies, or Hindoſtan. A Chorographic Map of Belgium, by *Capt. Louis*, editor of the National Atlas of France in 69 folio plates; a Chart, ſhewing the ſituation of the German and French armies near Trier and Saarburg, in the years 1793 and 1794, by an officer of the German army; a Plan of the Fortreſſes of Straſburgh and Kehl and the neighbouring country, with a repreſentation of the fortifications erected at the ſiege of Kehl, &c.; a new Map of the preſent territory of the Batavian Republic, according to its diviſion into departments, delineated by *J. C. Roder*; a Map of the Black Sea, according to the lateſt aſtronomical calculations of *Chiſon Beauchamp*, ſketched in the aſtronomical obſervatory at Seeberg near Gotha, large 4to.; a Map of the Straits, called the Dardanelles or the Helleſpont, and the Channel of Conſtantinople or Boſporus, together with the Sea of Marmora, publiſhed from the actual ſoundings by *Güſſfeldt*; and a Map of Greece, and the Archipelago, according to the lateſt drawing of *Delarochette*.

The rage for *critical* inveſtigation and reformation in every branch of ſcience, has arrived at ſo high a pitch in Germany that Divinity and the Chriſtian religion itſelf does not appear to be exempt from it. A periodical publication has been lately commenced by J. C. GREILING, at Magdeburg, entitled "*New practical materials for Sermons on the Sunday and Holiday Goſpels, extracted and digeſted from* IMMANUEL KANT's *moral and religious writings.*

Mr. *Schubart*, a German poet of ſome celebrity, who was for ſeveral years kept in confinement by the late reigning Duke of Wurtemberg, for publiſhing a ſatirical poem, in which he animadverted on the Duke's extravagance and prodigality, is now employed in tranſlating *Oſſian* into German poetic proſe; a ſpecies of compoſition which has been ſucceſsfully introduced by various late writers, but particularly by *Geſſner* in his Idyls, Death of Abel, &c.

The Privy-counſellor *Hezel*, of Geiſſen, has lately announced a work which he is preparing for the preſs, entitled "*The Humaniſtic Encyclopedia*, or a Dictionary of Facts, containing all the ſciences requiſite to an interpreter of the Latin and Greek claſſics." In oppoſition to this work we find lately another of a ſimilar nature advertiſed for publication by the celebrated Mr. *Tunke*, of Daſſau, who is already favourably known by ſeveral elementary works in the department of education. While Mr. Hezel's work comprehends natural hiſtory, aeſthetics (the theory and principles of taſte) rhetoric, poetry, introductory to the ancient claſſics, &c. that of Mr. Tunke is principally directed to ſubjects of ancient hiſtory,

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tory, geography, philosophy, mythology, and antiquities, and consequently limited to those auxiliary branches which are essentially required to the understanding of the classics. The whole of the latter work is to form three volumes 8vo. the first of which was published in October last.

A *New Musical Gazette* has lately been commenced at Leipzig, published for Breitkopf and Härtel, two eminent booksellers, who promise to furnish the musical world with weekly intelligence of every thing new and interesting in this department, with concise philosophical or historical essays on musical subjects, short extracts from the most important theoretical works on music, with reviews of the latest public compositions, with interesting accounts of distinguished artists and virtuosi's, &c. &c.*

On the 1st of Brumaire, viith year of the French Republic (October 22d, 1798, old style,) appeared at Frankfort on the Maine, the first number of a new and valuable periodical work intitled "*The Paris Literary and Artistical Gazette for Germans*," conducted by a learned German at Paris, and transmitted to the publishers at Frankfort. It professedly contains, 1. Accounts of the latest state of literature in France; 2. The most recent events in the department of the arts; 3. Literary and artistical notices of rare and valuable works of every description, miscellanies, biography, &c. &c.

Vost and Co. book and printsellers at Leipzig, are publishing a series of prints representing the most renowned French Generals. Each livraison contains the portraits of six Generals in 4to. at the low price of one dollar eight groshen (about 5s.) In the first number are likenesses of *Buonaparte, Hoche, Augereau, Bournonville, Jourdan*, and *Pichegru*; the second number contains those of *Massena, Berthier, Bernadotte, Dumas, Kleber*, and *Moreau*.

One of the most complete Dictionaries of the English language now extant is the following, which lately appeared at Strasburg, printed for *Levrault*. "*Phraseologia Anglo-Germanica*, or a collection of more than 50,000 English phrases, extracted from the best English writers, reduced to alphabetical order, and translated into German by F. W. Haussner, Professor at the central school of the department of the Lower Rhine: to which is added a vocabulary of all such words as did not require to be explained by phrases.

* The substance of this and the following, and all other foreign journals, may be looked for in the Monthly Magazine.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

AGRICULTURE.

A GENERAL View of the Agriculture of the County of Lincoln, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture. By the Secretary to the Board, with plates, 8vo. 9s. Nicol.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A Plan, preceded by a Review of fine Arts, to transmit to Posterity the *Portraits* of the most distinguished Characters of Great Britain and Ireland. Also to encourage British Artists, and to adorn London with Galleries of Pictures, &c. without any expence to Government. By *Noel Desenfans*, Esq. 1s. 6d. Law.

DRAMA.

Aurelio and Miranda, A Drama, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, founded on the Romance of the Monk. By *James Boaden*, Esq. 2s. Bell.

Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy, illustrated with specimens and analyses of the most celebrated tragedies, and interspersed with observations on the Italian Theatre, and Biographical Notices of the principal Tragic Writers of Italy. By a Member of the Arcadian Academy of Rome; with 13 engravings, 1l. 1s. boards,

EDUCATION.

The Reader, or Reciter, by the assistance of which any Person may teach himself to read or recite English Prose with elegance and effect. To which are added instructions for reading Plays on a new plan, 3s. 6d. boards. Cadell and Davis.

Pilkington's Henry, or the Foundling, 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

The Little Teacher, for reading and spelling well, 9d. Darton and Harvey.

Lessons upon Life, or Home Scenes, 1s. 6d. Sael.

HISTORY.

A General View of the History of Switzerland, with a particular Account of the Origin and Accomplishment of the late Revol[illegible]. By *John Wood*, Edinburgh, 6s. [illegible]

LITERATURE.

The New London Review, [illegible] Report of Authors' Books [illegible]

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LAW.

The Trial of Mr. James Parsons, of Paternoster Row, for a Libel, 6d. Fiske.

Reports of Cases in the Court of Common Pleas, in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1798. By *Bosanquet and Putter*, Part 4, 5s. Butterworth.

A Complete System of Pleading. Volume 9, (containing Trespass and Scire Facias.) By *John Wentworth*, Esq. Barrister, royal 8vo. 12s. boards. Robinsons.

A Correct Abridgment of the Act, imposing a tax upon income, and the Schedule at full length, for estimating the Income liable to be assessed, 6d. Trepass, Jordan, West, Parsons.

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A PATENT was granted laſt year to JOSHUA COLLIER, of Southwark, broker, for a chemical proceſs for freeing fiſh oils from their impurities in ſmell, taſte, and colour, and for improved ſtrainers for oil and other liquids, with other inſtruments for aſcertaining their qualities and aſſiſting their burning.

Of this patent which combines an ingenious application of machinery, with the antiſeptic properties of charcoal, well known to all chemiſts by the ſtriking experiments of Profeſſor Lowitz, we ſhall give a detailed account.

The chemical proceſs conſiſts in pouring a quantity of any ſpecies of fiſh oil, or a mixture of different ſorts of fiſh oil into any convenient veſſel, which is to be heated to the temperature of 110 or 120 degrees of Fahrenheit's ſcale, and then adding of cauſtic mineral alcali of the ſpecific gravity commonly deſcribed as 1.25, or of ſuch ſtrength that a phial containing 1000 grains of diſtilled water will contain 1250 grains of theſe lees, a quantity equal to four parts of the 100 by weight of the quantity of oil; the mixture is then to be agitated, and left to ſtand a ſufficient time for the ſalts and ſediments to ſubſide, it is then drawn off into another veſſel, containing a ſufficient quantity of freſh burnt charcoal, finely powdered, or any other ſubſtance poſſeſſing

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ing antiſeptic properties, in a powdered or divided ſtate, with an addition of a ſmall proportion of diluted ſulphuric acid, ſufficient only to decompoſe the ſmall quantity of ſaponaceous matter ſtill ſuſpended in the oil, which appears by the oil becoming clear at the ſurface, the contents of this veſſel are alſo agitated, and the coaly ſaline and aqueous particles left to ſubſide, after which the oil is paſſed through proper ſtrainers, herein after deſcribed, and is thereby rendered perfectly tranſparent and fit for uſe.

The principle of the improved ſtrainers, or filtering machines, conſiſts in the means applied to combine hydroſtatic preſſure, which increaſes according to the perpendicular height of the fluid, with the mode of filtering *per aſcenſum*, thereby procuring the new and peculiar advantage that the fluid and its ſediment take oppoſite directions. A great advantage attending this invention is, that the dimenſions of the chamber in which the ſediment is received may be varied while the filtering ſurface remains the ſame. To adapt the machines not only to the purpoſe of families, work-houſes, hoſpitals, public charities, the navy, or the merchant ſervice, but alſo to all the purpoſes of oil-men, of diſtillers, of the laboratory, the brewery, &c. chambers of various capacities muſt be provided for the ſediment and precipitated matter. With reſpect to the oil-trade, the ſpace required is very great, eſpecially for ſpermaceti, or Braſil bottoms. In the various purpoſes of the laboratory, no limits can be fixed, but all dimenſions will be occaſionally required: in diſtilleries and breweries they may be ſmaller in proportion, and in that deſigned for water and for domeſtic uſe, a very ſmall chamber will be ſufficient. When water is to be ſweetened, or freed from any putrid or noxious particles, it paſſes, in its way to the filtering chamber, through an iron-box, or cylinder, containing charcoal finely powdered, or any other antiſeptic ſubſtance inſoluble in water, the water being forced into it by hydroſtatic preſſure, through a tube of any ſufficient height. This box has two apertures to receive and deliver the fluid, and theſe are opened and cloſed by cocks, or ſcrews, or any other method uſed for ſuch purpoſes, and being affixed to the machine by other ſcrews, may be eaſily detached from the ſame. Thus, whenever the charcoal begins to loſe its antiſeptic properties, the box is removed and heated, till it is red hot, by which means the foreign matter eſcapes through the ſmall apertures, after which the box is cooled, and the charcoal becomes ſweet, pure, and equally fit for uſe as, at firſt, though the proceſs be ever ſo often repeated.

Another part of the invention conſiſts in filtering machines in the form of ſtills, in which charcoal may be repeatedly burned after any fluid ſubſtances have paſſed through it, for the purpoſe of freeing them either from putrid or noxious particles or of diſcharging their colouring matter, which filtering ſtills are ſo contrived, that the fluid may paſs through in any quantity; without diſplacing the charcoal; the part of the fluid remaining interſperſed among the charcoal, may be driven over by heat and be employed for many inferior purpoſes of the arts or manufactures. Laſtly, the heat may be raiſed ſo as to purify the charcoal as has been before deſcribed in the machines for water. The flue of thoſe ſtills is ſo conſtructed that water may be employed to cool them without the loſs of time requiſite for their gradually parting with their heat to the ſurrounding atmoſphere, ſo as to be fit for a ſubſequent operation.

The inſtruments for aſcertaining the comparative qualities of oils, depend in part on the principle of their ſpecific gravities; ſpermaceti oil, contraſted with other fiſh oils, being as 875 to 920. For this purpoſe, a glaſs veſſel of any convenient ſhape, is made uſe of, furniſhed with a bubble alſo of glaſs, and a thermometer. If the oil is pure, this bubble ſinks, when the mercury riſes to a certain ſtandard, by the application of the hand, or any other heat to the veſſel containing the oil. If the ſpermaceti oil is impure, the bubble will ſtill float, though it is of the temperature required, and the degree of impure, or foreign matter, will be ſhewn by the ſtate of the thermometer at which the bubble ſinks.

To determine what tendency oils uſed for burning have to congeal in cold weather, a freezing mixture is put in a phial of thin glaſs, or any other convenient veſſel, into this a thermometer is immerſed, and a ſingle drop of the oil under experiment, ſuffered to fall on the outſide of the veſſel, where it immediately congeals; as the cold produced by the mixture gradually ceaſes, it is eaſy to obſerve by the thermometer at what point of temperature the oil becomes fluid, and runs down the ſide of the glaſs.

References to the plate.

Fig. 1. A.—The ciſtern into which the water or other fluid to be filtered is put.

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B B. A tube opening into the bottom of the cistern A. and bent along the bottom of the machine conveying the fluid into

C C C. The filtering chamber, which is covered with leather bound down round its circular rim, and through which leather the water is percolated.

D D. The bason rising above the level of the chamber and receiving the filtered liquor.

E. The spout by which it runs off into a pitcher or other vessel.

F. Another spout furnished with a cock to draw off the foul water from the chamber when necessary.

G G G. The air-tub, which begins above the level of the chamber, is covered with a button, which saves the leather from being cut, and has a small lateral aperture for the air to be carried off. This pipe passes along the bottom and up the side, and rising above the level of the water in the cistern, is there closed, except a small lateral aperture through which the air escapes.

H. A guard or rim with cross bars put over the leather to keep it from being forced up by the water. It is fastened down by means of two notches on opposite sides of the guard, by which it locks into two staples rivetted into the bottom of the bason.

I. The lid sliding down to cover the water from dust, and suspended at pleasure by means of

K K. Two springs on each tube for that purpose.

L M N O. A cylindrical box containing charcoal, which is connected with the above by means of the tube P, and a continuation of the tube B.

L M. The water tube B continued below the charcoal apparatus, so that the fluid may pass through the same into the cylinder, from whence it enters the chambers at P, so as to be filtered through the leather as before described.

R R. Collars which may be unscrewed at pleasure, so as to detach the charcoal apparatus whenever the charcoal requires to be purified by heat.

S S. Two cocks to direct the fluid through the charcoal cylinder or immediately into the filtering chamber.

Fig 2. A.—A tub or cistern containing the oil to be filtered, and supplying a tube of sufficient height for the hydrostatic pressure to operate.

B B. A main tube of wood, tin, leather, or cloth, to which any number of bags of the size and shape of corn sacks or any C C, convenient size or shape may be connected. These are bound to

D D D. straight double iron bars, furnished with a hinge at one end and a screw at the other, by opening which the bags may be emptied.

F. A trough underneath, made to receive the filtered oil from the receivers E E E.

Fig. 3. A.—A funnel cask or cistern, into which the fluid is put which passes down.

B. A tube fitted into the same, through which it enters.

C. An iron still, or still of any other substance capable of sustaining heat, full of finely powdered and sifted charcoal, through the head of which the fluid passes into any receiver.

D. A fire-place of any construction to drive over the fluid remaining interspersed among the charcoal, and also to purify the charcoal by an increase of temperature when required.

E. A cock to let water into the flues to cool the apparatus for a subsequent operation.

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"Sleep

"Sleep, thou fearful Lover's Friend" by Mr. Dixon, is an extremely pleasant glee, and the "Grace" by Mr. Carnaby, which closes the collection, is fabricated with much imagination and contrivance.

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This thirty-fourth opera of Mr. Steibelt, taken in the aggregate, is a pleasing addition to those with which he has already obliged the public. It exhibits, throughout, the strongest traits of the ingenious author, and adds a new sprig to the laurel he had already so fairly earned. Every piece is conceived with the spirit appropriate to this species of composition, and amidst the *sameness* of *time* to which the music is necessarily confined, displays much variety and relief. Every Waltz is characterized by an easy and natural turn of melody, and the basses are judiciously selected. Those which seem to predominate in merit, both in fancy and arrangement, are the first, the third, the fourth, the sixth, the tenth, and the twelfth.

Apollo et Terpsichore, being a collection of the most celebrated songs, duetts, rondos, airs, &c. extracted from the most fashionable operas, and other entertainments, and adapted to the piano-forte, violin, guittar, or German-flute, in numbers, each 1s. 6d. Rolfe.

"Apollo et Terpsichore" has arrived at the conclusion of its second volume, which comprizes the latter six of the twelve numbers already before the public. Among the new and eligible articles which supply these six numbers, we find "Loud rav'd the Blast" from Blue Beard; "At Lucy's Door" from Haydn, "To Sing of Love's Passion" from the same great master; "Sweet Sung the Lark" from Martini; "When first this humble Roof I knew" from Jackson of Exeter; "Pleyel's German Hymn" with variations; "Now the Moon-Beam's Trembling Lustre" by Mr. C. Clagget; "The Haunted Tower," with variations; "Burton's Favourite Rondo;" and other compositions equally formed to gratify the taste and improve the execution of amateurs in the engaging and familiar walks of practice.

The Death of Philomel, composed by a Gentleman of Cambridge. 1s. Riley.

This little air, without exhibiting any thing remarkably novel, possesses traits of a pleasing fancy, and conveys the sentiment of the words with ease and simplicity. The passage at "And sing a Dirge to Philomel" is sweetly impressive, and the intermediate symphonies are characteristically conceived.

Piano-forte Magazine, in numbers, each 2s. 6d. Harrison and Clufe.

This pleasing and advantageous work continues to exhibit the same taste and judgment which distinguished the contents of its former numbers. We are glad to have to notice that the proprietors, by a late addition to their plan, have

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rendered it still more commodious to the public. Those practitioners and encouragers of music who are already provided with piano-fortes, and can therefore dispense with the promissory notes, which entitle the subscriber to a new instrument, *gratis*, have now an opportunity of purchasing the numbers at eighteen-pence each; which new condition frequently affords them the advantage of receiving for three shillings, or four and sixpence, the same quantity of well chosen music, as in any other edition would cost them half-a-guinea.

A Song in Mr. Sheridan's new Comedy of the Strangers, composed by a Lady. 1s. *Rolfe.*

We have perused this delicate little air with much pleasure. It is distinguished by a graceful ease and an affecting simplicity. The bass and inner-part are scientifically constructed, and the effect of the whole does much honor to the taste and judgment of the fair composer.

The Quick-step of the Hampstead Loyal Association, as it is performed by the Duke of York's band, composed and dedicated to Josiah Boydell, *Captain Commandant of the Corps, by* T. Essex. 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

Mr. Essex has published this quick-step in a *score* for clarinets, flutes, horns, trumpets, bassoons, a serpent and drum; to which he has added a piano-forte part. The style of the melody is novel, and highly pleasing; and the parts are put together with considerable skill.

He'll never march again, a Ballad, set to Music by T. Combe, *of Leicester.* 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

We are not able to speak in the same flattering terms of the composition as we have done of former pieces by the same ingenious master. The melody is not remarkable either for its novelty or character, and the modulation is even deficient in science. The passage at "*never, never march again,*" in the second page, is so carelessly prepared as to violate the acknowledged laws of harmony.

The Sword of Gideon and the Lord, a martial hymn, set to music by Frederic Mortimer. 1s. *Bland and Wheeler.*

"The Sword of Gideon," though not conspicuous for its originality, possesses some degree of spirit, and conveys the sense of the words with considerable effect. The intervening symphonies are correspondent to the melody, and do credit to the judgment of the author.

On the projected Union between England and Ireland; composed and sung by Mr. Dignum, *in the grand Council-chamber at Guildhall, on the Lord Mayor's day.* 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

This temporary production, though not calculated to render the credit of Mr. Dignum's inventive powers equal to that of his vocal abilities, is by no means destitute of merit. We are obliged to confess its wants of novelty and modulation, and that the bass is not the best that might have been chosen; yet the general effect is agreeable, and adapted to the sense of the words.

William and Mary, two rondos, with an accompaniment for a violin or German-flute; written and composed by Peter Lee. 2s. 6d. *Rolfe.*

The themes of these rondos are familiar and agreeable, and the digressions are constructed with judgment. The sentiments of the words have, in both, been happily consulted, and the modulations are easy and natural. At the same time, we are obliged to observe, that the basses do not always reflect equal credit on the skill of the composer; we sometimes meet with *consecutive octaves*, as in the second and third bars of the sixth page; at other times, with combinations utterly dissonant, but which errors, as we are led to conceive by the general excellency of the compositions, are rather the result of carelessness than of scientific disqualification.

Retrospect *of* Musical Works *published in France during the last year; with Remarks on the State of Musical Science in that Republic.*

It is a circumstance highly flattering to the power and stability of nations, when, in the midst of foreign wars and intestine commotions, they are able to cultivate the peaceful arts; when, while one hand is engaged in checking external and internal hostilities, they can with the other foster science, and promote the resources for refined and elegant enjoyments.

During the first six months of the last year, the Republic produced no fewer than 119 musical works, vocal and instrumental; the catalogue of which, with occasional remarks and observations, will furnish the reader with a tolerably just idea of the merit of the respective composers now in France, and of the present state of music in that country.

Three Romances, by *Plantade*; Treatise on Harmony, by *Gauzargues*; Four progressive Sonatas for the Piano-forte with,

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with an accompaniment for the violin, *ad libitum*, by *D. Steibelt*; three progreſſive Duetts for two Violins, by *B. Viguerie*; Three concerto Duetts for two Violins, by *Tironne*; New Anacreontic Paſtimes, with an accompaniment for the guittar, by *Guichard*; Memoirs, or Eſſays on Muſic, by *Gretry*. This latter work, which is comprized in three volumes, reflects the higheſt credit on the well-known profeſſional talents of Citizen Gretry. Like the juſtly celebrated Pergoleze, and our own inimitable Arne, he in his compoſitions at once delights, and ſucceeds, in painting the paſſions; and, like thoſe great maſters, deduces his melodies from the feelings of the heart. Many of his productions have contributed to prove to Italy, Germany, and England, that by adopting the language of nature, the artiſt becomes intelligible and impreſſive to all mankind. Except a treatiſe by the profound *Rameau*, and a few trivial attempts by other authors, no didactic work had, till now, iſſued from the pen of a French muſician. But ſince in the practical department of the arts there are certain ſecrets which cannot be revealed but by the profeſſor, and the knowledge of which is of the higheſt importance to the ſtudent, the preſent work of Gretry is particularly uſeful and ſeaſonable: and, moſt happily for the author, his own compoſitions form examples to his juſt and excellent precepts.

The Vocal Journal, with an accompaniment for the harp or piano-forte, by *Pleyel*; the Lyre of Orpheus, being a collection of romances and opera airs, by the brothers *Gaveaux*. The Lyre of Orpheus, the firſt year's numbers of which have been well received by the public, continues with the ſame ſucceſs, and exhibits the taſte of its conductors to great advantage.

The Amorous Warrior's Shield, by *Charpentier*; a Treatiſe on the Baſs as applied to Melody, with rules for compoſition, by *H. F. Langlé*. This work, the firſt which has been written in France on this intereſting part of compoſition, poſſeſſes all that truth, depth, and perſpicuity, which might be expected from the ingenuity and profeſſional erudition of its author. The undertaking was preceded by his *Treatiſe on Harmony*, which the Germans, ſuch excellent judges on that ſubject, immediately tranſlated. This learned and eſteemed compoſer, who unites in a high degree the theory and practice of muſic, announces in his preface the ſpeedy appearance of other works. Citizen *Langlé* ought, perhaps, to be encouraged the more, ſince the *maîtriſes des cathédrales* being ſuppreſſed, it becomes neceſſary that the learned in the art ſhould redouble their efforts to preſerve in the republic a due taſte for harmonic theory, and the means of bringing it to perfection.

The Lyrical Gleaner, (for the harp), arranged by *Petrini*; New Journal of Melody, ſelected from *Gluck*, *Sacchini*, *Piccini*, *Sarti*, *Mozart*, *Paiſiello*, *Gretry*, and other celebrated authors, arranged with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, extracted from the original ſcores. A third Collection of Airs and Pieces, containing the Chacoone in Orpheus, and that in the Union of Love and the Arts, with an accompaniment for a violin, by *Petrini*; Leaves of Terpſichore, conſiſting of overtures and airs, with an accompaniment for the harp; Journal for the Harp, in twenty numbers; Airs, by *Boieldieu*; Concerto for the Violin, by *Blaſius*; Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a violin, *ad libitum*, by *Carbonel*; Alonzo and Imogine, a tragical romance taken from the Monk, compoſed by *Bearvarlet*; firſt Collection of Romances, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by *Lemoyne*, jun.; the Perſian Slave, by *Daleyrac*, arranged for the piano-forte by *Viguerie*; Collection of Romances, arranged by *Nadermann*; Three Grand Sonatas, with the charge of cavalry, for the piano-forte, by *Ladorner*; Concerto for the Violin, compoſed and dedicated to Citizen *d' Hautefort*; by *Graſſet*; Three concerto Duetts for two Violins, by *Tironne*; Three progreſſive dialogue Duetts for two Clarinets, by *Viguerie*; Three concerto Quartetts for a Flute, Violin, Tenor and Baſs, by *Devienne*; Romance of Henry the IVth, by *Berton*; Three Quartetts for a Horn, Violin, Tenor and Baſs; Airs, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by *Viguerie*; Exerciſes, intermixed with airs, for practitioners on the guittar; Romances, Songs, Rounds, and Duetts, by *Martial*, with a paſtoral Romance, imitated from Eſtelle and Florian, by *Bruguiere*, the melodies and accompaniments by *P. Porro*; Six Rounds ſet to muſic, with an accompaniment for a guittar, flute, or violin, by *Porro*; Collection of Waltzs and Allmands, arranged for two flutes, by *I. Claveau*, ſenior; Three concerto Duetts for two Flutes, with variations by *Wraniſki*; Three familiar Duetts for two Flutes, by *Welter*; Three Duetts for two Violins, by *Batu*;

Six

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Six Duetts for two Violins, compoſed for the uſe of young practitioners, by *Lorenziti*; Collection of Airs, taken from comic operas, arranged as duetts for two clarinets, by *Gaſſeau*; Three Solos for a Violin, with a baſs accompaniment, by *Walter*; Three Duetts for two Violins, by *Walter*; Three familiar Duetts for two Violins, by *Walter*; Six Rounds, with an accompaniment for a piano-forte or harp, by *Porro*.

The remaining articles, with further remarks on the progreſs of French muſic, we ſhall preſent to our readers in the ſucceeding number of our Magazine. In the mean time, it will be obvious to every obſerver with how much ardour the citizens of France cultivate a ſcience whoſe attractions extort the admiration of all nations, though but a few of the countries, even of the politeſt quarter of the globe, produce in an eminent degree that *peculiar* genius which is indiſpenſible to the attainment of its excellencies. It is true, that except the works of *Gretry* and *Langlé*, we have not had to notice any production of magnitude, or of a very novel caſt; but if the preceding catalogue be contraſted with the muſic which formerly inundated Paris, we ſhall be ſtruck with the advancement which this captivating art appears to have lately made in France. And if we contemplate that general ſpirit of ſcientific reſearch and love of refined accompliſhment which ſeems at preſent to pervade the republic, we ſhall naturally be led to expect the moſt ſublime ſpecimens of theory and genius in this delightful occupation of the muſes.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of December, 1798, to the 20th of January, 1799.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
Typhus Mitior	3
Small Pox	5
Ophthalmia	1
Peripneumonia Notha	9
Pleuriſy	2
Hæmatemeſis	1
Acute Rheumatiſm	5
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Dyſpnœa	12
Cough	17
Cough and Dyſpnœa	15
Hoarſeneſs	4
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	3
Hæmoptoe	2
Pleurodyne	4
Aſcites	2
Dropſy of the Ovarium	1
Anaſarca	3
Cephalalgia	6
Vertigo	4
Epiſtaxis	2
Amenorrhœa	3
Menorrhagia Difficilis	1
Chloroſis	4
Enterodynia	5
Diarrhœa	3
Vomitus	2
Dyſpepſia	6
Gaſtrodynia	3
Obſtipatio	1
Dyſuria	2
Herpes	3
Pſora	2
Jaundice	2
Hemiplegia	1
Hyſteria	3
Palpitation of the Heart	1
Hypochondriaſis	2
Gout	3
Chronic Rheumatiſm	16
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Menorrhagia lochialis	3
Dolores poſt partum	2
Rhagas Papillæ	4
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Aphthæ	4
Ophthalmia	2
Tabes Meſenterica	1
Tinea	3
Vermes	2

The great ſeverity of cold which has been lately felt has been productive of different diſeaſes, particularly thoſe which have their ſeat in the lungs or cheſt. Cough, dyſpnœa, hoarſeneſs, catarrh, peripneumony, are the diſeaſes which have chiefly prevailed.

The great fatality of the ſmall pox has been the ſubject of remark for ſome time. The general bill of mortality ſtates the number who have died of this diſeaſe within the laſt year, at 2237, which, as may be ſeen by comparing the two bills inſerted below, is four times the number of thoſe who died in 1797. From a regiſter which we have kept of the deaths in every month, it appears that the mortality by this diſeaſe in the months of October, November, and December has been in the proportion of more than ten to one of

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of that which occurred in ſome of the earlier months of the year.

At the hoſpital for innoculation 575 perſons were received into the houſe and went through the diſeaſe without the loſs of a ſingle patient: beſides theſe 5747 were innoculated and then diſmiſſed to their own habitations, of whom only three died in the courſe of the year.

The number of patients in the natural ſmall pox received into the hoſpital was 265: to many of theſe the diſeaſe proved fatal.

GENERAL BILL OF MORTALITY.

For the Year 1798.

Abortive and Stilborn			594
Abſceſs			26
Aged			1117
Ague			8
Apoplexy and Suddenly			224
Aſthma and Phthiſick			421
Bedridden			2
Bleeding			22
Burſten and Rupture			18
Cancer			71
Childbed			144
Colds			4
Colick, Gripes, and Twiſting of the Guts			13
Conſumption			4533
Convulſions			3663
Cough, and Hooping Cough			418
Croup			14
Diabetes			1
Dropſy			784
Evil			4
Fevers of all kinds			1754
Fiſtula			3
Flux			12
French Pox			39
Gout			111
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury			16
Grief			7
Headmouldſhot, Horſe-ſhoe-head, and Water in the Head			67
Jaundice			69
Jaw Locked			2
Inflammation			384
Itch			1
Lethargy			1
Livergrown			7
Lunatick			83
Meaſles			196
Miſcarriage			2
Mortification			262
Palpitation of the Heart			1
Palſy			86
Pleuriſy			15
Quinſy			5
Rheumatiſm			3
Rickets			1
Scurvy			4
Small Pox			2237
Sore Throat			12
Sores and Ulcers			11
Spaſm			2
St. Anthony's Fire			4
Stoppage in the Stomach			4
Teeth			370
Thruſh			49
Worms			3
Violent Deaths, Caſualties, &c.			247
Chriſtened	Males - 9497	Females - 8430	17,927
Buried	Males - 8964	Females - 9191	18,155
Died under Two Years of age			5728
Between 80 and 100			394
Upwards of 100			3

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January 1799.

FRANCE.

WE noticed in our laſt the declaration of war by the French Republic againſt the kings of Naples and Sardinia. Previous to this event, General Mack having entered Rome, felt himſelf naturally elated, and deſirous of continuing his conqueſt without reſiſtance; he therefore directed letters to be written to the French generals, in which he fulminated forth the moſt violent menaces. For every ſingle ſhot fired at his troops, he threatened to give up one of the French in the hoſpitals to the *juſt* indignation of the people. To theſe menaces the French generals replied, "that they placed the ſick, and other Frenchmen who remained at Rome to take care of them, under the guardianſhip of all the Neapolitan ſoldiers; and if a hair of their heads ſhould be hurt, it ſhould be a ſignal for the death of all the Neapolitan officers who had fallen into their hands." The French left ſome forces in Fort St. Angelo, with an aſſurance of a ſpeedy return, and ſoon after anſwered the threats of General Mack by defeating a part of his army at *Civita Caſtellana*. Two of the French ſoldiers were found ſhot with their hands bound, as well as the edile

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party to the executive directory of France, has returned to the United States. In a letter from Bourdeaux, just before his departure, he said, he should "bring with him dispatches calculated to restore harmony between the two states." Immediately on his arrival from Paris, he is said to have waited on President Adams and the secretary of state; but both refused to attend to his representations, the most important of which, it is rumoured, was an offer of the directory to fund the debt incurred by depredations on the commerce of the United States.

The legislative assemblies were opened on the 10th of December by a speech from the president, in which he congratulated them on the opportunity they again enjoyed, through the Divine Providence, of meeting in the capital so lately desolated by a dreadful disease. Respecting the subsisting differences between the Republic of France and America nothing decisive had been effected; and though the former clearly indicated a wish to impress the public with a notion of its readiness to adjust the subsisting differences, it had not taken the most effectual steps to that purpose; he therefore recommended to the United States a farther continuance of those measures of defence which had been pursued for some time, particularly that of augmenting the American navy.

WEST INDIES.

In our last, we noticed the disagreement which had taken place between General Hedouville, the governor of St. Domingo, and the black general Toussaint. The latter has since written to the representatives of the people in France, stating the impolitic measures, and the arbitrary acts, which the former had exercised; and defending himself against the impudent charge which he had brought against him of endeavouring to separate the colony from France, by the aid of troops in the pay of England, and declaring its independence. He trusts in the justice of the directory, and the impartiality of the two councils; and declares, that he will continue to sacrifice every moment of his life to secure the prosperity of St. Domingo.

An authentic account has appeared of an unsuccessful attack made by the Spaniards upon the settlers of Honduras, on the 11th of September, by a force consisting of a flottilla of 31 vessels, having on board 2000 land forces, and 500 seamen. Arthur O'Neil, governor-general, of Yucatan, commanded the expedition, and commenced his operation by attempting to force a passage over Montego-Bay: they were, however, finally defeated, and driven back by the English, under Captain Moss.

IRELAND.

The proposed union with Great Britain has lately occupied the attention of the Irish nation; and it may be said of the opposition to that important measure as the poet said of Fame—

"*Virefque acquirit eundo.*"

Several public meetings have been already held for the purpose of taking into consideration that subject, one of the most remarkable of which was that of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders, of the city of Dublin, on the 4th of January. The resolutions entered into on this occasion state, in strong terms, that since the renunciation of Great Britain to legislate for Ireland, and the establishment of her independence in 1782, her progress in trade, manufactures, and prosperity, has been rapid and unexampled; that the question of an union appears to have for its basis the extinction of the separate independence and legislation of Ireland; that too high an opinion ought to be held of the Irish parliament, to suppose that it would betray the trust reposed in it, by surrendering the free legislation of the country. But if, contrary to expectation, the parliament should entertain the question of an union, the representatives should be instructed to oppose the bill in every stage of its progress. That in electing the representatives to serve in parliament, the people had not invested them with a power of destroying the constitution; and that the parliament is incompetent to entertain the question of a legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The rebel Holt has lately been ironed, and put on board a transport for Botany-Bay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the parliamentary proceedings of our last number, notice was taken of the bill introduced by Mr. Pitt for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. In the succeeding discussions upon this subject, the treatment of the prisoners confined in the new prison in Cold-bath-fields occupied the attention of both houses for a considerable time. Some of the members stated, upon their own observation, that the unfortunate persons confined there were treated with a severity beyond what either the safety or tranquillity of the prison required; such as close confinement in small and solitary cells

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cells, for the greater part of every 24 hours, at an inclement ſeaſon, without fire, candle, or even the light of heaven, except at the expence of expoſing themſelves to the wind and cold; and that to thoſe to whom reading or writing would have been a temporary alleviation of their ſufferings, the uſe of pens, ink, and paper, were denied. They ſtrongly contended, that rigour like this, to men who had not been found guilty of any crime againſt the laws of their country, and who were deprived of a trial to determine their guilt or innocence, could not be juſtified either by the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, or the preſent ſtate of the country. The treatment of Colonel Deſpard was cited in proof of the above ſtatement.

The miniſterial ſide of the houſe exhibited the inquiries, which had been expreſsly ordered to be made into the ſtate of that priſon, and the treatment of the priſoners, and urged that the various reſults juſtified them in affirming, that the priſoners were treated with all the humanity and indulgence of which the ſafety and nature of a priſon would admit: they contended, that falſe and exaggerated accounts had been promulgated by evil-minded perſons reſpecting the regulation of that place.

After a fruitleſs but able oppoſition, the ſuſpenſion bill was read a third time in the commons on the 28th of December, and ſoon afterwards was paſſed into a law.

Mr. Dundas, on the ſame day, moved the order of the day for the third reading of the bill to exempt volunteers from ſerving in the ſupplementary militia: he then moved a clauſe, obliging the particular attendance of volunteers, to entitle them to the exemption, unleſs they were prevented from attending their exerciſe and duty by ſickneſs, or any other cauſe which ſhould be deemed ſatisfactory by the commanding officer. The clauſe was agreed to; and the bill was then paſſed, and ordered to the lords.

The income tax-bill, which was noticed in our laſt, underwent ſeveral alterations in its ſubſequent ſtates through the commons, particularly ſome mitigations in favour of thoſe who have children. When the order of the day for the third reading of the bill in the houſe of lords was read, on the 8th of January, Lord Suffolk aroſe, and at ſome length condemned the meaſure, chiefly as bearing partially hard upon the landed intereſt: it would alſo, he ſaid, be productive of baneful effects in various points of view. Lord Liverpool argued ſhortly but ingeniouſly in ſupport of the bill, as a meaſure founded in ſound policy, as well as economical in point of finance. Lord Holland ſpoke at great length and with great ability againſt the bill, as well in a political as a financial point of view: he recapitulated a variety of objections to the meaſure, and contended that ſeveral other modes of raiſing the money would be preferable, even admitting the policy of raiſing ſo great a part of the ſupplies within the year. To Lord Holland's ſpeech Lord Auckland replied at ſome length. The Duke of Bedford excited the attention of the houſe for upwards of an hour by a moſt maſterly ſpeech, which for political knowledge would have done credit to the firſt ſtateſman in Europe. The bill was, however, finally paſſed.

The ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, on the 7th of January, informed the houſe that he had received a notification from the Bank, purporting "that the court of directors had determined that the bank, on and after the 12th inſtant, would pay in caſh, during the uſual hours of buſineſs, all fractional ſums under five pounds; and that on and after the firſt day of February the bank would pay caſh for all notes for one and two pounds value, that are dated prior to the firſt day of July 1798, or exchange them for new ones of the ſame value at the option of the holders.

On the 22d of January, a meſſage from the king was preſented to the houſe of lords by Lord Grenville, and to the houſe of commons by Mr. Dundas, purporting, "that his majeſty, having perceived the unceaſing perſeverance of the enemy to ſeparate Ireland from England, was convinced that parliament would conſider of the moſt effectual means of counteracting their deſigns. In taking a review of all the circumſtances that had occurred in Ireland, he felt that the parliaments of both countries would proceed to perpetuate the connection between the two countries, for the common ſecurity, and for augmenting the ſtrength and reſources of the Britiſh empire."

The miniſterial ſide of the houſe propoſed a motion of thanks to his majeſty, to be brought forward the next day, and that the meſſage ſhould be taken into conſideration on the Thurſday ſe'nnight, which was agreed to.

The iſland of Minorca has been taken poſſeſſion of by his majeſty's forces under the command of general Stuart and commodore Duckworth, without any loſs.

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A deſcent was made upon that iſland on the 7th of November. Previous to the landing of the troops, a ſmall battery at the entrance of the bay of Addaya was evacuated, the magazine blown up, and the guns ſpiked. Two thouſand of the enemy's troops approached in ſeveral different directions, and threatened to ſurround the inconſiderable force which had landed, but were repulſed with ſome loſs. The Engliſh then learned by deſerters, that the remaining Spaniſh forces on the iſland, amounted to more than four thouſand men, but notwithſtanding this ſuperiority of force, they advanced with great intrepidity to the walls of Cindſdella, and ſummoned the town to ſurrender. In conſequence of which, terms of capitulation were ſigned by the Engliſh commanders, and the Spaniſh governor of Minorca on the 13th of November. It was ſtipulated that the garriſon were not to be conſidered as priſoners of war, but were to march out free, and to be conveyed to the neareſt port of his moſt cathoiic majeſty, at the expence of the Engliſh; and alſo that the inhabitants of the iſland ſhould be allowed to continue in the free exerciſe of their religion, and the enjoyment of their property.

His majeſty's frigate the Apollo, has lately been loſt on the coaſt of Holland in thick weather. She ſtruck about ſeven in the morning and remained in that ſtate till about nine at night, when captain Hachet ſtopt a Pruſſian Hoy which providentially came up at that time, and with the reſt of the crew went on board her; a cargo of wine which was on board the hoy, was in part thrown overboard to admit the men, and ſhe arrived ſafe at Yarmouth.

His majeſty's frigate the Ambuſcade, carrying 32 guns, captain Jenkins, has been captured by the French ſhip La Bayonnoiſe, mounting 32 guns of different calibres. She was taken after a long and ſevere action, in which nine men were killed and 31 wounded. Among the former were the firſt lieutenant and maſter; and captain Jenkins was dangerouſly wounded, as was alſo the lieutenant of marines. The Ambuſcade was carried into Rochfort. She was built in 1773.

Sir Francis Burdett, in a late viſit to the priſon in Cold Bath Fields, made many inquiries of the priſoners, in the preſence of the keeper, reſpecting their diet, lodging, and treatment in general. A depoſition of the keeper, upon oath, ſtating the conduct of Sir Francis upon that occaſion, was ſent to the Duke of Portland, who ſoon afterwards ſignified his majeſty's pleaſure to the keepers of that priſon, and of Newgate, &c. not to allow any further admittance to the ſaid Sir Francis Burdett into his majeſty's priſons. Theſe proceedings being relative to a member of the houſe of commons, were immediately laid before parliament.

Lord Camelford, a near relation of the chancellor of the exchequer, was brought from Dover and examined before the privy council on the 13th of January. His lordſhip had hired a veſſel, and actually embarked for France, in breach of a late act of parliament, but was immediately taken into cuſtody by ſome perſons, who had a previous knowledge of his deſign. After ſeveral examinations, nothing hoſtile to the intereſts of his country appearing in his lordſhip's conduct upon this occaſion, he was liberated in a few days.

The whig club met on the 8th of January; after the preliminary buſineſs, Mr. Waddington moved, that the members of the club, who were of the Britiſh ſenate, ſhould be requeſted to attend vigilantly to their parliamentary duty. This motion was ſeconded by Mr. Nicholſon, but negatived by a great majority. The principal ſpeakers were Mr. Erſkine, Mr. Waddington, Mr. Clifford, and Mr. O'Bryen.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.] Mr. Bell, bookſeller, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Bennett.

At Newington, Thomas Thompſon, eſq. of Blackheath, to Miſs Lee, of Dover-place.

James Seton, jun. eſq. of Upper Harley-ſtreet, to Miſs Mackay, late of the iſland of St. Vincent's.

Mr. W. Eikins, bookſeller, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Sarah Kirkby, of Howland-ſtreet.

Mr. Brookes, attorney, of Leiceſter-ſquare, to Miſs Kemp, of Piccadilly.

Joſeph Blandford, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Brickenden, of Somerſet.

A. Bravo, eſq. of the Iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Aguilar, of Devonſhire-ſquare.

At St James's, the Rev. John Jolliffe, ſecond ſon of W. Jolliffe, eſq. M. P. for Petersfield, to Miſs Julia Pitches, youngeſt daughter of the late Abraham Pitches, eſq. of Streatham, in Surry.

At Chiſwick, Mr. Carpue, ſurgeon, of Leiceſter-ſquare, to Miſs Holland, of Chiſwick.

Mr. Daviſon, of Fleet-ſtreet, printer, to Miſs C. Kearſley, of the ſame place.

At Newington-butts, the Rev. Mr. Dickenſon, to Miſs Adams.

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At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major Hutton, of the royal artillery, to Miſs A. Hodſon, of Sackville-ſtreet.

At Hackney, Mr. Lucas, of Threadneedle-ſtreet, ſurgeon, to Miſs Brown, of the Grove.

At St. James's, Ruſſell Manners, eſq. ſon of General Manners, to Miſs Catherine Pollock, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pollock, rector of Guttleton, Wilts.

J. P. Rowe, eſq. of Brentford, to Miſs Hinton, of Ryegate.

Died.] At his houſe in St. James's-ſquare, the moſt noble Arthur Chicheſter, Marquis of Donegal. He was deſcended from Sir Arthur Chicheſter, lord deputy of Ireland in 1613, who was created baron of Belfaſt and viſcount Chicheſter, and on whoſe ſon the title of earl of Donegal was beſtowed in 1647. The late earl was born in 1739, and ſucceeded his uncle in 1758, at the ſame time acquiring a good eſtate in England, and without exception, the largeſt income of any individual in Ireland. He was educated at the univerſity of Oxford, which learned body at the encænia in 1763 conferred on him the degree of LL. D. At the general election in 1768 he was returned M. P. for Malmeſbury, but never made any conſpicuous figure either in that houſe or the houſe of peers, nor ever interfered much with politics. Being ſettled on his paternal eſtate at Fiſherwick-park, in Staffordſhire, he lived there many years in a ſplendid manner, keeping a pack of hounds, and being at the head of a hunting party, called for many years the *Donegal* hunt. This, as his Lordſhip was known to be no very good ſportſman, was ſuppoſed to be with a deſign to keep up a county intereſt to ſerve parliamentary purpoſes; but in this he was evidently diſappointed. However having by his intereſt in Ireland ſupported the preſent miniſtry, when titles were beſtowing with a liberal hand, Lord Donegal could not be overlooked, and he was in 1791 created marquis of Donegal and earl of Belfaſt, having the year before been gratified with a Britiſh peerage by the title of baron Fiſherwick. Whether thoſe honours will compenſate for the injury done to his fortune in Ireland we muſt leave to his lordſhip's heir to determine. It is certain that from a defalcation in his Iriſh revenue, and from ſome extravagance of his children, his lordſhip had been obliged greatly to retrench in his ſplendid ſtyle of living. The marquis has been three times married, firſt to Lady Ann, eldeſt daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, by whom he had the Earl of Belfaſt, his heir, and other ſons; ſhe died in 1780; and his Lordſhip married, ſecondly, Mrs. Maſon, whom he loſt in 1789; and next year married Miſs Barbara Godfrey, his preſent lady; on whom, it is ſaid, he has ſettled the whole of the fortune which was not entailed.

At Hampſtead, in his 88th year, Thomas Rumſey, eſq. nearly 70 years a clerk in the Exciſe-office.

At Chelſea, Thomas Paulin, eſq.

In Newman-ſtreet, the Rev. Mr. Ryan, chaplain to the Neapolitan ambaſſador.

William Wales, eſq. F. R. S. maſter of the mathematical ſchool, Chriſt's-hoſpital, and ſecretary to the board of longitude. This profound mathematician ſailed round the world with Capt. Cook, and his eſſential ſervices are recorded in the journals of that celebrated navigator. He was one of the beſt mathematicians of the age, peculiarly qualified for the inſtruction of youth by his abilities and his temper, which he commanded with ſingular judgment.

Miſs Georgina Daſhwood, ſecond daughter of J. Daſhwood, eſq. of Glouceſter-place.

Near Vauxhall, Mrs. Barrand, wife of Mr. P. P. Barrand.

In Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, Mrs. Percival, wife of R. Percival, eſq. of Ireland.

In Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Miſs Hitchman, daughter of the late J. Hitchman, eſq. of Jamaica.

In Scotland-yard, Whitehall, Mrs. Marianne Matthias, widow of the late V. Matthias, eſq.

At Stratford-grove, H. Fourdrinier, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet.

At Little Ealing, aged 87, J. Wright, eſq.

In Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs. Eliz. Boſanquet, relict of J. Boſanquet, eſq.

At Kentiſh-town, in the prime of life, G. A. Akers, eſq. third ſon of the late A. Akers, eſq. of St. Chriſtopher's.

In Parliament-ſtreet, Dame Rebecca Honora Lewes, wife of Sir Watkin Lewes, knt. alderman of London.

In Drury-lane, Mr. Follett, an excellent pantomimical actor.

In Upper Brook-ſtreet, Lady Char. Bertie, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Abingdon.

At his apartments in Greenwich-hoſpital, Mr. Daniel Ball, nearly 40 years ſteward's firſt clerk of the ſaid hoſpital.

In Hoxton ſquare, aged 77, Mrs. Savage, widow of the late Dr. Savage: having been ſubject to fits ſhe unfortunately fell into the fire in the abſence of her ſervant, which occaſioned her death.

Mrs. Ryan, of Groſvenor-place.

In Upper Brook-ſtreet, Mrs. Bromley Cheſter, of Knole, in Glouceſterſhire, widow of the late W. B. Cheſter, member for the ſame county.

At Clapham, aged 21, Miſs Copland.

In Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Lieut. G. Young, of the Royal Navy.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden, aged 73, Mrs. Briggs.

At Cobham, Mrs. Freeland.

At Milward-houſe, Surry, P. S. Webb, eſq.

In Southampton-ſtreet, William Clarke, eſq. of North Shields.

In York-buildings, Portman-ſquare, Mrs Young, wife of Robert Young, eſq. ſurgeon.

In Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Francis Maclay, eſq. many years macebearer to the lord chancellors of Great Britain. He was a

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man of great humour and extraordinary vivacity till within five years of his death, when he was seized with a depression of spirits, from which he never recovered, but lived reclufe in his apartments till the day of his death.

In Buckingham-ſtreet, W. F. Johnſton, eſq. of the ſecretary of ſtate's office.

At his villa in Hampſtead, aged 65, John Stuart, eſq. a man of literature and ſcience.

John Belſon, eſq. one of the ſenior clerks of the admiralty-office.

Of the late THOMAS PENNANT, Eſq. F. R. S. *and* F. R. S. U. *&c. &c. we have been favoured with the following particulars.*— It is not a little to the honour of the preſent age, that ſo many gentlemen of liberal fortune, and reſpectable families, declining the ſlippery paths of political ambition, have dedicated much of their time, and not a little of their wealth, to ſuſtain the cauſe of ſcience, and of literature. This obſervation will undoubtedly from the aſſociation of ideas, recall the names of BANKS, of WALPOLE, and of PENNANT to the familiar recollection of many readers, who with a ſigh may perhaps obſerve, that two of them are no more!

The laſt of theſe, a great traveller and a great naturaliſt, cannot be accuſed as a niggard in his communications, for a long and active life has been wholly occupied with his inclinations, his ſtudies, and his literary labours, all of which have either been already laid before, or prepared for the public.

Mr. Pennant was an Ancient Briton by birth, having been born in Flintſhire, in 1726. His family has been ſettled in that county for many centuries; we learn from himſelf that he received the rudiments of his education at Wrexham, whence he was removed to Fulham. Soon after this he was ſent to Oxford, and having made a conſiderable proficiency in the claſſics, he applied himſelf within the walls of that univerſity to attain a knowledge of juriſprudence; but we do not find that he ever entered himſelf of any of the inns of court, or followed the law as a profeſſion.

The ruling paſſions of mankind are excited, and the future current of their lives frequently directed by trivial circumſtances. One of the greateſt painters of our age was attracted with an irreſiſtible impulſe towards his art, by the peruſal of a treatiſe on it; and we have the authority of the ſubject of this memoir for aſſerting, that a preſent of "Willoughby's Ornithology" at an early period firſt gave him a turn for natural hiſtory, which has never once abandoned him through the courſe of a very long life.

Mr. Pennant commenced his travels with great propriety at home, where he made himſelf acquainted with the manners, productions, and curioſities of his native country, before he ſallied forth to inſpect thoſe of other nations. He then repaired to the continent, and not only acquired conſiderable additional knowledge relative to his favourite ſtudies, but became acquainted, and eſtabliſhed a correſpondence with ſome of the greateſt men of the age.

On his return he married, and had two children, but did not come into the family fortune until he was thirty-ſeven years of age, at which time he was ſettled at Downing.

Having loſt his wife, he appears to have ſet out once more for the continent, and to have formed an acquaintance with Voltaire, Buffon, Haller, Pallas, &c.

He had by this time acquired conſiderable reputation as a ſcientific man, having commenced his career as an author ſo early as 1750. His "Britiſh Zoology*" eſtabliſhed his reputation as a Naturaliſt, and this received a freſh acceſſion of celebrity in conſequence of his acquaintance with Linnæus, and his intercourſe by letters with all the celebrated Naturaliſts in Europe.

Early in life he had undertaken a moſt intereſting tour to Cornwall, and he now entertained an ardent deſire to ſurvey the works of nature in the northern extremities of the iſland. He accordingly ſet out for Scotland, and in 1771 favoured the public with an entertaining account of his "Tour,†" which was ſo well received as to paſs through ſeveral editions.

Not content with the main land of Great Britain, he was ambitious to ſurvey the iſlands in the vicinity, and accordingly penetrated to the Hebrides, and viſited Man.

It is not to be ſuppoſed that he would leave his own country unexplored; on the contrary, he minutely deſcribed all its wonders. He did not fail on this occaſion to preſent the world with the reſult of his enquiries, for in 1778 he commenced the publication of his "Welch Tour.§"

In four years after this (1782) appeared the account of "‡ the Journey from Cheſter to London," in which he refutes the vulgar opinion that it is unintereſting; and in two years more his "Arctic Zoology," an admirable work, greatly prized both here and in other countries.

In 1790 appeared a quarto volume, ſimply entitled "Of London," in which he obſerves that this work is compoſed from obſervations, originally made without any view of publication. "Let me requeſt," ſays he in the preface, "the good inhabitants of *London* and *Weſtminſter* not to be offended at my having ſtuffed their *Iliad* into a nutſhell: the account of the city of London and liberties of Weſtminſter into a *quarto* volume. I have condenſed into it all I could; omitted nothing that ſuggeſted itſelf, nor amplified any thing to *make it a guinea book*. In a word, it is done in my own manner, from which I am grown too old to depart.

"I feel within myſelf a certain monitor

* 4 vols. 4to. laſt edit. † 3 vols. 4to. § 2 vols. 4to. ‡ 1 vol. 4to.

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that warns me," adds he, "to hang up my pen in time, before its powers are weakened, and rendered visibly impaired. I wait not for the admonition of friends. I have the Archbishop of Grenada in my eye; and fear the imbecillity of human nature might produce in long worn-age the same treatment of my kind advisers as poor Gil Blas had from his most reverend patron. My literary bequests to future times, and more serious concerns must occupy the remnant of my days. This closes my public labours."

Notwithstanding his parting address, the example of the Archbishop of Grenada, and the concluding sentence of "*Valete & Plaudite*," we find Mr. Pennant adventuring once more in the ocean of literature, at a late period of his life, and trying his fortune again with all the eagerness of a young author.

He accordingly published the Natural History of the parishes of Holywell and Downing*, within the precincts of the latter of which he had resided about half a century.

In the course of the last year he also presented the public with a splendid work, consisting of 2 vols. 4to. entitled "the View of Hindoostan," in the preface to which he candidly states his motives for this new attempt. "I had many solicitations from private friends," says he, "and a few wishes from persons unknown delivered in the public prints, to commit to the press a part, in the forming which the posthumous volumes might hereafter make their appearance. I might have pleaded the imprudence of the attempt at my time of life, of beginning so arduous an undertaking in my 71st year.

"I happily, till very lately, had scarcely any admonition of the advanced season. I plunged into the sea of trouble, and with my papers in one hand, made my way through the waves with the other, and brought them secure to land. This, alas! is finite boasting. I must submit to the judgment of the public, and learn from thence how far I am to be censured for so grievous an offence against the maxim of Aristotle, who fixes the decline of human abilities to the 49th year.

"I ought to shudder when I consider the wear and tear of 22 years; and feel shocked at the remark of the elegant *Delanty*, who observes, "that it is generally agreed among wise men, that few attempts at least in a learned way have ever been wisely undertaken and happily executed after that period!"

"I cannot defend the wisdom: yet from the good fortune of my life I will attempt the execution."

These valuable volumes are drawn up by Mr Pennant, in the manner of his introduction to the "Arctic Zoology." The plates, 23 in number, are admirably engraved, and one (the Napaul pheasant) is beautifully coloured.

In addition to the list of literary labours already enumerated, is a letter on an earthquake felt at Downing, in Flintshire, in 1753; another inserted in the same publication*, in 1756, on coralloid bodies (κοραλλοειδες) collected by him: his Synopsis of Quadrupedes published in 1771; a pamphlet on the Militia; a paper on the Turkey; and a volume of Miscellanies.

Mr. Pennant attained academical honours of all kinds, having had the degree of LL. D. conferred on him by the University in which he was educated, he was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Society of Antiquaries, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Upsal in Sweden, a member of the American Philosophical Society, an honorary member of the Anglo-Linnæan Society, &c.

The ample fortune left him by his father enabled Mr. Pennant to keep an hospitable table, and also to present the profits of several of his works to public institutions, particularly the Welsh charity-school in Gray's-inn-lane. He encouraged several engravers by his patronage, and was not a little serviceable to the advancement of the fine arts.

In 1776 he married a second time, on which occasion he became united to Miss Mostyn, sister of his neighbour the late Sir Roger Mostyn, in Flintshire. The latter part of his life was cheerful, and he scarcely felt the approaches of old age. He died at his seat at Downing in his 72d year.

He has left several works behind him, in MS. under the title of "*Outlines of the Globe*," and as a proof that it will be a very voluminous and interesting publication, it is only necessary to observe, that "The View of Hindoostan," composed the xivth and xvth volumes.

Mr. Pennant possessed a well-compacted frame of body, an open and intelligent aspect, an active and chearful disposition, and a vivacity which rendered him always entertaining, as well in conversation as in writing. Though not without a share of irrascibility, his heart was kind and benevolent. He was exemplary in the relations of domestic life; and sensibly felt for the distresses of his poor neighbours, whose relief in seasons of hardship he promoted with great zeal and liberality. His candour and freedom from ordinary prejudices, are sufficiently displayed in his writings; and Scotland was forward to confess, that he was the first traveller from this side the Tweed, who had visited the country with no unfriendly spirit, and had fairly presented it under its favourable as well as its less pleasing aspects. As a writer, his style is lively and expressive, but not perfectly correct. His principles of arrangement in zoology are judicious, and his descriptions characteristic. If in some of his later works a little variety appears, and a propensity to think that im-

* 1 vol. 4to.

* "*The Philosophical Transactions.*"

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portant to the world which was so to himself, it may readily be pardoned to one who has afforded such copious and valuable entertainment to the public. His name will live with honour in the literary history of his country, and his memory will be cherished with respect and affection, by his surviving friends.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the* 20th *of* Dec. *and the* 20th *of* Jan. *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

ADAMS, T. Upton upon Severn, grocer. *Mr. S. Beale, Upton-hill, J. Bunhill Row, watch-maker. Mr. Finnis, Tawstock-street, Bedford-Row.*
Boardman, R. Houghton, fustian-manufacturer. *Topping, Warrington.*
Bridger, W. jun. Crooked-lane, patten-maker. *Collyer, Great Bell-Alley.*
Charlton, P. Newcastle, linen-draper. *Bacon, Southampton-str.*
Collins, R. jun. Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, carpenter. *Reid, Friday-street.*
Cole, Thomas, Manchester, warehouseman. *Eton, Birchin-l.*
Darby, S. Market Harborough, victualler. *Mr. Adams, Market Harborough.*
Druce, T. Cassington, Oxford, butcher. *W. Johnstone, Temple.*
Dipple, J. Wandsworth, whitener. *Parnell, Spital Fields.*
Emery, J. Portsmouth, green-grocer. *Messrs. Allen, Cliff. Inn.*
Field, E. Watford, auctioneer, *Mr. Fisket, Cammil.-street.*
Furnith, W. Tottenham, victualler. *Fletcher & Wright.*
Fisher, B. Witney, woolstapler. *Macey, Witney.*
Gage, W. Webber-Row, coa.-dealer. *H. Chester, Melina-place.*
Grafsham, M. Tealby, paper-maker. *Clitherow, Newcastle.*
Gulley, T. Bath, innkeeper, *Chilprard & Adlington, Gray's-i.*
George, Walter, Chepstow, innkeeper. *Shut & Rigby.*
Garrett, J. St. Mary Axe, merchant. *Bloomfield, Haydon-sq.*
Jefferies, W. Mangenfield, taylor. *Messrs. Jenkins and James, New Inn.*
Johnston, T. Friday-street, warehouseman. *Brown, Little Friday-street.*
Knipe, T. and R. Starey, York-street, brewers. *Morgan, Castle-court, Birchin-lane.*
Latham, W. Drummer's Grange, Southampton, sheep-dealer. *Messrs. Allen, Clifford's Inn.*
Lockwood, J. Skipton, grocer. *Lambert, Hatton-Garden.*
Legg, J. Kingsland, plumber. *Sherwin, St. James-street.*
Mitchell, J. Fall-mall, banker. *Garnet, New Basinghall-Street.*
Moles, S. Rosemary-lane, fuleiman, *Bleasfield, Hayden-sq.*
Paterson, G. Berwick, linen-draper, *Messrs. Sudlow and Richardson, Monument-yard.*
Perkins, J. Hinckley, leather-seller. *Tebbut, Staples-Inn.*
Rushridge, R. Kingsland, victualler. *W. Wesl, Ogiethed.*
Richards, J. Truro, shopkeeper. *Lewis, Gray's Inn.*
Scriven, T. elder and younger, and T. Andrews, Alcester, needle-makers. *Smart, Staples-inn.*
Simpson, J. Great Coggeshal, shopkeeper. *Naylers, Great Newport-street.*
Smith, W. Great Bolton, and Simon Birch, Shipton, cotton-manufacturers, *Hardman, Bolton.*
Tanner, W. Monmouth, iron-nailer. *Messrs. Lyon and Colyer, Gray's-inn.*
Troughton, E. and W. Carshalton, taylors. *Denton, Dyer's-b.*
Vowell, J. Temple-place, scrivener. *Ware, Southwark.*
Wilson, A. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Edge, Temple.*
Wright, D. St. George's-fields, wine-merchant. *Evans, Kennington Cross.*
Walker, H. jun. Portenhall, butcher. *Day, Kimbolton.*
Wood, T. R. Wood, and W. Troughton, Smeetham Bottom, brewers. *Denton, Dyer's-buildings.*
Whale, J. Melksham, shopkeeper. *Meale, Melksham.*
Williams, J. Burford, cornfactor. *Kellis and Griffinhoofe, Gray's Inn.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, W. Market-street, St. James, and Allen R. Pimlico, carpenters, Jan. 30.
Bates, W. W. P. Betts, and G. Veria, Lambeth, flocking-manufacturers, Feb. 16.
Buckler, W. and A. Poultry, linen-drapers, Jan. 22.
Bozeman, W. Basinghall-street, warehouseman, Feb. 5.
Bawshaw, J. C. Savage Gardens, cornfactor, Jan. 29.
Blakeway, J. Shrewsbury, woollen-draper, Feb. 4.
Barrow, E. and J. Norwich, warehousemen, Feb. 4.
Bray, D. Cranbourn-street, haberdasher, Jan. 29.
Bell, S. and J. Maynard, Staines, coachmaker, Jan. 29.
Baker, T. jun. Bellericay, fadler, Jan. 15.
Beck, I. Upton upon Severn, cabinet-maker, Feb. 2.
Burgess, E. and H. Wardle, Manchester, corn-dealers, Feb. 19.
Boyn, D. Winchester-street, merchant, Feb. 14.
Broadbelt, J. and G. Lewis, Blackburn, merchants, Feb. 2.
Cooper, W. Norwich, linen-draper, Feb. 28.
Cotten, J. Broadstreet, merchant, Jan. 30.
Cunliff, J. Lostock, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 6.
Chanbery, T. Newgate-street, glover, Jan. 22.
Crane, W. Market-st. Oxford Market, cheesemonger, Jan. 14.
Durrant, J. Farnborough, victualler, Jan. 15.
Dent, W. Erith, shopkeeper, Jan. 30.
Dormer, M. Keate-street, soap-maker, Feb. 9.
De Dufinu, J. and J. Clerk, London, merchants, Feb. 19.
Dalton, W. Surrey Square, mariner, Jan. 19.
Deighton, C. Gainsborough, druggist, Feb. 1.
Daws, M. Little Tower-hill, upholsterer, Feb. 6.
Ellis, P. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 26.
Ellwood, J. Bristol, calico-printer, Feb. 12.
Fitzhenry, P. Bristol, merchant, March 19.
Frost, S. Cambridge, brazier, Feb. 7.
Fisher, S. Sheffield, money-scrivener, Jan. 22.
Gyfford, R. Gravel Lane, stationer, Feb. 6.
Green. S. Kingston, Hull, linen-draper, Jan 23.
Grunt, J. Manchester, woollen-draper, Jan. 24.
Gapper, P. Sherborne, brandy-merchant, Feb. 6.
Gill, O. St. James's-street, victualler, Feb. 7.
Greatwell, J. Wilbeach, grocer, Feb. 14.
Heughen, G. Broenwich, perfumer, Jan. 19.
Hinderkin, R. Redcross-street, brandy-merchant, Jan. 22.
Hammond, T. and E. Stephenson, Pennington-street, brewers, Jan. 26.
Heginbotham, J. Southmolton-street, hosier, March 12.
Hawkes, T. Dudley, iron-master, Feb. 20.
Huddy, C. Wapping-street, taylor, Jan. 30.
Harrison, J. Ealingwould, brewer, Feb. 19.
Hill, T. Lothbury, warehouseman, Jan. 26.
Jones, H. Carnaby-street, cheesemonger, Jan. 22.
Kent, T. Brightheimstone, linen-draper, Jan. 14.
Lampen, R. Plymouth, grocer, Jan 25.
Lovefey, R. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 20
Lloyd, W. Brightheimstone, linen-draper, Jan. 22.
Maklau, T. Romford, innkeeper, Feb. 9.
Mears, C. Greenwich, mariner, Jun. 29.
Mansfield, T. Sudbury, grocer, March 4.
Oldroyd, C. Red Lion-street, apothecary, Jan. 6
Phillips, W. Walworth, hatter, Jan. 22.
Palerean, S. Oxford, haberdasher, Feb. 2.
Price, J. Blackfriars Road, cheesemonger, Feb. 5.
Prosser, W. W. and R. Cotter, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchants, Jan. 30.
Parr, J. Manchester, innkeeper, Feb 2
Phillips, R. St. Martin's Lane, coal-merchant, Feb. 15.
Piercey, J. and A. Edwards, Bishopsgate-street, haberdashers, Jan. 30.
Rudell, M. Doynton, dealer, Jan. 31.
Rose, C. and F. High Wycomb, haberdashers, Jan. 30.
Rich, J. S. and J. Heapy, Aldermanbury, Blackwell Hall, factors, Feb. 16.
Redhead, H. and E. Ward, Upper Norton-street, perfumers, Feb 5.
Roberts, W. Wood-street, haberdasher, Feb. 2.
Southerden, J. Rye, grocer, March 2.
Summers, W. Harwich, stationer, Jan. 23.
Shipston, J. and C. O'Bryan, Bread-street, warehousemen, Jan. 26.
Sawyer, J. Tenterden, grazier, Feb. 2.
Stoddart, J. and T. and J. Errington, Newcastle, corn-factors, Jan. 23.
Scott, G. W. Kirby, Kendall, scrivener, Jan. 19.
Scott, J. and D. and J. Thompson, Blackburn, liquor-merchants, Feb. 1.
Spence, J. Peter-street, upholder, Jan. 30.
Swaine, J. stocks under Rainden, innkeeper, Jan. 22.
Speckman, C. Hatis, broker, Feb. 6.
Sutton, T. Ashford, innkeeper, Feb. 2.
Seddon, T. jun. St. Mary at Hill, merchant, Jan. 30.
Smith, T. Welbeck-street, coach-maker, Feb. 14.
Seddon, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 16.
Twigg, C. Birmingham, button-maker, Jan. 22.
Tyler, P. Ancester, builder, Feb. 5.
Woolford, W. Vauxhall, barge-builder, Feb. 2.
Wilkinson, R. and A. Jenkin's Square, merchants, Jan. 25. March 9.
Watts, W. Cherry Garden-street, vintner, Jan. 22.
Walmsley, J. Chancery Lane, stationer, Jan. 22.
Wright, J. and P. Beavis, Bristol, linen-drapers, Jan. 22.
William, W. Bathey, woolwapper, Jan. 31.
Wilson, R. Ribcester, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 4.
Windfeiger, F. Strand, furrier, Jan. 22.
Zachary, H. Lawrence Lane, Irish factor.

PROIVNCIAL

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Thomas Stainton, to Mrs. Rutherford. Mr. William Murray, to Miſs Henrietta Burgoyne. Tho. Wilkinſon, eſq. of London, to Miſs Lyon, eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. Tho. Lyon, of Hetton Houſe, Durham.

At Birtley, Mr. William Dixon, to Miſs H. Dodd, of Bootland.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 97, Mrs. Ann Dixon. Aged 83, Mrs. Eſther Bulmer, mother of Mr. Bulmer, printer. Mr. J. Stoddart, ſerjeant at mace. Maſter Charles Elliſon. Mrs. Coulter.

At Hexham, ſuddenly, Mrs. V. Kirkley. Aged 50, Thomas Kirſopp, eſq. Mr. Francis Bell, pariſh clerk, who had filled that office 50 years.

At Morpeth, Mr. Ralph Browne, innkeeper.

At Sunderland, aged 95, Capt. Reed.

At Alnwick, Miſs Forſter.

At Belford, Mr. Joſeph Hill, maſter of the Black Swan Inn.

At Norton, Mrs. Hogg. Capt. John Tayler. Mrs. Hutchinſon. Mr. William Pratt.

At Stockton, Joſeph Grey, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms.

At Cráike, aged 104, Simeon Ellerton, a ſingular pedeſtrian, and was often employed on walking commiſſions to London and other places. He lived in a neat ſtone cottage of his own building, and what is remarkable, *he had literally carried it on his head!* it being his practice to bring home from every journey the moſt ſuitable ſtone he could pick up.

[*We have been juſt favoured with the following Memoir of Mr. Robert Clarke, of Sunderland, whoſe Death was noticed in our Magazine for March laſt.*]—Private life, however diſtinguiſhed by peculiar worth or talent, generally flows on in ſuch an even ſtream, as to want that variety and intereſt, which attract the pen of the Biographer; But where that worth is of ſo ſuperior a caſt as to offer a ſhining example, or when thoſe talents have been ſucceſsfully exerciſed in matters of public utility, it then becomes the duty of ſurviving friends to ſave from oblivion thoſe virtues we may imitate, and thoſe talents which may lead to honeſt emulation and improvement.

In goodneſs of heart and indefatigable application of inventive ability, few men, within the ſame portion of time, have gone beyond the late Mr. ROBERT CLARKE, of Sunderland, whoſe death was announced in the Monthly Magazine of March laſt. From his father, Mr. Cuthbert Clarke, whoſe knowledge and ingenuity in the North of England had brought him into notice, he inherited a genius leading to natural and experimental philoſophy, and in very early life diſcovered taſte and talents in the imitative arts. At the period of his birth, in Auguſt 1767, his father was engaged in agriculture in ſome part of Northumberland, and ſoon after at Dalton, in the county of Durham. His early years paſſed over at Belford, in Northumberland, where, under the ſuperintending eye of his father, the bent of his genius was allowed its undivided application to thoſe objects and ſtudies, in which he afterwards became ſo conſpicuous: for, at a more advanced period, he obtained a perfect knowledge of the French and Latin languages, finding them indiſpenſable to the completion of his ſcientific purſuits. To unite the reſearches of ſcience with a courſe of practical utility, and to open a way to independance through the medium of a liberal profeſſion, his father was induced to fix upon ſurgery and the practice of medicine, as an apt ſtate for the attaining of theſe different objects. The commencement of his profeſſional career was under Mr. Maxwell, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, with whom he continued to the age of nineteen. He then proceeded to Edinburgh and attended the lectures of the different profeſſors; amongſt which, thoſe of Dr. Black on Chemiſtry, ſeemed to have peculiar attractions; that being a branch of ſcience to which he became particularly attached, and in which he advanced to a very conſiderable degree of proficiency. In 1787, he engaged himſelf as an aſſiſtant to a medical practitioner in Sunderland, with whom he continued about twelve months. The two following years we find him in the employment of Mr. George Midford, of Morpeth. This gentleman's opinion of Mr. Clarke's abilities and general conduct, may be beſt gathered from a circumſtance that occurred ſome time after, when Mr. Midford politely offered him an immediate introduction to his friends and connections at Morpeth, then left at liberty by the removal of a Mr Hawden, who had ſucceeded him, and a tender of his ſervices in any way that Mr. C. might have occaſion for. This occurred at a time when other proſpects opening on his view, induced him to decline the engagement. He, at this time, attracted the attention of Dr. Keith, with whom he continued a ſcientific and friendly correſpondence, and whoſe good opinion and eſteem were eminently uſeful to him on future occaſions.

A ſhort time before he quitted Morpeth, his father died at Leith, after having received ſubſcriptions for a courſe of lectures in natural and experimental philoſophy, which were obſtructed by his declining health and ſubſequent diſſolution. Mr. Clarke ſoon proceeded to that place, and offering to return the ſubſcription-money or to deliver the lectures himſelf, the latter was preferred; and, from every account, we have reaſon to believe the ſubſcribers were much gratified by his method, and the maſterly way in which he acquitted himſelf on the occaſion. For a

lecturer,

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lecturer, indeed he was well qualified, uniting to a knowledge of his father's theory and experiments, a good elocution, winning address, and a forcibly interesting manner. Mr. Cuthbert Clarke had been for many years publisher of "The Astronomical Tide-Calendar for Sunderland, Shields, Newcastle, Leith, &c." this, after an accurate survey of the places for which the tables were adapted, was continued annually by our young philosopher, with the most accurate correctness, till the winter of 1796, when other objects engrossing his attention he was induced to discontinue the publication.

In 1791, he entered into another professional engagement at Sunderland, which continued about two years; and where the cultivation of some private friendships, and a growing estimation of his talents and virtues fixed the destiny of his future life. At this time he distinguished himself by his activity and assistance in the establishment of a *Humane Society* at that place; for which, and for his successful treatment of some cases of "suspended animation," he received the thanks of the Committee and was elected an honorary member of the institution. His engagement closed in the spring of 1793, about which time we find him employed in drawing plans necessary to the specification of a patent for a "Machine Rope Manufactory," since established, on an extensive scale, in the neighbourhood of Sunderland. The state of dependence to which Mr. C. had been hitherto confined, was deemed unworthy of his talents by some private friends, who liberally offered to support him another winter in Edinburgh for the completion of his medical and chirurgical studies. This plan was carried into effect in the October following, and the warm recommendations of Dr. Keith introduced him to the notice and intimacy of several of the most eminent professors. At Edinburgh he became dissecting pupil to Mr. John Bell, and exerted himself with such intelligence and unwearied application in his anatomical pursuits, as to gain the approbation, and esteem, and future correspondence of that able and ingenious professor. Midwifery too, and other subjects connected with his professional line, obtained a proportionate share of his diligence and observation—so that it may be fairly said, that nothing was neglected which seemed necessary to form a character, fitted to practice with success in a place of such consideration, as that, in which his interest and his inclination seemed now disposed to fix him.

On his return to Sunderland in March 1794, he commenced practice; and very soon had the satisfaction to see himself respectfully supported. A Dispensary being on the eve of establishment at this time, the solicitation of many of his friends, an honest consciousness of his own abilities, together with the earnest recommendation of Mr. John Bell, induced him to offer himself as a candidate for the office of surgeon, to which a numerous and independant support fully justified his pretensions. But an opposition, as unmerited as it was unexpected—over which, however, at this time, it may be best, perhaps, to draw a veil—had influence enough to defeat his election. The conduct of some, on that occasion, wounded his sensibility deeply, and we believe he never, entirely, lost the sense of it.

His professional avocations did not totally detach his mind from other scientific pursuits, but rather pointed out a direction in which his combined knowledge of surgery and mechanics might be productive of practical utility. An alteration in the construction of the key-tooth-instrument, and an improvement in the field-tourniquet of M. Savigny were among the fruits of his leisure-hours. The principles upon which they were constructed, with explanatory drawings, were communicated, amongst other eminent surgeons, to the ingenious Mr. Anthony Carlisle, by whom the former was inserted in "The Medical Facts and Observations;" and the plan of both was received by professional men with great approbation. The usual mode of working pumps, by means of a brake, had, for some time, attracted his attention; a mode which appeared to him little productive in proportion to the muscular labour employed. His inventive genius soon pointed out an improvement in the use of a curved lever, and making the action the same with that of rowing, conducing, at once, to the superior ease as well as muscular power of the person so employed. This was successfully carried into effect, on board a new ship, the Archimedes of Sunderland, and an ample account of his plan, with requisite engravings, has been published since his death, in the "Repertory of Arts." During the construction of that stupendous work, the Cast-Iron Bridge near Sunderland, in the years 1795-6, Mr. C. was, upon different occasions, consulted by the architects, and his opinions generally attended to. To indulge a favourite amusement, to present a token of respect to an intimate friend, and at the same time to preserve some vestige of the means by which so vast an arch was turned, he was impelled to make a drawing of that elegant structure previous to the centre's being taken down. In this design, beauty and accuracy were so intimately blended, that with all the general effect of an excellent picture, every block of iron of which the outward range was composed, every piece of timber of which the scaffolding was framed, and every tier of stones in either buttress might be minutely distinguished. The admiration of all who saw this drawing, and the warm approbation of the * gentleman immediately concerned in this noble and useful structure, induced

* Rowland Burdon, Esq. M. P. for the County of Durham.

him,

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him, with some reluctance, to publish this view, together with another elegant one of the Bridge in its finished state. The two beautiful aquatinta plates, with a plan of the sectional parts, now before the public are ample proofs of his ingenuity and minute application, and will remain monuments of his taste, judgment and general execution, and what must very much enhance the quickness and versatility of his talents, the writer of this article may add, from his personal knowledge, that though he had occasionally practised drawing with a view to anatomical representation, this was his first attempt at landscape and perspective.

His character as a man of genius and talents was now fully established, and a rapidly-increasing practice promised amply to reward his exertions; when his friends, with extreme concern, saw in him evident symptoms of a consumption. In the spring of 1797, these appearances alarmingly gained ground, and he was urged by his friends, in vain, to try a change of air: his consent could not be obtained until a removal was considered as no longer advisable. A conviction of his approaching dissolution long attended him, and under this idea he committed his papers to the flames; amongst which was an anatomical work, in which he had made considerable progress. Occasionally the vigour of his genius seemed restored, and his love of science to the last was prevalent with him. A few weeks before his death, in a conversation with some intimate friends, on the early period Nature had frequently put to the pursuits of artists, he feelingly observed, "she has put an indelible stamp on me."

His illness gained fast upon him at the commencement of 1798, and on the 24th of February he closed a short but useful life, to the great regret of numerous admirers of his ingenuity and exertions, many of whom, sympathising in the fate of departed merit, followed him to the grave.

He was a man of virtue and liberality, with uncommon powers of mind, and with an intenseness of application truly wonderful. He excelled in correct delineations of the human figure in its anatomical relations; and his drawings of plans of mechanism and philosophical apparatus, through all their minute and complicated parts and appearances, were accurate and beautiful. His figure was genteel, his aspect pleasing. His powers of excitability were remarkably energetic: he received impressions with keen sensibility—but he gave them back, modified by his own peculiar turn of thinking, with a re-action, at least, equally forcible. His mind bearing continually its direction on objects of magnitude and interest, the turn of his language became proportionably raised, and was, in general, above the colloquial level. In discussing, his eye brightened, his features protuberated, and his whole countenance became ineffably animated. In a word, he was one, in whom an inventive genius, comprehensive knowledge, and active application, were dignified by simplicity of manners, suavity of disposition, and a heart of universal benevolence.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

There were married last year at St. Mary's, Carlisle, 57, christened 140, buried 107.

At Kendal, married 104, christened 219, buried 204.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. David Donald to Miss E. Hodgson. Mr. Bonnel, druggist, to Miss Lowrie, of Stanwix.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Burns to Miss Benn. Capt. Davis to Miss Christopherson.

At Great Orton, Mr. William Sturdy, of Moorhouse, to Miss Elizabeth Norman, of Great Orton. Mr. George Martindale, of Greenfoot, to Miss Kirkbride, of Hightown.

At Stoney Middleton, Mr. E. B. Miller, in his 75th year, to Miss Ann Prescott, in her 17th year.

At Orton, Mr. John Brown, to Miss Potter, of Height.

At Penrith, Rev. Mr. Grattan to Miss Dixon.

At Harton, Mr. John Anderson to Mrs. Jobson, of the Queen's-head, Newcastle.

At Whittington, Mr. A Fisher, of Kendal, to Miss Moore.

At Penshaw, Rev. Robert Harrison to Miss Lowson.

At Brampton, Mr. Thomas Bell to Miss Mary Nicholson.

Died.] At Whitehaven, aged 28, Mr. Joseph Hodgson, merchant. Aged 88, Mrs. Fleming. Aged 65, Mrs. Younghusband. Mrs. E. Hannah. Mrs. Blades. Aged 73, Mr. Joseph Mason. Mr. Barrett.

At Kendal, Mr Thomas Beck. Mr. William Holme. Mr. Lawrence Jackson. Mrs. Gandy. Mr. John Coward.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Mr. Jeremiah Smith, schoolmaster.

At Keswick, Mrs. Mary Banks, aged 43. Upon digging her grave in the middle aisle of Crosthwaite church (where five or six generations of her husband's ancestors had been interred) a coffin was found entire, and in a place which had not been opened in the memory of any person living. This circumstance induced a minute inspection. The coffin was of stout oak plank an inch and a half in thickness, the length six feet two inches within, sixteen inches in width at the head, fourteen inches at the feet, and thirteen inches in depth, firmly put together, and deposited five feet four inches in the ground; the skull was quite fresh, and none of the bones impaired. It is conjectured to be the remains of Sir John Banks, knt. of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles the IId, who died in the year 1643. He was a great benefactor to his native place, Keswick, to which he bequeathed two very fine estates.

At Longsledale, aged 74, Mrs. A. Kellet.

At Kirk Andrews upon Eik, aged 73, Mr. John Tate, parish clerk and schoolmaster; in

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he regular diſcharge of which duties for forty-eight years he is computed to have walked 75,000 miles. Mr. G. Burn, aged 28.

At Annau, Mr. Richards, of the Queenſbury-arms-inn.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Key, a maiden lady.

At Loweſwater, aged 49, Mr. Joſeph Graham, ſchoolmaſter.

At Diſſington, in an advanced age, Mrs. E. Douglas.

At Thurſby, aged 62, Tho. Gibſon, Eſq.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. Robert Mountain to Mrs. Lockwood. Mr. Smith to Miſs. Cowling.

At Leeds, Mr. Ruſby, apothecary, to Miſs Stones, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Stones, of Rawdon. Mr. William Sayner, dyer, to Miſs Ann Walker, of Spofforth. Mr. John Beverley, brazier, to Miſs Wigin, of Whitwood. Mr. Robinſon, dryſalter, to Miſs Aſpin, both of Hunſleet. The Rev. C. Vincent to Miſs Roper. Mr. Kemplay, of the academy, to Miſs Fryer, of York.

Mr. C. Armitage, iron-maſter, of Mouſehole-forge, near Sheffield, to Miſs E. Spear.

At Sheffield, Mr. G. Johnſon, to Miſs Ruth Parker.

At Hull, Mr. Robert Hawkins, purſer of the brig la Jalouſe, to Miſs Bamford, of the George-inn.

At Welton, Dr. Hunter, of York, to Miſs Bell, of Hull.

At Ferrybridge, Mr. S. Middleton, of Hull, to Miſs Poynton, niece of William Thompſon, eſq. of the former place.

Mr. Richard Greenwood, of Dewſbury-mills, to Miſs E. Liverſidge, of Lees-hall, near Thornhill.

At Eaſingwould, Francis Plummer, eſq. to Miſs Spray.

Died.] At York, aged 67, Will. Spences, M. D. Aged 56, Mr. Tho. Spink, publican. Suddenly, Mr. George Smithſon, of the Falcon-inn. Mrs. E. Challoner. Aged 21, Miſs Atkinſon. Aged 76, Mr. R. Whittle.

At Leeds, Miſs Martha Wilſon, ſecond daughter of Mr. John Wilſon, of Camp-hall. Aged 25, Mr. Samuel Jackſon.

At Hull, aged 21, Miſs Blaydes, only daughter of Benjamin Blaydes, Eſq.

Aged 55, Mr. Iſaac Robinſon, ſhip-owner; in the laſt war he engaged the well-known American privateer Black Prince, and preſerved his ſhip, though far inferior in weight of metal.

At Harrowgate, Mrs. Ruſſell, many years miſtreſs of the Green Dragon inn.

At Burley-hall, near Otley, aged 81, Thomas Maude, eſq. author of Wharf Dale, a poem, and other publications

At Howden, in the prime of life, the Rev. George Cumpſtone.

At Whitby, aged 72, Mr. William Dickinſon, formerly poſtmaſter there.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Laſcelles. At ton, aged 68, Mr. H. Soulby.

At Tadcaſter, Miles Dawſon, eſq.

At Howden, aged 34, Mrs. Dunn, wife of Mr. Blencow Dunn.

At Swinton, Mr. Morton.

Mr. Wardle, of Stockeld-farm; as he was returning from Wetherby-market he fell from his horſe, and inſtantly expired.

Very ſuddenly at Hook, near Howden, Mrs. Collinſon, wife of Mr. John Collinſon.

At Scarborough, aged 55, Mr. Thomas Hopper, ſhip-owner. At the Seaman's hoſpital, Mrs. Ann Matthews, aged 97.

At Brig, aged 72, Roger Leadbetter, eſq.

At Doncaſter, aged 73, G. Pearſon, eſq. alderman. At the vicarage-houſe, Miſs Sarah Lucas, after a ſeries of nearly 20 years of ill health.

At Patrington, Mrs. Jane Pearſon.

At Sheffield, Mr. Tomlinſon, publican. Miſs Bree, grand-daughter to the Rev. Sir Martin Stapleton, bart. of Myton-hall.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Norton.

At Pogmore, Mr. Hill, wire-manufacturer.

At Monk-fryſton, Miſs Fiſher.

At Otley, much reſpected, in her 86th year, Mrs. Grace Cawood, widow of the late Mr. J. Cawood. She had practiſed midwifery for the laſt 40 years, and was inſtrumental in bringing into the world upwards of 5000 children; ſhe was herſelf mother of 11, grandmother to 44, and great-grandmother to 50, in all 105 children.

At Burton-grange, Gamaliel Milner, eſq. major in the firſt Weſt York regiment of militia, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for the Weſt Riding.

LANCASHIRE.

The new canal from Sowerby-bridge to Rochdale was lately opened for buſineſs. The Travis yatch firſt croſſed the head level, decorated with the union flag, (emblematical of the junction of the ports of Hull and Liverpool) with colours flying, muſic playing, attended by the Saville yatch, and thouſands of ſpectators. A diſplay of flags on the warehouſe, and the ſound of cannon announced to the rejoicing neighbourhood the joyful tidings, which in the evening were realized by the arrival of ſeveral veſſels laden with corn, timber, &c.

In the year 1795 there ſailed from the port of Liverpool for Africa 67 ſhips; in the year 1796, 102 ſhips; in the year 1797, 94 ſhips; and in the year 1798, 153 ſhips.

Married.] At Mancheſter, Mr. Samuel Holdſtock, of Bath, to Miſs Mary Creſwell, of Salford.

At Liverpool, Mr. Joſeph Todd, ſilk-manufacturer, to Miſs Fletcher. Mr. David Paton, to Miſs Mary Brelsford. Mr. E. Wood to Mrs. Skelton. Mr. P. Holland to Miſs Chapman. Capt. Williams, of the ſhip Abigail, to Miſs Margaret Kingſley. Mr. Thomas Duckworth to Miſs Betſey Heywood.

At Wigan, Ralph Huckneſe, eſq. to Miſs Woodcock. Mr. James Smith, of Beamſley, to Miſs Stell, of Addingham. Mr. Robert Alderſey, cotton-merchant, to Miſs Cochraine.

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At Hindley, Mr. William Shaw to Miss Harris.

At Skipton in Craven, William Sedgwick, esq. of Stonegap, to Miss Ann Benson, of York.

At Walton, Mr. Pawson, of Sutton-heath, to Miss Sarah Yates, of Low hill.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Linley, widow of the late Mr. Linley, of the lower Swan coach-office. Mrs. Hargreaves, wife of Mr. H. Hargreaves. Mr. John Blomely. Mr. Martin, linen-merchant. Mrs. Wardle, wife of Mr. James Wardle, merchant.

At Lancaster, Mr. Richard Thompson. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Richard Johnson, Esq.

At Liverpool, Mr. Wright, a lieutenant in the navy and master of St. George's dock. Mr. John Porter, tobacconist. Mr. John Cawley. Mr. John Lofthouse, coal-merchant. Aged 23, Mr. Clement Noble, jun. Mr. Richard Welch. Aged 50, Mr. Peter Fife, grocer. Mr. E. Ashton, brazier. Mrs. Noble, relict of Capt. Noble. Aged 71, Mr. Richard Burland, schoolmaster. Aged 22, Miss Mary Rose M'Questin, eldest daughter of Thomas M'Questin, esq. Aged 77, Mrs. M. Bullen. Aged 52, Mr. J. Brown. Miss Anderton. Aged 46, Mr. Ralph Gibbons.

At Hulme, aged 59, Mr. John Chapman, farmer.

At Blackburn, the infant son of J. J. Hindle, esq.

At Rusholme, Mr. Tho. Hughes, farmer.

At Wigan, Mr. Anderton, the oldest publican in that place, having kept the Bear's Paw inn near 60 years.

At Warrington, aged 90, Mr. T. Daniell. Mr. Darbyshire Gaskell.

At Rishton, aged 96, Mr. George Baron.

At Preston, aged 63, Mr. H. Biggs, farrier.

At Pemberton, Mr. Edward Hamer, tanner, a benevolent benefactor to the poor.

At Pendleton, Mrs. Ainsworth, wife of Mr. Richard Ainsworth.

At Salford, Mr. Edward Tomlinson, of the Angel tavern.

CHESHIRE.

The arches of the grand aqueduct bridge over the river Mersey, near Marple, are now completely turned. This magnificent and beautiful structure is carried over a deep valley, and presents a most pleasing and romantic spectacle to the view. It consists of three arches, each having a span of 60 feet; the key stone of the centre arch is upwards of 78 feet above the surface of the river, and the height of the whole structure from the foundation to the top of the parapet wall will exceed 100 feet.

Married.] Mr. Gregory, of the Woodhouse, near Frodsham, to Miss Hickson, of Frodsham.

At Northwich, Mr. Terry, of Mansfield, to Miss Dobell, of the former place. Mr. Richard Dentith, of Dunham, to Miss Clough, of Elton.

At Aldford, Mr. R. Weaver to Miss Brassey.

At Stockport, Rev. R. Anglezerk to Miss Elizabeth Ryle, of Romiley.

At Eastham, Mr. Richard Tomkinson of Mrs. Gardner. Mr. Thomas Wedge, of Sealand, to Miss Couchman.

At Overton, Mr. Hanmer to Miss Plumbe.

At Northenden, Rev. Thomas Bland to Miss Porter, sister of the bishop of Clogher, in Ireland.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Harding, schoolmaster. Mr. Leicester. Mrs. Dutton, relict of Mr. Roger Dutton. Mr. Worsley, formerly of the Green Dragon inn. Aged 80, Mrs. Saunderson.

At Nantwich, in the prime of life, Mr. John Burgin, tanner, and one of the Loyal Staffordshire cavalry. Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Thursby. Aged 51, Jonadab Mort, esq. banker and salt proprietor.

At Warburton, Mr. John Cawley.

At Crewe-Green, Mr. John Pate. Aged 86, Mr. Thomas Peacock, of Great Budworth.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Darby to Miss Cooke.

Died.] At Derby, aged 44, Mr. Shepherdson.

At Draycot, aged 84, Mrs. Dor. Thacker.

At Littleover, aged 78, Mrs. Radford.

At Spondon, aged 64, Mr. Tho. Brentnall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

There were baptized in the parish of St. Mary during the last year 817, buried 580. In the the parish of St. Nicholas there were baptized 89, buried 118. In the parish of St. Peter there were baptized 71, buried 97.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Kirkland, jun. to Miss Twells. Mr. Robert Goodacre, schoolmaster, to Miss A. Cockayne.

At Mansfield, Mr. S. W. White, of London, to Miss Hurt, of Dalestort. Mr. William Davy, to Miss Betsey Maria Challands.

At Eaton, near Retford, Mr. W. Booth to Miss Denman. Mr. Jowitt, of Colwick, to Miss Swinscoe.

At Blyth, Mr. Elgin, of Hull, to Miss Beesley, of Blyth.

At Ansley, the Rev. J. S. Cobbold to Dorothy Homer.

At Barton, Mr. George Haines, of Nottingham, to Miss Diana Thorpe, of Haines.

Died.] At Nottingham, in consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel while eating his dinner, Mr. Kilham, well known as an eminent minister in what is termed the *Hockley* methodist connection. Mr. Wigley, keeper of the castle lodge. Mrs. Boam. Aged 77, Mrs. Yates. Mr. Follows. Mr. Thomas Beardsley. Suddenly, Mrs. Fletcher. Aged 76, Mr. John Gadsby. Mr. Stephen Todd, apparitor of the ecclesiastical court. Aged 88, Mr. S. Unwin.

At Tithby, near Bingham, aged 93, Mr. Richard Porter, a respectable farmer.

At East-Bridgeford, Mr. Thomas Clarkstone. Suddenly, aged 80, Mrs. A. Clarkstone.

At Hacknall Tankard, Mr. W. Haslem.

At Plumtree, aged 72, Mr. T. Beastall.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Dauber, aged 55, to Miss Sarah Mason, aged 17.

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At Grantham, Mr. Clayton, of Harlaxton, to Miss Sarah Hurst, of Spittlegate. Mr. John Staunton, of Stamford-Baron, to Miss Ann Thorpe. Mr. Needham, merchant, of Louth, to Miss Holland, of Raithby.

At Stamford, Mr. Read, schoolmaster, to the widow Bailey. Mr. Cooper to Miss Ann Mills.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 48, Mrs. Lumby, wife of Mr. Lumby, keeper of the county gaol. Mrs. Grace Grace. Aged 41, Mrs. Athlin. Aged 68, Mrs. Frankish. Mr. Lumby, keeper of the county gaol.

At Owsten, Miss H. E. Cooke, daughter of Col. Sir George Cooke, bart.

At Trusthorpe, Rev. Mr. Sugars, many years rector of that place.

At Uffington, Mrs. Bellaers, wife of James Bellaers, esq.

At Spalding, Rev. Mr. Atkinson. Aged 23, Mr. John Longstaff, of the Hornastle and Spilsbury troop of yeomanry cavalry.

At Brig, aged 72, Roger Leadbetter, esq.

Aged nine years, John Forman; a cart overturning fell on the deceased, and killed him on the spot.

Mr. Ansell, jun. of Holbeach.

At Stamford, on a journey, Mr. Welch, formerly of Clipsham, Rutlandshire. Aged eleven, William Strapps, a poor boy of Beckingham; he was killed by being thrown from a horse.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Leicester for for the purpose of carrying into execution a plan for supplying the poor with soup at a cheap rate. The meeting was but thinly attended, and only one shop can at present be opened.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Beaumont Burnaby, attorney, to Miss Barratt. Mr. Alston, attorney, to Miss Sultzer.

At Cossington, Mr. Cole, of Melton, to Miss Hulse, sister to Major Hulse of the Leicestershire militia.

At Lolby, John Dick Burnaby, esq. captain in the first regiment of foot guards, to Miss Fowke, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Fowke, of Lowesby-hall.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Thomas Perkins, of the Golden Lion, in Humberstonegate; a very honest man. Aged 78, Mr. Edward Johnson. Aged 53, Mr. Thomas Cooper, son of Mr. Alderman Cooper.

At Blaby, Mr. William Freer, a respectable farmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, Samuel Barker, esq. to Miss Adams.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Barnet to Miss Maria Highfield.

At Hanley, William Key, aged 15, to Ann Walley, aged 14. Mr. Henry Jesson, surgeon, to Miss Wilkes.

At Leek, Mr. Hand, attorney, to Miss Phillips.

At Eccleshall, the Rev. Mr. Francis to Miss Sockett.

Died.] At Lichfield, Aged 103, Sarah Cartmeal, leaving one daughter, and about forty grand and great-grand children.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Cottrill, brass-founder. Mr. Thomas Pitt, Aged 64, Mr. Thomas Green. Mr. Wm. Timmins.

At Albrighton, in the prime of life, Mr. Edward Owen, jun.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mrs. Mary Gibbons.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Robert Towers, in an advanced age. Mrs Keeling.

At Walsall, aged 63, Mr. John Fitton.

At Leek, Mrs. Phillips.

At Stapen-Hill, Mr. Cross: returning home from Burton upon Trent, he fell over the bridge and fractured his skull.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. D. Carter, of London, to Miss Ann Smith, of Bellefield. Mr. John Gold to Miss Raven. Mr. N. Drinkwater to Miss Phœbe Careless. Mr. Thomas Adsetts to Mrs. Radford. Mr. S. Patrick to Miss Ann Herbert. Mr. Edward Stanley to Miss Prudence Fitton.

Mr. Zachariah Twamley, of Castle Bromwich, to Mrs. White, of Dunchurch.

At West-Bromwich, Mr. James Maullin, of Sedgeley, to Miss Mary Reddall.

At Temple Balsall, Mr. Thomas Wedge, to Miss Couchman.

At Meriden, Mr. Wm. Thompson to Miss Hannah Proctor.

At Coventry, Thomas Congreve, esq. of Peter Hall, to Miss Jennett. Mr. William Linney to Miss Turner.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Harris. Mrs. Hawkins. Mr. Walker. Mr. Isaac Bedford. Mr. Thomas Watson. Mr. Nathaniel White. Mr. George Robins. Mr. Thomas Causer, of the Spread Eagle. Mrs. Hammond. Aged 84, Mr. Robert Brown. Mr. J. Gibbs, jun. Mr. J. Lloyd. Mr. Joseph Clare. Miss Sarah Hall.

At Sheepy Hall, the Countess Dowager Carhampton, relict of the late, and mother of the present Lord Carhampton and the Duchess of Cumberland.

At Shrewley, Mr. Lawrence Archer.

At Smethwick-grove, aged 90, Mr. Edward Walker.

Thomas Gould, a poor labouring man, of Ward End; he was discovered frozen to death near the Beech Trees.

At Grendon, aged 96, Mrs. Woolley.

At Whiteacre Furnace, aged 70, Mr. Mark Weetman, of the Bull's Head Inn.

At West Bromwich, Mr. James Bayley.

At Coventry, Mrs. Silley. Mr John Harrold. Mrs. Dallaway.

SHROPSHIRE.

A melancholy accident happened lately at Llwynymaen Colliery: By the breaking of a faulty rope, three men were precipitated a depth of about 160 yards; two of them were killed on the spot, and the other survived but a few days.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Mumford to Mrs. Mary Griffiths.

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At Buildwas, Thomas Harries, esq. of Cruckton, to Miss Barbara Smitheman, third daughter of J. Smitheman, esq. of West Coppice.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Aged 69, Mr. Purslow, of the Talbot. Mr. T. Whittingham, jun. Mr. Wm. Moore. Aged 89, Mrs. Martha Morris, of the Abbey Foregate.

Mrs. Jones, wife of W. Jones, esq. of the Farm, near Shrewsbury.

Suddenly, Mr. Tench, of Horton Lane.

At Pulverbatch, aged 96, Richard Cook, who was never known to have any illness till about a week before his death.

At Bitteley, aged 73, Mrs. Stafford, relict of the Rev. James Stafford, and sister of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Birdbury, in Warwickshire.

At Coalbrook Dale, aged 90, Mrs. Ann Summerland, many years an eminent public speaker among the quakers. Mr. Thomas Gregory, quaker.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The total number of pockets of hops weighed in Worcester market during the year 1798, was 16,349.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. William Allen to Miss Wilson.

At Dudley, Mr. T. Carter, of Evenload, to Miss Ann Coles, of Woodstock. Mr. Charles Scambler, of Redditch, to Miss Penn, of Stoke Cross, near Bromsgrove.

At Tenbury, Mr. Richard Titt, of the Swan Inn, to Miss Ann Court, of Lindbridge.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Burrows, wife of Mr. Burrows, butcher. Mrs. Ann Lumbert. Mr. Henry Hammond, sen. Mr. Allen, sen. butcher.

At Stanton, aged 72, the Rev. Benjamin Briscoe, 45 years rector of that parish.

At Chaddesley Corbett, aged 25, Miss Broad.

At Ombersley, Mr. G. Arden.

At Sidbury, Mrs. Williams, relict of T. Williams, esq. mayor of Worcester in the year 1788.

At Wickenford, aged 95, Mr. John Tilsley, 52 years clerk of that parish.

Mr. John Baylis, of Dodderhill, near Droitwich.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Hooper, builder.

At Stourport, Mrs. Wright.

At Tipton, Mr. Joseph Nicklin.

At Evesham, Mrs. S. Beaufoy.

At Sidbury, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Palmer.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hinderton, Mr. Thomas Hullett to Miss Pritchard, of Lugwardine.

Died.] At Ross, Mr. Joseph Howells, of the King's Head Inn. Aged 70, Mr. Benjamin Dyer: and shortly after, Mrs. Dyer, his relict.

At Ledbury, aged 89, Mr. Woodward, surgeon and apothecary.

At Leominster, Serjeant John Jones, of the Herefordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Ligwardine, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Pritchard. Aged 71, Mr. James Cope, formerly an eminent coach-maker in Long-Acre; it is worthy of remark, that he made the first post-chaise that was ever used in Bath.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Edward Sayer to Miss Ann Bowen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] Mrs. Chester, relict of the late B. Chester, formerly M. P. for the county of Gloucester.

Mr. John Proctor, of the Park, near Tewkesbury: having taken a wrong road from his brother's mill at Strensham, in crossing a bridge he fell into the water, and notwithstanding every exertion was made to save him, he was unfortunately drowned.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woodstock, Mr. T. Carter, to Miss Ann Coles.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 58, Mr. Henry Stowe. Aged 16, Miss E. Bulton, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bulton, canon of Christ Church. Aged 80, Mr. Stephen Eaton, who kept the Cock Pit near 40 years.

At Banbury, aged 75, Mrs. Cobb, of the respectable family residing at that place.

At Swalcliffe, in an advanced age, Mr. R. Neville, farmer.

At Fritwell, aged 83, the Rev. James Hakewill.

At Thame, aged 89, Mr. Harry Style.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Major Johnstone, of the 44th reg. to Miss E. Levi.

Errata in our last.—In the article of Mrs. Pain's death, for 54 read 70 years.—For Mrs. Jackson read Mrs. *Johnson*.—For Bremsten read *J. Bramston*, esq. of Oundle, a celebrated and respected attorney.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Peters. Mr. William Allen. Miss Rachael Sewster, daughter of the late Alderman Sewster.

At Swavesey, Mrs. Hadder.

At Great Shelford, Mr. John Grain, an opulent farmer.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. John Bell, aged 81, to Miss Ann Buck, aged 18.

Died.] At Quindenham, aged 77, Rev. William Green, rector of that parish.

At Geyton, Mr. Lewis King, of the Crown Inn.

At Northwold, aged 75, Mr. Carter. The bulk of his fortune, supposed to be not less than 80,000l. he has left to his housekeeper, Mrs. Kenton.

At Yarmouth, the lady of Admiral Dickson, commander of the north sea fleet.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Hammond, to Miss Susan Shinkton, of Norfolk.

At Old Newton, Mr. S. Durham, to Miss E. Hunt, of Gipping.

At Bures, Mr. J. Barrell, of Felsham, to

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Miss S. Rose, of Cockfield. Mr. Richard Goddard, of Vincent Hall, to Miss Hinde, of Beccles.

Died.] At Ipswich, aged 79, Mrs. Clare Lambert. Mrs. Coltaton. Mr. W. Byles. Mrs. Gowing. Mr. Robert Turner.

At Mersfield, Rev. Mr. Banks.

At Strodbrook, aged 67, Mrs. Bumpstead.

At Bures, Mr. George Hayward, of the Queen's Head.

At Yoxford, aged 77, Mrs. Wake.

At Bury, Mrs. Johnson.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Seacomb, Capt. J. Crook, of the West Lothian light dragoons, to Miss Fayrer.

Died.] At Ware, aged 84, Mrs. Windus, relict of the late William Windus, esq. of Harford.

At Juliana, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Meetkerke.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Woodcock, jun. to Miss Ann Gonner. Mr. Creake, to Miss C. Silke.

Mr. Robert Hindle, of Dunmow, to Miss Mary Pearson, of Bath.

At Puttlewell, Mr. Thomas Thorn, to Miss Mary Ham.

At Raine, Mr. John Joslin, to Mrs. Johnson.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Peacock. At the New Barracks, suddenly, Ensign John Fenwick, of the Northumberland Militia. Mr. Samuel French.

At Feering, Mrs. Driffield, wife of the Rev. W. Driffield.

At Witham, Mr. William Lincolne.

At Chelmsford, Capt. William Renton, commander of his majesty's sloop of war the Martin. The deceased had for some time discovered symptoms of a deranged mind, and being at dinner at the Three Cups Inn with another gentleman of the navy, he retired from table into an adjoining room, and there put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded pistol into his head.

At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Bunton.

At Bishop Storford, Mr. Machin.

—— Livermore, a lad about 17 years of age, apprentice to Mr. Hammond, shoemaker, of Malden. As he was going from this place on Christmas Day to see his friends, about four miles distant, he was frozen to death: his corpse was discovered on the 4th inst. in a ditch.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Bushy, to Miss E. Blackman. J. N. Henniker, esq. to Miss Chasy.

At Gillingham, Pierce Edgcumbe, esq. to Miss E. York, of Chatham. Rev. W. B. Hamilton, of Merton College, Oxford, to Miss C. Tonken.

At Mersham, D. Slade, esq. to Miss Hughes.

At Tenterden, Mr. J. Peak, to Miss Mary Hope. Mr. Ricketts, to Miss Ann Mantle. Capt. Gilbert, of the royal artillery, to Miss Farrington, daughter of Gen. Farrington.

At Dover, Mr. W. Kingsford, to Miss Lee.

At Deal, Mr. F. Wilkins to Mrs. Cox.

At Eltham, the Hon. Mrs. Naylor, widow of the late J. Naylor, esq. of London, to Count Francis Byland, of the Hague.

At Ringwoold, Mr. R. Parker, to Miss E. Bushell.

At Ashford, Mr. J. Tappenden, to Miss Godfrey.

At Greenwich, J. Fearnside, esq. to Miss H. Godby.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Moore, aged 88, Mrs. Lepine, relict of Mr. D. Lepine, of Best-lane, where she had resided constantly from her birth. Mrs. Delmar. Mr. W. W. Tathunter. Aged 80, Mr. Samuel Flint, many years clerk to the presbyterian congregation. Aged 83, Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Fager. Mr. C Matson. Mr. J. Hargrove.

At Chatham, Mr. Cotterell, of the dock-yard. Aged 70, Mrs. Carrer: she was burnt to death by her cloaths accidentally taking fire. Miss Cecilia Graham.

At Sheerness, in an advanced age, Mr. Bissenden.

At Faversham, aged 76, Mrs. Plane.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Hope.

At Herne Bay, Mr. William Tall.

At Freelands, near Bromley, Miss Emma Raikes.

At Sandwich, Mr. Hayward.

At Dover, Mrs. Horne.

At Margate, Mr. W. Bourn.

SURREY.

Married.] At Weybridge, Lieutenant Prevort, of the Agincourt, to Miss Haultain.

Died.] At Dorking, Mr. Thomas Tapner, many years a common-carrier; his corpse was conveyed, according to his request, in one of his own common stage waggons, drawn by six horses.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Mary Cobby, one of the original bathers at that place, and sister to the celebrated Martha Gunn. Mrs. E. Foster: a few years since she kept a chandler's shop, and by her extreme parsimony, scarcely allowing herself the necessaries of life, had accumulated a fortune of 40,000l. the bulk of which she has left to her daughter, who resided with her, and who is a maiden lady of 50.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. French, of Reading, to Mrs. Skeete, relict of Dr. Skeete, of London.

At Milton, Henry Woodham, esq. to Miss Lambell.

At Eton, C. Hayes, Esq. to Miss M. A. Briggs. Peter Pole, esq. to Miss Buller, of Crosby Square.

At Thanington, Mr. H. Spring, to Miss Mayo.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Hetherington, hosier.

At Shelborn, Mr. Richens.

Near Wantage, Mr. R. Mattingley, sen.

At Hungerford Newton, Mr. Lovelock.

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HAMPSHIRE.

At Thorleigh, Isle of Wight, J. White, esq. to Miss Leigh.

At Lymington, Mr. R. Perkins, to Miss M. Farmer.

At Winchester, Mr. Burchen, of London, to Miss A. Oads.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Dowling. Mrs. Joinville, of the Sun Inn.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 81, Robert Cooper, esq. one of the senior alderman.

At Brickworth, Mrs. Eyre, wife of H. Eyre, esq.

At Dean Farm, near Salisbury, Mr. Brooken.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Fryer Waddon, Mr. W. Mayn, to Miss Sarah Burt.

At Membury, Mr. S. Farrant, of Devonshire, to Miss Amy Sparke.

Died.] At Hawkchurch, aged 78, Mr. Robert Staple.

At Sturminster Newton, Mr. Joseph Newman.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. William Underwood, to Miss Jones. Rev. James Vaughan, to Miss Protheroe.

At Priory Park, near Bath, the Honourable Mr. Maude, to Miss Agar, only daughter to the Archbishop of Cashell in Ireland.

Died.] At Bristol, at his house on Redcliff Hile, aged 81, Mr. Deubin, Chemist, of Bristol. Mrs. Vowles. Mrs. Edmunds. Mrs. Lyne. Mrs. Evans. Suddenly Mrs. Beaufoy. Mr. Thatcher. Mrs Lewis. Mrs. Browa. Mr. Joseph Hillier. Mr. John Winter.

At Bath, Mr. Goldstone, senior, surgeon and apothecary. Thomas Hedges, esq. The Honourable Mrs. Maddox, daughter of the Margravine of Anspach. Mrs. Slater. Mrs. Arnold, of the White Lion. Mrs. Keene.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, J. Houlton, esq. to Miss Ellis.

At Plymouth, Mr. Welsford, purser of the Pompee, to Miss Tingecombe. Lieutenant Carruther, to Miss Chalwick.

At Topsham, the Comte de Corcuff, to Mrs. Dodd. Mr. Holcombe, of the Beer Inn, Devizes, to Miss Chevince.

At Axminster, Rev. Mr. Sealey, to Miss S. Forward.

At South Molton, Mr. Stocker, attorney, to Miss C. Brown of Dulverton, in Somerset.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Thomas Langley. He was conversing with a gentleman in Magdalen street, apparently in perfect health, when he suddenly dropped down and expired. Mrs. Dugdale. Mr. Pratt, of the old London Inn. Aged 81, Luke Nugent, esq. of the 98th regiment of foot. Aged 74, Mrs. Drake. Mrs. Foote. Mrs. Bartlett. Mr. A. Wood.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Cleather of the Royal Hospital.

At Littleham, near Bideford. Rev. A. Stevenstone, rector of that parish.

At Cruwys Morchard. Rev. Dr. Cruwys.

At Exmouth, aged 33, Mrs. Young, wife of Owen Young, esq. of Ireland.

WALES.

Married.] Lately at Kilgarren in Cardigan, Mr. John Griffiths, of Tenby, to Miss Price, daughter of the Rev. John Price. The Rev. Thomas Morgans, of Mallwyd, to Mrs. Williams, Playsidinas Merionethshire.

At Eglwysfach, in Denbigh, Mr. Owen, Kyffin of Penllyn, to Miss Dorothy Thomas.

Died.] At Emral, Derbyshire, Watkin Hayman, esq.

At Rhyd Crena, in Denbigh, Mrs. Wynne, relict of the late Watkin Wynne, esq. of Voylas.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinborough, Captain J. Hagg, to Miss Murray.

At Ayr, Lieutenant C. Dalrymple of the 71st regiment, to Miss Margaret Boswell.

Died.] At Airley Lodge, near Dundee, the Right Honourable Ann Countess of Airley.

At Deane, near Edingburgh, the Right Honourable Lord Swinton.

At Glasgow, Abraham M'Alpine, esq. Æneas Macdonald, esq. Miss Jane Shaw.

At Hatchfield, A. R. Karr, esq.

At Glasgow, aged 29, Mrs. Catherine Garnett, wife of Dr. Garnett, professor of physics and philosophy, in Anderson's University, Glasgow. Her many amiable qualities will long survive in the bleeding memory of her acquaintance, and especially of her husband, who has not only lost in her a tender and affectionate wife, but the companion of his studies, and the partner of his literary labours.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dromcland, in Clare, Robert French, esq. of Moneyvea, to Miss Parvisol of Dublin.

At Cork, S. Roche, junior, esq. to Miss Moylan.

Died.] At Dublin, the rev. Luke Godfrey, D. D. father to the Marchioness of Donegal. William Deey, esq. at his seat in Wicklow, Alderman Greene.

At Fernoy, aged 25, Richard Poole, esq. captain in the Herefordshire militia.

At Ennis Killen, aged 76, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmore.

At Limerick, aged 91, Mr. Christopher Roberts, formerly a eminent clothier. Burten Binden, esq. Town Major.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At New York, in November last, Sir John Temple, Consul for the Eastern States of America.

On the 12th of October, at Gibraltar, in 22d year of his age, Captain John Knipe, of Epsom.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, Mr. Robert Baylis, son of the late Rev. J. Baylis, rector of Luggershall Wilts, lieutenant of the ship Mercury.

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THE detention of the Hamburgh Mails by the froſt, till no leſs than ten were due at one time, produced much inconvenience to the merchants during the greater part of the month as the principal part of the commerce of this country with Europe is now carried on through that channel. It was particularly felt by many concerned in the great export of ſugars previous to the diſcontinuance of the drawback, who were in daily expectation of remittances thereon; and though it is a circumſtance which from the advance of the ſeaſon, is not likely to occur again to the ſame extent for ſome time at leaſt, it ſtrongly ſhews the impediments to which commerce is liable, when a very conſiderable part of it is confined to a particular channel.

Raw ſugars, notwithſtanding the ſmall quantity exported of late, continue very high; the average price for the week, ending the 16th, was 69s. 6¼d. excluſive of duty.

The *Nottingham* and *Leiceſter* manufactory, feels the preſſure of the preſent war, perhaps leſs than any other, which ariſes principally from the late improvements, in twilled, knotted, vandyke, and elaſtic ſtockings, both in the ſilk, and the worſted and cotton fabricks; there is however ſtill room for improvements, and if the exertions of individuals are not damped by injudicious impoſts, it is impoſſible to ſay to what purpoſes mechanick genius may not turn the invention of the ſtocking-frame. Whenever a general peace takes place, this will become one of the moſt certain trades with reſpect to demand, and probably more flouriſhing than any manufacture of the ſame extent.

The article of *ſilk*, almoſt immediately ſubſequent to the time to which our notice of it in the laſt report extends, became, upon the conjectures we then mentioned, the ſubject of one of the greateſt ſpeculations (for the ſhort time it continued) that has taken place in this commodity for ſome years; but being founded chiefly on mere opinion, and incorrect information reſpecting the real quantity in hand, the expectations of thoſe concerned in it have been greatly checked by a more certain knowledge of a large quantity now coming by way of Hamburgh, and the daily expectation of the Bengal fleet, of the ſailing of which from St. Helena on the 7th of December advice has been received. Though the ſpeculation has in general turned out in the manner in which it is to be wiſhed every ſcheme that tends to the injury of our manufactures may terminate; it has cauſed a trifling advance in the price of thrown-ſilk, which, however, will probably be of very ſhort duration, as the quantity in the market, with the expected import, are more than adequate to the preſent demand for that article. Italian now, in conſequence of the quantity that has arrived during the two laſt months, has conſiderably decreaſed in value, and is likely to continue ſo for the preſent, particularly as a ſale of Bengal and China raw is expected towards the end of February. White Novi, or Perſian ſilk, is very ſcarce and dear. The import of ſilk during the preſent month has been about 96 bales of thrown, and 189 of raw: total 285 bales.

The tea trade has not lately experienced any fluctuation, except in common greens, which have fallen from 6d. to 8d. per lb. No alteration of much conſequence can be expected till the next ſale in March.

Coffee has riſen from 3d. to 4d. a pound, on account of the ſmall importations, and the demand for the continent.

Moiſt and ground ſugars continue nearly the ſame; lumps and loaves are conſiderably lower, not leſs than 18s.

With reſpect to fruit, Malagas are at preſent from 38s. to 44s. Sun raiſins 64s. Currants 68s. to 74s.—Spices are falling, which is ſuppoſed to be conſequence of the produce of the captured iſlands being brought to market.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſeverity of the froſts and the ſuddenneſs of the thaws during this month, have, in many reſpects, been unfavourable to the young wheats, eſpecially thoſe which were ſown early: in ſome diſtricts we are informed that they have produced a pale and ſickly appearance in the young blades; we believe, however, that no great injury has yet been done.

The above cauſes have likewiſe prevented the operations of the plough in preparing turnip and other grounds for wheat, rye, &c. as well as for the making ſummer fallows. In the more weſtern parts of the iſland our reporters alſo obſerve, that leſs wheat than uſual has been ſown, on account of the froſts and ſome other impediments. But notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, wheat, rye, and barley, continue to have but a dull ſale, particularly in the northern markets: oats, however, keep up conſiderably in price.

For the hay diſtricts, eſpecially ſuch as were low and wet, the froſt has been advantageous, by enabling the farmer to put on his manures with eaſe and convenience.

GRAIN. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales 49s. 6d.; Rye 31s. 11d.; barley 29s. 4d.; oats 19s. 10d.

CATTLE. The prices much as before. Beef fetches in Smithfield Market from 3s. to 4s. 4d. per ſtone of 8lb.

SHEEP.—Mutton in Smithfield-market, 3s. to 4s. 2d.

HOGS.—Pork, ditto, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.

HORSES.—The prices of thoſe for the ſaddle rather higher, but the farming ſort nearly the ſame as they have been for ſome time.

HAY.—Average in St. James's-market, 2l. 15s. 6d.

STRAW.—Ditto ditto, 1l. 11s.

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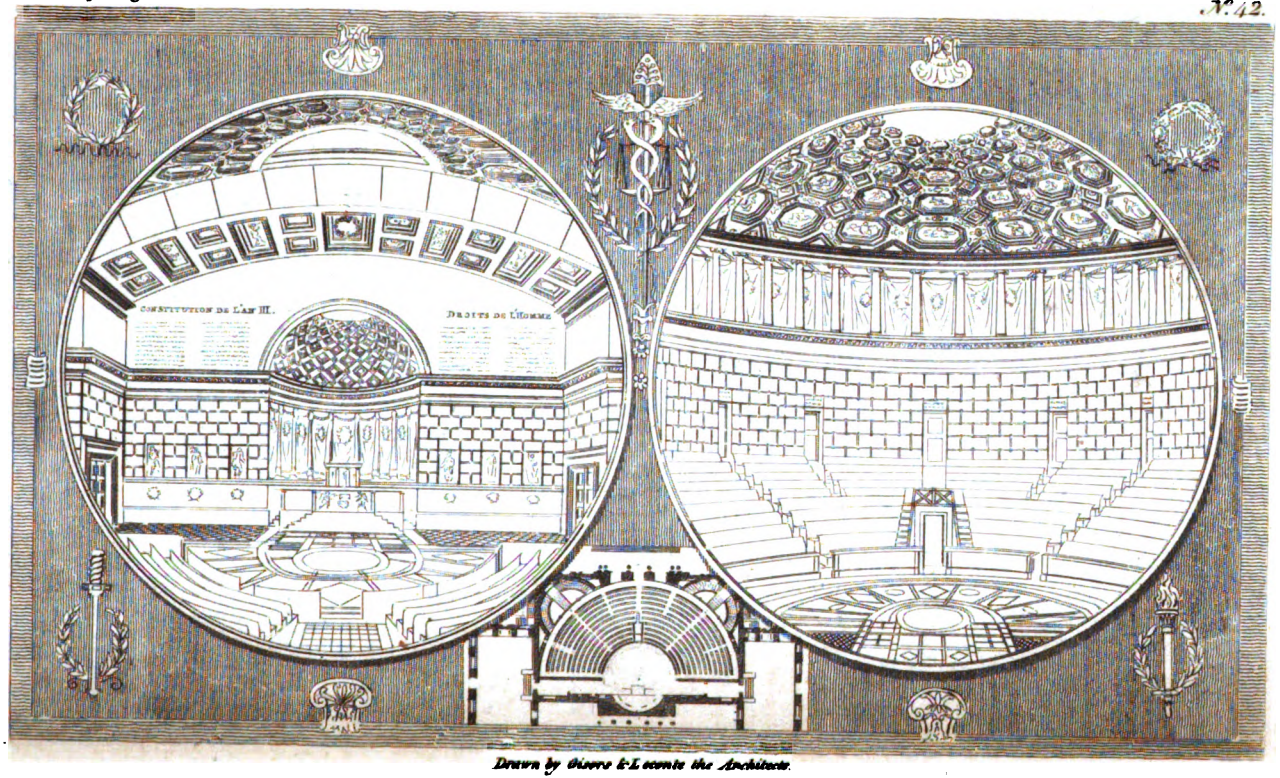

Drawn by Gisors & Lecomte the Architects.

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE COUNCIL OF 500.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XLII.] MARCH 1, 1799. [No. 2. of VOL. VII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have been agreeably entertained with ſome of the poetical imitations or coincidences which have been pointed out occaſionally by your correſpondents. Permit me to add one to the number.

A line in the "Phedre" of Racine has been the ſubject of a good deal of criticiſm among his countrymen, ſome of whom have applauded it as a fine thought, others condemned it as a conceit. It is contained in the very poetical narrative of the death of Hippolitus made by a meſſenger to his father Theſeus. After a highly-wrought deſcription of the ſea-monſter's approach from the deep, he ſays,

"Le flot, qui l'apporta, recule epouvanté,"

The wave which brought him recoiled terrified.

Our Spenſer, in his "Faery Queen," deſcribing the voyage of Sir Guyon and the Palmer to the iſland of Acraſia, (*Book* ii. *Canto* xii.) among other perils, makes them encounter a vaſt ſhoal of ſea-monſters, the different ſpecies of which he enumerates, and then adds,

All theſe, and thouſand thouſands many more,
And more deformed monſters thouſand fold,
With dreadful noiſe and hollow rombling ſore,
Came ruſhing in the ſomy waves enrol'd,
Which ſeem'd to fly for feare them to behold.

The reſemblance of the laſt line to that of Racine is very ſtriking; yet I think it improbable that the French poet could have known any thing of the Engliſh one, or, at leaſt, could have been ſo acquainted with his works as to borrow a line from him. Nothing, in fact, can be more diſſimilar than their ſubjects and characters. If they were not both original in this thought, I ſhould rather ſuſpect that both copied it from ſome Italian poet, to the ſtyle of which nation it bears a great affinity. Your's, &c. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been often lamented by political moraliſts, that the uſe of ſpirits in this country has been rendered too common by the exigencies of government, which, in all its diſtreſſes, has ever experienced that the conſumption of ſpirits forms one of the chief articles of revenue, and that the ſum ariſing thence ſeldom is decreaſed by any additional impoſt. Again and again has it been ſaid, why encourage diſtilleries, that fatal bane of induſtry and morality among the lower claſſes of people? Why pamper the head of the ſtate at the expence of the body and members? Why ſell all the virtue and all the morals, and all the induſtry, and all the health of the nation for money? In theſe cries, ſo loudly raiſed by ſpeculative politicians, the grave men of Warwick-lane join heartily, and take every means to prove that ſpirituous liquors kill more than plague, war, famine, or even their own preſcriptions. Indeed all perſons who have ſpoken or written on the ſubject, have ſo completely proved the truth of the above poſitions, that a glaſs of gin ought long ere now to have been as ſcarce as a bulſe of diamonds, and in as few hands, did we not recollect that in all great political queſtions to be determined by pounds, ſhillings, and pence, there is an impaſſable gulph placed between argument and conviction.

Nor, Sir, am I quite certain that the univerſal cenſure beſtowed upon the encouragement given to the diſtilleries may not admit of ſomething like an anſwer. When we conſider the difference between the rich and the poor in this and all other countries, that the rich can do almoſt every thing for their country's cauſe, and the poor little or nothing, we ought not to deprive the latter of any humble means by which they can demonſtrate their zeal. It has lately been the faſhion, and undoubtedly a very patriotic faſhion, for the rich to "devote their lives and fortunes" in the nation's cauſe. Now, as the poor have only one of thoſe bleſſings at their diſpoſal, namely, their lives, do they not ſhew a proper and becoming ſenſe of patriotiſm when they conſent to go to their long homes to promote the revenue and furniſh the ſinews of war while they allow their own to ſhrink.

But far, as I perceive, I have advanced in conſidering the queſtion with regard to

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foreign or Engliſh ſpirits, I am aware that they are not the ſubjects I intended to handle. It was my purpoſe to offer ſome remarks on a few other ſpecies of *ſpirits* which are very common in this country, but which, I am of opinion, have not been treated with due regularity either by chemiſts or medical writers. Not that I would have you ſuppoſe that I am to ſupply this deficiency; I have no leiſure to compoſe a ſyſtem, and the remarks I have to offer are intended only to aſſiſt thoſe who may wiſh to take up the ſubject on a regular ſcale. It is only for want of *better*, that I would ſay to you *his utere mecum*.

Firſt, then, Mr. Editor, there is the SPIRIT of CONTRADICTION. This I reckon a compound ſpirit, requiring at leaſt two ingredients, eſpecially when made for family uſe. It is of a very warm nature, and if indulged in to exceſs, as I have ſeen in ſome very reputable families, produces very pernicious effects. It is not only accompanied with a violent flushing of the face, as moſt other ardent ſpirits, but I have even obſerved that the children of parents who uſe it have been affected by it, even after they have grown up. That which is made for public uſe is compounded of various ingredients, and is ſuppoſed, I know not why, to be good for the lungs, as it is frequently taken in large doſes by the ſpeakers of public aſſemblies, from the ſenate of the nation down to the veſtry of a pariſh. Not having an opportunity of analyzing it by chemical proceſs, I can only ſay, from obſervation, that it expands by heat, and frequently ſends out effluvia not of the moſt agreeable nature. I have ſometimes reduced it to a mild ſtate by dropping an argument or two into the glaſs, but thoſe who are addicted to this kind of ſpirit will ſeldom allow of that.

2. The SPIRIT of INNOVATION. The remark that we eat and drink as much by faſhion as by taſte is very juſt, when applied to this ſpirit, which has been cried up, or prohibited, according to caprice at various periods. It became very faſhionable firſt in the time of Henry VIII. and continued in the ſhort reign of Edward VI. Queen Mary prohibited it under the ſevereſt penalties, ordering various perſons employed in the diſtilling it to be burnt alive. Queen Elizabeth, however, being a ſingle woman, and probably loving a *drop*, revived the uſe of it. What had been manufactured at this time is yet in high eſtimation by thoſe who underſtand the true nature of ſuch a ſpirit, but it would appear that the original receipt was loſt about the time of Charles I. when the people being ſtill fond of ſpirits, a great number of quacks ſet about preparing it in various ways: ſcarce a drop was genuine, yet the pleaſure of intoxication was ſuch, that the people drank huge draughts of it, pure or impure, and public buſineſs was for a time ſhamefully neglected. Robberies, confiſcations, and even murder became common. The effects which it produced of a more ludicrous nature were, that the loweſt of the people, after they had indulged themſelves in copious libations of this ſpirit, took it in their heads to preach, and even common ſoldiers often mounted the pulpit when they ſhould have mounted guard. Some pretended to be inſpired, and uttered prophecies. At length, however, whether from being ſenſible of the bad effects of this ſpirit upon the *conſtitution*, or from its being prohibited, it got gradually into diſgrace, and a purer ſort of it was made, which being confined to the *better* ſort of people was a favourite liquor at the Revolution; and had the receipt been carefully preſerved, and none of the *articles* omitted, or worſe ingredients ſubſtituted in their room, this would have been at this time the ſtandard ſpirit of the nation. A few years ago a quantity of it was ſmuggled from France, and having been a faſhionable liquor there, of courſe became a faſhionable liquor here, according to the uſual courſe of all our faſhions, which always originated with that gay and lively people. This ſpirit, however, was ſoon diſcovered to be of a very ardent and heating nature, and unfit for the *conſtitution* of the people of this country. For a time its effects could not be prevented, although every poſſible means were taken, becauſe it was confined to *private drinkers*. Some, notwithſtanding, who had taken too great a doſe, betrayed it in public, and very ſevere laws were enacted againſt it. Indeed it was ſuppoſed the legiſlature took the beſt poſſible method to ſtrike at the root of the evil, by *ſewing up* the *mouths* of thoſe who were addicted to this ſpirit. Having had ſome few opportunities to examine it, it appears to me to be very pernicious, and highly inflammatory, unleſs taken in very ſmall quantities, and that at regular times. The *body* too muſt be duly prepared for a courſe of it, for it will not ſuit every conſtitution, particularly thoſe which are either very good or very bad. To the former it is uſeleſs or liable to create uneaſineſs in the head, and to the latter it is

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is dangerous from want of ſtrength to carry it off gently. In the latter, alſo, it riſes to a flame, the moment it is uſed. I am of opinion that if it were *rectified* it might be frequently uſed with advantage as an *alterative*; but there is at preſent a prejudice againſt it, and for no reaſon that I can find out except one, certainly a ſubſtantial one, namely, that it has been uſed as a common liquor for every day, whereas it ought to be reſerved as a medicine for particular caſes, and to be preſcribed only by the moſt judicious phyſicians.

3. The SPIRIT OF REFORM. This has been frequently confounded with the former, which in ſome reſpects, ſuch as *colour*, it reſembles, but it is certainly a very different ſpirit, becauſe, when pure, it never is or can be applied, unleſs for beneficial purpoſes, and if applied in time, never fails to produce the beſt effects in the caſe of *conſtitutions* that have been injured by extravagant living, or of perſons that have loſt ſtrength by ſerving often in war. There is, however, ſuch a difference of opinion reſpecting this ſpirit, that it has not of late years been much in uſe. Thoſe who have written on the ſubject are extremely numerous, and may be divided into two claſſes. The one conſidered it as a pernicious, inflammatory ſpirit, which will not bear agitation, which riſes to a flame on the ſmalleſt application of heat, and which has this peculiar to it, that whoever begins to drink it, in quantities ever ſo ſmall, knows not where to ſtop: that it has deſtroyed many *ſtrong conſtitutions*, and that ſo far from being uſeful to any, the uſe of it is a mere apology for the indulgence of a perverted taſte. The other party contend, in anſwer to this, that all the pernicious effects attributed to this ſpirit may be traced, not to the ſpirit itſelf, but the improper uſe made of it, that when uſed in *moderation*, it is the grand reſtorative for decaying conſtitutions, and that there is no conſtitution ſo ſtrong as that it would not be bettered by an occaſional doſe: that it is perfectly eaſy to uſe it in moderation, if people ſo incline, as there is no neceſſity why every man that drinks ſhould get drunk; and that more miſchief has been done by thoſe who knew not where to begin, than by thoſe who knew not where to ſtop: that if properly uſed, and applied to a ſpecific diſorder, it is tonic, emollient, ſedative, refrigerant, and antiſpaſmodic; effects which in the caſe of any other than diſorders of certain *conſtitutions*, would interfere with one another: but, that, if not applied in a moderate degree until the diſorder has got to a height, the conſtitution will exhibit all the ſymptoms of a *complication*, and then it may happen that the medicine will be ſtimulant and corroſive in a high degree, produce violent hæmorrhages, and loſe all its healing powers.

I ſhall not venture to decide which of theſe opinions is right. I have had but few opportunities of knowing the effects of this ſpirit in its genuine ſtate. Very much of that which is *bought* and *ſold* is a vile adulteration, and it is impoſſible to judge of any production of art or nature, unleſs we have a ſpecimen of the beſt of its kind exhibited. I would not paint the human body from a deformed man, nor would I venture to ſay what good the ſpirit of reform might produce, if I ſaw only the baſtard kind which the French quacks are hawking about on the continent.

4. The SPIRIT OF RELIGION. This is one of the moſt ancient ſpirits we have. It is nearly eighteen hundred years ſince it firſt appeared, and for ſome centuries was in high repute, and moſt admirable in its effects, whether taken in the way of diet, or medicine. I know not, indeed, any thing comparable to it in all diſorders of the human frame, and it has this peculiar (excluſively ſo) to it, that its effects will laſt many years, ſome ſay, to all eternity. It keeps good in all weathers, and is adapted to all climates, although it has not been introduced yet into all countries. After ſaying ſo much in its favour, I am ſorry to be obliged to add, that there are two reaſons why it is not ſo much in uſe as it ought to be. The one is, that it requires a degree of abſtinence which many men will not ſubmit to; and the ſecond, that there is a falſe and adulterated mixture which goes under the ſame name, and which is impoſed upon the public as genuine, although it is a poor, taſteleſs, watery kind of liquor, which never affects the body *ſenſibly*, unleſs, what is very extraordinary, to produce the very evils which the other is intended to remedy. The genuine is a ſimple ſpirit, within the compaſs of every man's ability to purchaſe; the adulterated is compoſed of a number of heterogeneous ingredients, and is ſo expenſive that I have known ſome give up every thing that ought to be dear to a man in order to purchaſe it. Hence it is confined to certain perſons of great opulence, and who do not regard *trifles*. On the continent it was very faſhionable in

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in the courts of princes, but was never experienced to be of the leaſt ſubſtantial uſe in preſerving their conſtitutions, yet they were ſo attached to it, as ſcarcely to know that the genuine ſpirit exiſted.

In this country, alſo, a great deal of the ſpurious kind is *ſold*, but I am happy to add, there is alſo a great deal of the genuine, and I ſhould hope it would gain ground in the popular opinion, as every day's experience muſt ſatisfy us of its great efficacy in healing conſtitutional ſores, and procuring reſt when every other medicine has failed. There are particular days appointed for retailing the genuine ſpirit, and I think that if people would frequent the *ſhops* more on thoſe days than they do, they would ſoon acquire the true reliſh. I grant that it is not retailed either in equal quantity or quality. I have taſted ſome a great deal *below proof*, and ſome as much above it. Some likewiſe mix an *acid* with it which tends to ſpoil the effect, as *mildneſs* is eſſential to its purity; and ſome make it of a *blood-red* colour, a miſerable compoſition which ſoon gets into the head, and produces all the effects of the moſt brutal intoxication. Theſe irregularities in the compoſition, however, may be very eaſily avoided, by attending to the original receipt, which is publiſhed by authority, and may be had of his majeſty's printer.

5. I ſhall mention only one other ſpirit, the SPIRIT OF BIGOTRY. This is the moſt ardent of all ſpirits, eaſily inflammable, expanding with heat, and, like the phoſphorus, flames moſt in the *dark*. It is ſo very pernicious in its tendency, that I am ſurpriſed it has not long ago been prohibited under the ſevereſt penalties. It is, however, compounded in ſo many various ways, as to have been miſtaken for almoſt every one of the ſpirits I have already mentioned, particularly the laſt, to which, however, it is as oppoſite in cauſe and effect, as any two things that can well be ſuppoſed. It has not always been a favourite in this country, yet the common people ſometimes have indulged in it, primarily to the deſtruction of others, and ultimately to the deſtruction of themſelves. When taken in conſiderable doſes, it produces confirmed lunacy of the moſt extravagant, and yet I may add, whimſical kind. The poor creatures who are inebriated with it, take it in their heads that they can anſwer a pamphlet by burning a houſe, and convince a man of an error by cutting his throat. It was a very faſhionable ſpirit in the days of Queen Mary, and has often been employed on the continent as a ſubſtitute for the SPIRIT OF RELIGION, and is at this day employed there by the names of SPIRIT OF LIBERTY, SPIRIT OF EQUALITY, REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT, and various others; for I muſt do the parties who drink deepeſt of this ſpirit the juſtice to ſay, that they ſeem aſhamed of its proper name, and always put a fine-looking label on the bottle to deceive their *ſervants*, juſt as in this country, among certain perſons, *drams* are ſuppoſed to be as harmleſs as water, when called *liqueurs*, and a bumper of brandy is ſuppoſed to have no ſpirit in it, to thoſe who complain of a *ſpaſm!*

I have thus, Mr. Editor, endeavoured to ſketch the properties and effects of the moſt faſhionable ſpirits now in uſe. There are others, undoubtedly, which might have been included, but which I omit for want of ſufficient *data*. There is, for example, the SPIRIT OF LIBERTY, which I once flattered myſelf I underſtood a little of, but it has lately been mixed with ſo many ſtrange ingredients, of oppoſite natures, one aſtringent, another opening, one tonic and another weakening, and this by all the great chemiſts of Europe who have employed their alembics in manufacturing it, that I muſt candidly confeſs I know not what to make of it. I am one of the old ſchool, and have not had leiſure, perhaps, indeed, I am too far advanced in life, to ſtudy the new *nomenclature*, for every thing is now called by a new name, and that name as little deſcriptive of its qualities as well can be ſuppoſed. I might ſay ſomething too of PARTY SPIRIT, but I have ſo frequently ſeen the miſerable effects of that upon ſome unhappy friends who have indulged in it, that I cannot now bear the taſte of it; and therefore conclude with hoping that you will continue your Magazine with its uſual SPIRIT, and accept the good wiſhes of, Yours, &c.

GEOFFRY GAUGER.

Exciſe-Office, Feb. 12, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE teſtimony of five and twenty competent and credible witneſſes to my faithfulneſs and impartiality as a theological tutor, you will naturally ſuppoſe, after what has paſſed, muſt be highly grateful to my feelings; and that its happening to appear before the public, in the laſt number of your Magazine, was a circumſtance peculiarly agreeable. The writers

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writers could not possibly know that the letter signed *David Savile* would precede it; but if they had known it, they could scarcely have penned, in my opinion, and that of many others, a more complete refutation of it. All that I could have wished for, is voluntarily substantiated by vouchers who have been my pupils, some at the beginning of my academical career; others, during the process; and some at the period of my resigning my office. By your permission, Sir, I will now turn to my young friends; and by addressing to them a few sentences, through the medium of a Magazine so extensively circulated, give the public an idea of my views and intentions.

GENTLEMEN,

I cannot but feel the most lively sense of gratitude for your unsolicited testimonial to my character, judiciously supported by an appeal to facts, and for the handsome and affectionate address to me, with which you have thought fit to accompany it. Accept, therefore, my unfeigned thanks; and allow me to add, that my pleasure is heightened, by a consciousness that I am entitled to your esteem, so far as a real concern for your improvement and comfort can deserve it. Beyond this I make no boast—And now my fidelity in my official department being established, upon the same ground on which the credibility of the Gospel itself rests, I mean the testimony of competent witnesses, can you, can the public expect me to take notice of the insignificant letter signed *David Savile?* I have, indeed, at last, drawn forth a name; but to David Savile himself I certainly never intend to address one line so long as I live; because, though I have always treated him with civility, which he acknowledged but two or three weeks before we parted, I am compelled to believe, by an irresistible body of evidence, that he is the worst enemy I have in the world: and because any future representation, by the same pen, would probably resemble the present, in which there is scarcely a single fact accurately and fairly stated.—This I have demonstrated in a paper, which I thought of inserting in the Magazine; but upon reflection have suppressed it, perceiving that it would occupy more room in that useful work than I had a right to expect, and convinced that your testimonial, so strongly expressed, must crush the insinuations of an individual, who was never present at any one of my lectures, during the whole time of his residence at Northampton. All that I shall do, therefore, is to select one *specimen* of that writer's rashness and malevolence: and I select that in particular from among others, because it relates both to you and me. He asserts, with an air of great solemnity, that "for a series of years I have been sending forth men, who have *diminished* many a once flourishing congregation." Now this, I venture to declare, as a general assertion, is absolutely false. I will not say that there is not a single instance of a diminished society amongst you all, but I will say that I do not know any instance of the kind, where any one of my late pupils is settled. Instances to the contrary, however, I do know, in several places; and that the congregations of some of them are at this moment in a very flourishing state. Is this, gentlemen, the narrator of facts, on whose testimony the public will rely? Is this the censor at whose menaces we are to tremble, or by the smart of whose correction "public repentance" is to be produced? Can arrows from the quiver of such a man injure those against whom they are directed? Alas! I feel quite invulnerable, while I solace myself with the advice of the Roman poet—

"*Hic murus aheneus esto,*
Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ."

Here the public, I presume, will make their comment; and here I shall leave Mr. SAVILE to his own reflections, only reminding him, in my turn, of a heavenly voice, which says, "*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.*"

I am glad, gentlemen, that you have connected the encouragement of FREE ENQUIRY with the faithful discharge of my duty. I could not conscientiously engage in any plan of education, where it was restrained or discountenanced. Nor had I the least reason to suppose that this was wished, when I *entered* upon my office as theological tutor at Northampton. I will conclude, therefore, with an extract from the *first address* which I delivered to my *academical family*; to shew in what light I then considered myself required by Mr. Coward's trustees to conduct the studies of my pupils:

"It is not the design of this institution, and it is very far from my inclination, to usurp an authority over conscience, or to cherish bigotry and party zeal. It contributes not a little to the credit of this seminary, that it has been conducted for a series of years on generous and liberal principles: principles which I devoutly wish may be still cherished, and without which its very existence is, indeed, insignificant and ineligible. Freedom of enquiry, on all subjects, is the birth-right and glory of a rational being. In this seminary it has been enjoyed; in this seminary it shall be enjoyed. In the honest fervour of an unfettered mind, I say, Heaven forbid, that the fatal hour should ever arrive, when freedom of enquiry shall be prohibited or restrained My object, gentlemen, is not to stamp infallibility on any human system of religion. Not to require your subscription to articles of faith before you have examined into the truth of them. Not to bias your minds during the process of examination. Not to encourage a severe and illiberal disposition towards any class of your fellow christians. But the highest object of my ambition is to promote a scriptural religion; and to enrich the church

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of

of Christ with a race of ministers, who shall unite learning with piety; orthodoxy (I use the word in its strict philological sense) with charity; and candour with zeal. No position is more common among Protestants than this —That scripture is, without human additions, a complete rule of faith and practice. Endeavour, gentlemen, on all occasions, to act in perfect consistency with it. Study the sacred records. Study them with close and persevering attention. Avail yourselves of every advantage for understanding their genuine import. Make yourselves thoroughly acquainted with the original languages of the Old and New Testament; and carefully attend to the peculiar phraseology of scripture; the customs of ancient times; the particulars of the situation of those, to whom different parts of scripture refer, or to whom they were immediately addressed; that so you may attain an accurate and comprehensive acquaintance with those scriptures which are able to make you wise unto salvation, and which most of you propose to make the subject of your future instructions to others. Never presume to dictate to the sacred oracles, but account it your honour to be guided by them. And call no man master upon earth, remembering that one is your master, even Christ."

Thankful, Mr. Editor, for the use of your Magazine, I readily subscribe myself, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

JOHN HORSEY.

Northampton, Feb. 15, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in YOUNG's View of Suffolk Agriculture, a plan of the Rev. Mr. MOSELY, of Drinkston, for *ploughing in for manure*, the principle of which is excellent; ploughing in Buckwheat after a crop of tares, as a manure and preparation for wheat. There is only one objection, as far as I know, to this, but it is a material one: of all crops, tares are the most hazardous to get up for fodder, for, if once they are encountered by a shower or two of rain, you will hardly ever get them dry again, and being a more succulent plant than grass, they take so much time to make properly, that they must be much exposed, especially when cut early, as this plant requires. I will venture to say, from experience, that three times out of four, they will be so much damaged, as to be of very little worth, and this has prevented many intelligent farmers from meddling with them, unless in small quantities, to cut green for soiling horses, &c. On a large scale they will not answer. A. N. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR known candour, and a regard to the principles of justice, will, I trust, induce you to give an early insertion of this letter, which is in answer to a most flagitious, unprovoked, and outrageous personal attack upon me by *some Man*, or rather a *dastardly Assassin*, who shields himself under the signature of *A Protestant Dissenter*, in a letter inserted in your Magazine of the last month. I am sensible you do not wish the Monthly Magazine to become the vehicle of slander and defamation, but such it undoubtedly became last month, for more atrocious lies were never forged than those contained in the brief, but infamous letter referred to. I wave saying any thing respecting my pamphlet, after what the most respectable literary journalists have said respecting it, which seems to have excited the rage of the anonymous scribbler. The facts I have stated in that pamphlet I challenge any dissenter to deny. Your correspondent asserts, I never was patronized or encouraged as a preacher by the dissenters. To confute so infamous a falsehood, I have facts to lay before the public, should I think it necessary to adduce them, that would infallibly tend to the confusion and disgrace of the wretch, who has most wantonly endeavoured (if he possibly had been able) to have injured my character and reputation. Suffice it, Sir, to say, at present, that I was patronized by the *Presbyterian* Dissenters; that I was recommended and introduced to that congregation at Highgate, which I served two years, by one of the most popular ministers among them, and that I received a trifling sum from the Presbyterian fund. These are facts which I am ready to substantiate whenever called upon. As to what your correspondent remarks relative to my *styling* myself *the Reverend*, I think proper to inform you, it was first *given me*, and I have as full a right to use it as any Dissenting minister whatever, as the law of the land does not allow that title to any Dissenting minister, and when given him it is through *courtesy*. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

* D. RIVERS.

Northumberland Coffee-House,
Feb. 5, 1799.

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* Having admitted this reply, we shall insert no other letters on the subject, except they are substantiated by the writer's name.

EDIT.

For

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For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* HALL *of the* COUNCIL *of* FIVE HUNDRED, *upon the ſcite of the Palais Bourbon; from the Decade Philoſophique.*

[With an engraved plate.]

THE work of the new hall of the council of five hundred, was begun in conſequence of a decree of the national convention, paſſed the ſecond complementary day of the third year of the republic, on the ground of the *ci-devant* Palais Bourbon; conformably to a programme given in by a commiſſion compoſed of four repreſentatives. The architects were enjoined to confine their arrangements within the limits of the ancient palais. The commiſſion accepted the plans of C. C. GISORS and LECONTE, and they were begun to be put in execution the firſt of Vendemaire (23d September) fourth year.

The Palais Bourbon had been built for the Princeſs Bourbon, in 1722, after the plan of Girardini, and continued afterwards by Laſſurence and Gabriel. It was greatly augmented for the Prince of Condé, by Carpentier; it was this architect who conſtructed the gate which opens into the ſquare. Beliſſard and Leroi were the laſt who made embelliſhments to it.

This palace, detached in every part, is erected by the ſide of the river Seine, and upon the bank oppoſite to the *Place de la Revolution*, formerly called *Place de Louis quinze*, with which it communicates by the neweſt bridge in Paris called *Pont de la Revolution*. It occupies a ſuperficies of about 60,000 metres (180,000 feet.) Its principal entrance is not from the river ſide, where, without doubt, it would produce a magnificent effect; it is turned towards the ſouth, and opens into a ſquare.

It is announced on this ſide by a triumphal gate raiſed between two ground pavilions, to which it is connected by a double colonade of the Corinthian order. After having paſſed this gate, we enter into the firſt court of 92 metres long by 32 metres in breadth. It is ſurrounded by buildings of a plain decoration, the cornice of which correſponds with that of the principal part of the palace which preſents itſelf in front. This principal part embraces the three ſides of a court, ſmaller than the former, and raiſed by eight ſteps. Arrived within this court, the chief entrances preſent themſelves by the two periſtytes in columns to the right and left, and which ſerve as entrances to two halls, one dedicated to peace, the other to victories. They communicate on one ſide with apartments of the ancient palace, all of which ſerve as lodgings to thoſe perſons who are employed by or attached to the Council: the other ſide opens into two large rooms, one of which is dedicated to liberty, the other to equality. From each of theſe rooms we enter by a flight of ſteps into the hall of the ſittings. This diſpoſition correſponding in the two diſtant wings, one to the eaſt, the other to the weſt, has a very majeſtic air.

The hall of liberty and that of equality are in the form of a long ſquare. Their dimenſions are large and regular, their ſtyle ſimple and antique. Statues of marble and paintings repreſenting the principal epochs of the revolution are to decorate them. They communicate with each other by a circular gallery, contrived under the aſcending benches of the hall of the aſſembly. Two grand ſtair-caſes for the uſe of the members lead to the amphitheatre by doors which communicate with the hall of the aſſembly, at the ſuperior extremity of each opening between the benches. The hall of the council of five hundred occupies the part which fronts the bridge. An edifice deſigned to ſerve as a dwelling-houſe contains no room of ſufficient dimenſions for an aſſembly like this; the exterior walls therefore were the only portion of this part of the palace which could be made uſe of.

This hall (repreſented in the two annexed medallions) is of a ſemicircular form. The benches look to the right, in the middle of which are placed the chair of the preſident, the deſk of the ſecretaries, and the tribune of the orator addreſſing the aſſembly. The ſecretaries and preſident are placed in a large niche taken out of the jutting or advanced part of the old palace, which for this purpoſe has been puſhed backwards eight feet on the ſide of the court. The removal of this ſtupendous maſs was effected under the immediate view of the commiſſioners in a ſimple and not expenſive manner. Each column was advanced, not in pieces, but entirely whole. All the interior baſement of this part, and the rail or barricade which confines the ſeats, are of curious marble, crowned with brown ornaments. The fore part of the tribune is decorated with a bas relief in white marble, and attributes in griotte marble from Italy incruſted on it with the neceſ

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art. The bas relief in the front of the tribune exhibits two figures in a sitting posture: one is History, writing the word *Republic*; the other is Renown, publishing the great events of the revolution. Between these two figures is seen the bust of Liberty raised upon a pedestal, with the head of Janus: the symbol of experience of the past, and foresight in the future. On the side are accessory emblems. Upon the same *facade* in six niches on the right and left of the president are six statues, three of the Greek legislators, *Lycurgus*, *Solon*, *Demosthenes*, and the other three of the Roman legislators, *Brutus*, *Cato*, and *Cicero*; they are at present only in composition, but are to be executed in marble.

The desk and the seat of the president are formed out of solid mahogany, decorated with gilt bronze in the highest style. The centre has a marble pavement-floor in compartments, ornamented with allegoric attributes and emblems, and the middle of all is to be decorated with a Mosaic work exhibiting emblems of liberty. The two great doors which open into the hall are of massy mahogany, with stars of gold; their surrounding frames are in fine white marble, with rich sculpture. The circular part above the benches is crowned with an Ionic order of columns in white stucco, supporting the arch forming the gallery of the people. The furthermost end of this part is covered with green drapery, ornamented with crowns and Etruscan borders. That part of the arches which rests upon the columns is enriched with octagonal caissoons, painted in antique yellow marble, and further ornamented with allegorical figures.

The principal subjects are: 1st. Nature, with this exergue: *La Nature seule dicte des lois eternelles*; (Nature only dictates eternal laws). 2d. *Themis venge la Nature outragée*; (Themis takes vengeance for Nature abused). 3d. *Nemesis ronge le cœur de l'homme criminal*; (Nemesis torments the hearts of the wicked). The other represent great men, with the dates of the ages in which they lived: *Themistocles*, *Socrates*, *Brutus*, *Timoleon*, &c. The light enters the hall by an opening of twelve metres diameter, which takes up the whole summit of the arch.

The double arch on the right, which terminates the half-circle, is decorated with fine grand caissoons, in which the following subjects are painted:

1st. The entrance of the Gauls into Rome, at the moment the senators waited for the conquerors in their circular chairs.

2d. Regulus's departure from Carthage.

3d. Epaminondas refusing the presents of the Persian ambassadors.

4th. Aristides writing his name in the shell for his own banishment by the Ostracism.

5th. The centre is an allegory relative to Liberty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR philosophical correspondent from Bath, (*Mag.* for *Feb.* p. 26.) seems much surprized that DE LALANDE should have published the result of some experiments on falling bodies, in which it is asserted that bodies fell eight lines and a half to the east of the plumb-line, from a height of 247 feet; and, almost doubting the fact, supposes either that the point at which their descent commenced did not accurately coincide with the upper end of the plumb-line, or that the plumb-line itself was not perpendicular. Yet it is an unquestionable fact, that plumb-lines are perpendicular; and that the lines described by falling bodies are not so; for were it otherwise, the well-established doctrine of the motion of the earth, and the laws of matter, would be a chimera. The fact is explained thus:—The tower from which the experiment was made being 247 feet high, it follows that the diameter of the circle described by the upper part of it, in its rotation round the earth's axis, is 494 feet longer than the diameter of the circle described by its base. But any given part of a revolution is performed in the same time; therefore the velocity of the top of the tower must exceed the velocity of the base, in the proportion of the two diameters. Now, as by the first law of motion *every body perseveres in its state of rest, or of uniform motion, in a right line, unless it is compelled to change that state by forces impressed thereon*, a body falling from the top of a tower, will persevere in the uniform horizontal velocity it acquired there, till it is retarded by the earth's surface; (for the force of gravity acting in lines perpendicular to the horizontal motion, will make no difference in that respect); and that velocity, as has been shewn, being greater than the velocity of the base, and the direction being from west to east, the body will fall to the eastward of the base of the tower.

There are other circumstances which may affect the mathematical accuracy of this conclusion, but which are immaterial to the present purpose.

Derby, Feb. 13, 1799. W. S.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately met with a very ingenious diſſertation on the celebrated Portland Vaſe, written in German by A. F. Von Veltheim, I thought that an Engliſh tranſlation of it might be acceptable to many of your readers.

I am, &c. A. G.

London, Dec. 1798.

CONJECTURES CONCERNING THE BARBERINI OR PORTLAND VASE.

THE many diſſertations which ſeveral learned men and antiquaries have communicated to the world concerning this vaſe, are too well known to require a particular enumeration. Mr. Wedgwood has, in his "*Deſcription*," &c. quoted almoſt all the writers who have treated on the ſubject.

I muſt, however, confeſs, that none of their explanations entirely ſatisfy me. On the contrary, I am convinced of the neceſſity of examining and comparing every circumſtance relative to the vaſe, eſpecially the *ſarcophagus* in which it was found, before we can judge of it with any appearance of truth. It is well known with what ſcrupulous accuracy it has been imitated by Mr. Wedgwood: ſo that we are at a loſs, whether we ſhould moſt admire the original or the imitation. But the beſt and moſt complete repreſentation of the *vaſe* and *ſarcophagus* together, is to be found in Piraneſi's "*Antichita di Roma.*" tom. ii. tab. 31 to 35. and to theſe I ſhall here refer.

I muſt, however, previouſly obſerve, that in plate 34, the figures on the vaſe are improperly placed. The ſitting female figure with the ſtaff ſhould be placed by the ſide of the recumbent one. On the vaſe, plate 35, and in Wedgwood's "*Catalogue de Camées,*" &c. p. 100, the repreſentation is juſt: but in the ſame catalogue this female is erroneouſly ſaid to hold a ſpear. It is a *ſtaff*, or *ſcepter*: as is more accurately repreſented in Piraneſi.

My conjectures are the following:

1. The *baſſo-relievos* round the ſarcophagus appear to repreſent the quarrel of Achilles with Agamemnon, on account of the fair Briſeis.—On the firſt narrow-ſide, plate 35, ſits the ſon of Atréus, taking Briſeis to himſelf; while ſhe, as an emblem of this union, holds up the love-knot. Achilles, offended at this, immediately departs, and leaves the Grecian army. Il. α 322. 325. 345. 349. 488. 491. and ii. 769. 772.

2. On the firſt long-ſide, plate 34, Achilles ſits in a mournful poſture at the ſea-ſhore, having laid aſide his arms. An embaſſy from Agamemnon comes to him with preſents. Ulyſſes and Phœnix preſſingly ſolicit him to return to the camp. The latter, his old tutor, entreats him on his knees. He obſtinately refuſes. Il. ι. 119. 157. 168. 169. 182. 185. 432. 433. 602.

3. On the ſecond narrow-ſide, plate 35, Achilles has given his arms, horſes, and warriors to Patroclus, but refuſes to accompany him. Il. π. 22—60. 126—156.

On the ſecond long-ſide, plate 33. Ulyſſes and the ſons of Neſtor bring Briſeis, with preſents of arms and horſes, unto the aſſembled chiefs of the army: and Achilles is reconciled to Agamemnon. Il. τ. 238. 275.

4. On the ſarcophagus, then, is repreſented the hiſtory of an ancient hero, who, on the loſs of his love, falls into ſuch a deſperate melancholy, as nothing but the reſtoration of his beloved, who had been torn from him, can remove.—In my opinion, a more beautiful ſtory could not have been choſen by a Roman grandee, who had loſt his tenderly-beloved wife, and erected to her a ſepulcral monument, in which he meant to be again united to her.

That the ſarcophagus was intended for this purpoſe, appears to me ſtill more probable from the cover: for, in the fore part, lies a female figure, with a funereal wreath in her hand; and, behind her, a man of a more advanced age, who half looks towards her.—On the ſarcophagus ſtood but one ſingle urn; namely, this ſame *Barberini* or *Portland vaſe*: on the bottom of which only one female figure is repreſented.

According to this hypotheſis, I explain the other figures of exquiſite workmanſhip on the urn itſelf, in the following manner.—I think I clearly eſpy in it the ſtory of *Alceſté*, whom Hercules brought to *Admetus* from the nether-world.

On the firſt ſide, plate 34, 35, the reclining female figure in the middle, with an inverted torch, is the dying Alceſté herſelf. By her ſide ſits her huſband Admetus, mournfully contemplating the object of his love, and abſorbed in the deepeſt ſorrow. From the pillar, on which he leans, the principal ornament, its capital, is fallen, and lies at the feet of Alceſté; who ſeems looking toward the nether-world, from which ſhe is ſeparated only by an abyſs of water. On the oppoſite ſhore ſits Proſerpine with a royal ſceptre. The grief of Admetus ſeems to attract her whole attention; and ſhe diſcovers a willingneſs to conſent to the return of his wife.

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On the other ſide of the urn, Hercules, conducted by the Genius of Love, paſſes through the gate of *Hadés*, and ſtretches out his potent arm to Alceſté, who is ſitting, in Elyſium, under a ſhade of trees. In her lap ſits Hygeia, reſtoring her to her former health. With viſible ſenſations of joy and aſtoniſhment Alceſté lays hold on the arm of her deliverer. Pluto, who had before experienced the ſuperlative might of Hercules, thoughtfully ſurveys the ſcene; and, although he wonders at the bold undertaking, yet his eaſy and tranquil mien clearly indicates that he has no inclination to reſiſt.—See a work entitled "*Alceſtis pro Mario moriens Hiſtoria*, a Begero *illuſtrata*." Brandenburg, 1703: in which is collected from Euripides, Apollodorus, and other ancient writers, every thing that relates to this fable.

As then, according to the poets, Hercules really brought back Alceſté to Admetus from the infernal regions; the principal characteriſtic of this ſtory is entirely the ſame with that which is repreſented on the ſarcophagus. For that ſtories ſo concordant and well connected, and at the ſame time ſo admirably adapted to the object and purpoſe of the vaſe, ſhould come together by mere accident, appears to me extremely improbable, nay, barely poſſible.

The workmanſhip on the ſarcophagus is, if I miſtake not, conſidered by all connoiſſeurs to be evidently Roman: while the vaſe is by many deemed a Grecian production. But this opinion, I think, reſts on a very weak foundation.—Mariette has carefully examined the workmanſhip of the vaſe; and has found that, the bottom excepted, it is executed after the ſame manner as the *cameos* were finiſhed by the artiſts of thoſe times. Whoever has with any attention examined the vaſe itſelf, and ſhall conſult Natter's claſſical work, "*Sur la Methode Antique de graver en pierres fines*," will ſoon be convinced of this.

That in the firſt century this art was brought to perfection at Rome, is well known. The works of Dioſcorides—the fine head of Cicero in the collection of Cardinal Chigi—the moſt beautiful head of Caligula in the poſſeſſion of Count Walmoden, which Winkleman affirms to be one of the moſt perfect works of the kind, are ſufficient proofs of my poſition. Now in the ſame manner and ſtyle are the figures on the Portland vaſe executed.—Mariette mentions ſeveral other ſuch productions: and poſſeſſed, himſelf, a head of Auguſtus, which was exactly of the ſame ſtyle, and done on the ſame kind of glaſs-paſte, and even in the ſame colours; namely, the figures white, on a dark ground of the colour of the amethyſt.

Whether the artiſt living at Rome were a Greek or a Roman, is, I think, a matter of indifference: for, ſuppoſing he were a Greek, we could, on that account alone, as little call his productions *Grecian*, as we ſhould call thoſe of a Natter, Pichler, Marchant, *German* or *Engliſh* productions.

That the female figure at the bottom is a fragment of another, perhaps ſtill more ancient work, has been by ſome aſſerted; but, in my opinion, without any good reaſon. I have carefully examined both the original itſelf, (when Sir William Hamilton paſſed with it through Germany); but ſince more minutely the excellent copy of Mr. Wedgwood: and the reſult of my examen, with reſpect to the bottom figure, is this: The artiſt could not well make the vaſe and its bottom of one piece; at leaſt not without very great difficulty. But if the urn had, below, a conſiderable aperture, he could more readily give to the maſs throughout an equal degree of thickneſs; and the force of the fire could be applied with infinitely more preciſion to each part, both within and without, as the deſign required. Beſides, how could he, but by this method, be certain that the figure intended for the bottom would not be ſpoiled by the fire; as the vaſe in its ſoft or flexible condition muſt have had ſome reſting point?—Theſe, and perhaps other conſiderations, may have determined the artiſt to make the bottom figure at firſt ſeparately, and afterwards to join it to the vaſe.

The great and ſtriking difference between the workmanſhip of the vaſe, and that of its bottom, may be eaſily accounted for, without being under the neceſſity of ſuppoſing the bottom figure to be the fragment of a different and more ancient piece of art. The artiſt finiſhed the figures on the urn, with the *touret*, in the higheſt degree of perfection; but left the figure on the bottom rude and unfiniſhed, as the maſs came out of the mould. Such unfiniſhed ancient paſtes are not at all uncommon. Mariette mentions ſeveral; and to him I beg leave to refer, as he is well worth conſulting concerning every part of this vaſe.

I would, moreover, remark, that the form of the Portland vaſe is not Grecian. It appears to have rather the form of

Roman

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Roman lacrymal urns, only on a larger ſcale.

If to what I have already ſaid, it be added, that not only a part of the urn remains unfiniſhed, but likewiſe a whole ſide of the ſarcophagus, and that, as I have already obſerved, the main characters of this ſtory on the vaſe harmoniſe ſo ſtrikingly with thoſe of the ſarcophagus; I flatter myſelf that it muſt appear *probable*, even to the greateſt ſceptic, firſt, that the vaſe was purpoſely made for this monument, and at the ſame time with it; ſecondly, that it is a Roman production of art; and, laſtly, that both artiſts were, by the ſame cauſe or cauſes, prevented from finiſhing theſe works.

If the work be really Roman, it cannot, from the ſtyle of the workmanſhip, well be older than the time of Auguſtus, nor later than the time of Trajan. At leaſt it can, in my opinion, be eaſily proved, that neither the vaſe nor ſarcophagus belonged to Alexander Severus; but that they are older than he.

On the whole, I now leave it to connoiſſeurs to give me better information on the ſubject; and to pronounce, with their reaſons, a verdict on my *conjectures*. I ſhall be ſatisfied with a—*Se non è vero, è ben trovato*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE average of the greateſt heat of the year 1798; the obſervations being taken daily, at or near two o'clock, with the thermometer ſituated as formerly.

January	41	
February	44	
March	44½	
April	55	
May	58	
June	67½	Remarkably warm.
July	66½	
Auguſt	68	
September	62	
October	56	
November	45	
December	37½	

The hotteſt day was Auguſt 15, when the thermometer ſtood at 76. The wind at the S. W.

On Dec. 27, it was at 20. The wind eaſt. At 11 the ſame evening it ſunk to 12.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

IN the feudal times the monarch's own lands furniſhed his domeſtic articles of conſumption; and the few expences of the ſtate were defrayed from the cuſtoms on merchandize, and the feudal caſualties of the exchequer. Only three occaſions authorized a tax: the ranſom of the king if taken priſoner; the knighting of his eldeſt ſon; the marriage of his eldeſt daughter. But war became more expenſive, and ſubſidies began to be levied on that account. Ancient nations carried on war from a treaſure previouſly amaſſed, and thought the evils of war ſufficient without freſh taxes. This foreſight, far from occurring to the ſucceeding ages of ignorance, has only been practiſed by one monarch of this century, the late king of Pruſſia, who alone ſaw that peace and proſperity could afford higher taxes than war and diſtreſs. The ſubſidies granted to our Edwards, were, however, of a different nature from modern taxes. They were high but temporary.

A philoſophical hiſtory of taxation would form an important and intereſting work; but a few imperfect hints muſt here ſuffice: Not to dwell on the Peter's penny paid to Rome, and the Dane-gelt to repreſs the invaſions of the Danes, both the rude progeny of our Saxon times; nor on the ſcutage levied on knights fees by the Normans; if we paſs to the thirteenth and ſucceeding centuries, we ſhall find England already fertile in taxes. The *fifteenths* and *twentieths* ſeem to commence under Henry III. In 1225 a fifteenth of all moveables of the clergy and laity was granted to that king; the moveables were underſtood to be corn, ploughs, ſheep, cows, ſwine, breeds of horſes, cart-horſes, and ſuch as are appointed for wainage in manors. War-horſes, armour, treaſure, or ready money and apparel, were excepted. The valuation was made by the chief men in each townſhip; and the tax levied by the lord, or by the ſheriff. In the thirty-ſeventh year of that king, a *twentieth* amounted to 31,438l. 17s. 10d. equal at preſent to about 472,320l. whence the valuation of all the moveables might amount to near ten millions of modern money*. It muſt at the ſame time be conſidered that almoſt all the wealth of that time lay in moveables; money being ſcarce, and the rent of manors paid in kind. Except the baronial caſtles, the houſes were ſmall and unex-

* Theſe and the following inſtances are derived from "*The Royal Treaſury of England, or an Hiſtorical Account of all Taxes*," &c. London, 1725, 8vo.

penſive;

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penſive: and land was not above ten years purchaſe.

The valuations were apparently moderate; but the mode of taxing the principal, as it may be called, ſeems ſtrange. Modern taxes affect the revenue, not the principal. Yet, if by ploughs we underſtand the oxen uſed, the article is one of annual production; and there ſeems reaſon to think that a fifteenth of ſpirituals and temporals implies revenue only.

The ambition of Edward I. and III. and Henry V. carried taxes to an extreme extent. Even ſo early as 1297, a tax was propoſed on the clergy of one half of their goods, on the laity the ſixth part, on boroughs one third; but its exceſs occaſioned its rejection. Yet taxation was carried ſo far that he who was worth twenty ſhillings was obliged to pay four pence to the king; which, valuing income as then, at one tenth on the capital, was a tax of one ſixth. The duties were equally exorbitant. In 1298 the parliament, among other grievances, remonſtrated againſt the forty ſhillings a ſack upon wool: and ſtate that the wool of England amounts to almoſt the value of half the land, and the duty on it to a fifth part of the value of all land. In the reign of Edward III. this duty is eſtimated at 60,000l. equal in efficacy to ten times that ſum in modern currency. It ſeems hence to follow, that the revenue from land, or its annual value, was computed at 300,000l. or three millions of modern currency; and that the wool was worth about half that ſum. The accuracy of this remonſtrance may be doubted, for the data muſt have been vague; but it would be an enterprize worthy of a patriotic parliament, to eſtimate the value of landed, commercial, and other property, and compare it with the national debt, as is done in the affairs of the Eaſt India company*.

It is unneceſſary to proceed with an account of tenths and fifteenths, half tenths and half fifteenths, further than to obſerve, that, under the Tudors, two fifteenths never conſtituted what was peculiarly termed a *ſubſidy*, being 2s. 8d. in the pound on moveables; while lands and effects were taxed 4s. in the pound, or two tenths. In the reign of Henry VIII. a ſubſidy was about 120,000l. a tenth of the clergy 25,084l. in 1531 a *moiety* of all the goods and lands of the church yielded 475,000l. or nearly half a million. It is computed that the revenue of the lands of the monaſteries and other religious foundations ſeized by that prince, would now amount to ſix millions annually, Yet this prize prevented not the conſtant impoſition of freſh taxes: and when we conſider the inſatiable avarice, and ſanguinary tyranny of the Tudors, we are rather inclined to pity than to blame, the houſe of Stuart, whoſe misfortunes were chiefly owing to their being the heirs of an overſtrained prerogative, and to the general error of governments, the want of conceſſion and accommodation to the ſpirit of the times.

The old chroniclers, from William the conqueror down to the laſt ages, repeatedly declaim that the country was *ruined* by ſuch and ſuch taxations. This idea may well excite a ſmile, for the taxes, though exceſſive) were merely temporary, and only continued for one, two, or three years, whereas modern taxes are eternal, and truly ruinous. To a certain degree, taxation promotes induſtry and proſperity, and acts both as a ſtimulus to national wealth, and as a ſecurity to property; the ſtate being, as it were, pledged to the individual, who pays his quota towards its ſupport. In Turkey the taxes are trifling; but a baſhaw pillages his province at pleaſure, and is then ſqueezed by the court. Let it not, however, be inferred that taxation cannot be puſhed too far: it is, as the Oriental proverb ſays, the laſt ſtraw that overloads the camel; a ſmall addition, if ill-timed, may overturn the whole. It is not what the people can pay, but what they chuſe to pay, that merits conſideration. A deficit in the taxes muſt occaſion, as we have ſeen by recent experience, the fall at once of national credit, and of the ſtate. Depopulation is ſtill a greater evil, and is a neceſſary conſequence of exceſſive taxation; for none will pay more for any government, or climate, than what they are worth.

* By a recent calculation of the miniſter, on propoſing the tax on legacies, the landed rental of England and Scotland may amount to 25 millions; the value, at 28 years purchaſe, to 700 millions; the perſonal property may be 600 millions; total 1,300 millions.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THE eſtabliſhment of literary journals has certainly been an event of the greateſt conſequence in the republic of letters. It has been the means of diffuſing knowledge far and wide, and of kindling a love of learning, where the ſeeds of genius would otherwiſe, in all likelihood, have periſhed in wretched torpidity. It has alſo been of infinite ſervice

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vice to the interests of science, and to the useful arts of life, by examining into, and making generally known, the discoveries and improvements of ingenious men. The art of literary composition has, moreover, been vastly improved; the principles of language have been better ascertained; and the qualities of a just and elegant style have been exactly determined hereby.

These, together with numerous other advantages, might be enumerated, and dilated upon, in reviewing the pretensions of periodical criticism.

Yet, notwithstanding all these important benefits accruing from literary journals, justice compels the examiner to notice some flagrant abuses which have disgraced the monthly reports of literature.

The grand charge which may be brought against all our literary journals, without a single exception, is their being tinctured with a party spirit. The religious or political opinions of a literary reviewer ought not, by any means, to have an influence upon his mind while he is engaged in examining the merits of a book which comes under his critical eye. If they should, the man is the most unfit person in the world to bear the office which he has assumed, because he wants that coolness and indifference of mind which seems to be a grand requisite in the judicial or censorial character. Some reviewers, instead of being impartial reporters, and contenting themselves with summing up the merits of a work, become controversialists, and enter the lists against the author with all the ardour and petulance of professed disputants. This is undoubtedly acting very unjustly, both towards the writer and the public. The one has the misfortune of having his arguments misrepresented, and his whole treatise condemned in an extensive publication, the decrees of which are received almost as infallible by thousands of readers. Another disadvantage under which he labours in this instance is the being opposed to a combatant who is sheltered under an impervious veil, while he is held up to ridicule. If he replies in a separate tract to the decisions of the reviewer, his vindication will probably have but a very confined sale, at least compared with that of the work with which he has to contend.

The public also are very unfairly dealt with by this mode of conduct; for the right of judgment is hereby taken out of their hands. I regard the court of criticism in a similar light to a court of judicature, where the bench has no authority whatever to dictate a verdict, but only to sum up the evidence with clearness, and to lay down the law with impartiality and precision, leaving the judgment with the reader.

I believe the first regular review ever published in this country was the *Literary Magazine*, which commenced in 1735; and it was conducted exactly upon this broad and liberal plan. The works which it noticed were accurately analysed, and occasional extracts were made from them; but the reviewers seldom passed either encomiums or censures upon the productions which they examined. The public, however, by this method, were better enabled to form a just notion of the book reviewed, than they usually can by the modern method of criticism. It may, indeed, be said, that this mode is a dry and unentertaining one, when compared with the other. Here I apprehend something ought to be remarked concerning the entertainment afforded by reviews. If a reader wants to be pleased with the ingenious manner of cutting up an author, and exposing him to ridicule, he should first put himself in the situation of the poor wretch who is made the object of his amusement. Perhaps there is not a more distressing circumstance in life than this, though the generality of mankind affect to treat it as a matter of insignificance, and many as being one of justice. A man of talent and industry has probably spent years in investigating and elucidating some favourite subject, and either stimulated by ambition, or driven by want, lays before the public the result of his enquiries. If his reviewer should chance to be in a capricious humour, or have some dislike to the author, he has a fine opportunity to gratify his base passion by misrepresenting his production. This is easy enough, if the author is a man of no name; and there should be, as generally is the case, weak parts in the work. Little slips in point of argument, redundancies of expression, or inaccuracies of language, when carefully culled out, and properly exhibited, will not fail to produce a risible effect, and completely do the poor writer's business. This is a game which is often played.

The most complete way, however, of cutting up an author according to the established rules of criticism, is to begin with a flourishing preface on the importance of that branch of literature in which he has engaged, and then to pro-

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nounce a general and unqualified sentence of condemnation upon him for his presumption in venturing into it. This enables the reviewer to pass himself off for a very wise man, and the poor victim of his scalping-knife for an egregious fool. Now it is very possible that all this while the unfortunate sufferer may be the only one of the two who knows any thing at all of the subject. But this method of general criticism is sufficient for the purposes of the reviewers and their publishers.

I am sorry to observe, that there are too many readers who feel the greatest pleasure in this kind of reviewing; and the critics, sensible of this, endeavour to accommodate their criticisms to this vitiated taste, by throwing into their remarks as much of the *sal atticus* as possible. Some, indeed, are more profuse in sprinkling the critical brine than others; but this generally happens to be the case with those who have hardened themselves in the profession, and whose feelings are grown quite callous to the sensibility of an author suffering under their operations. There are, it must be confessed, a few critics who have not quite lost sight of what may properly be called the *morality of criticism*; but even they find that their critiques are not so favourably received by the public as they deserve to be, from the want of that which they cannot bring themselves to make use of with the freedom of their less tender-hearted brethren.

The great source of all this evil appears to be in the secrecy which covers the critical tribunals. Were these literary censors to affix their names to their respective articles, or at least in the title-pages of their publications, they would be more cautious how they give loose to intemperate wit, and would be under the necessity of taking more pains with, and manifesting more candour to, an author's productions, than they now feel themselves disposed to do.

I shall beg leave to close these observations with a few remarks on the same subject made by that great man, Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli) in a letter to a reviewer at Florence:

"I always read your writings with pleasure, my dear Abbé; but I wish you would always give the reasons of your censures. Instead of saying, for example, *that the style of such a work is incorrect; that there are trifles which disfigure the beauty of the book*; you should plainly prove the charge. Rules have always need of examples. How would you have an author correct himself, and the public adopt your manner of judging, if you only censure vaguely, and do not point out the place where the writer has forgot himself?

"There is hardly any book of which it may not be said, that it contains some careless or affected expressions. When you speak in general, it gives room to believe that you have only glanced your eye over the work which you are giving an account, and that you are in haste to get rid of the trouble.

"Another omission is, your not shewing the best parts of the work. The good taste of the reviewer requires that he should be attentive to this. If a work is not worth the trouble of reading, it is better not to announce it at all, than to rail at the writer. It is illiberal to abuse a work merely to make the public merry at the expence of the author."

I am, Sir, your's, W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING in your Magazine for November last, a short account of the *vespa nidulans*, where it was said to be only found in America, I beg leave to ask, through the medium of your Magazine, whether there is not a wasp of nearly the same kind in England; as about four or five years ago I found a nest in a hayloft, fixed to a beam, which, as well as I can now recollect, agreed in many particulars with that described in your Magazine.

It was shaped like a turnip, though not so flat, about three inches in diameter, the outside consisted of a substance like thin paper striped with white and a bluish grey, that was wrapped regularly round twelve or fourteen times, and in the center was the comb, which did not contain any thing; but when I found the nest I saw a wasp or two about it.

This description of it is merely from memory, as it was pulled to pieces and destroyed soon after it was found.

P. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS I am troublesome in calling the attention of your readers so frequently to the Cretins: but the following paragraph, which I have transcribed from the Appendix to the twenty-third volume of the "*Monthly Review*," is so curious, that I persuade myself few persons will think their time lost in perusing it. The subject of the critique are the letters of Mr. Matthison, relating a tour performed by him in the year 1785, through

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through part of Germany, France, and Switzerland; the following are the words of the reviewer:

"Of that moſt unfortunate claſs of human beings, the Cretins, the writer (Mr. Matthiſon) mentions one whoſe circumſtances made us ſhudder. At Martinach lives a Cretin, who is apparently deſtitute of animal inſtinct to ſuch a degree, as not even to be able to feed alone. His wen is enormous, and his eyes are exceſſively ſmall. In fine weather he is expoſed to the ſun, and lies immoveable till carried back. Another Cretin, placed lower ſtill in the ſcale of human kind, had no other opening in his whole body than his mouth. It is a moſt remarkable circumſtance, that women from other parts, after having ſpent but a few weeks of their pregnancy in *Vallais*, are likewiſe brought to bed of Cretins." Appendix, &c. page 526.

To the beſt of my recollection, Miſs Williams, in her "*Tour in Switzerland*," does not once advert to this melancholy phenomenon of our ſpecies!

Your's, &c. J. S. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

IN your Magazine for September laſt, I notice a biographical ſketch of the late Dr. Boyce, whoſe talents, as a theoretical muſician, your biographer very juſtly eſtimates to be of the firſt kind. Although his fame has not acquired that height which many of his interiors have attained, yet we may with truth aſſert, that, as a ſcientific compoſer, he takes place of every Engliſh muſician, except the immortal *Purcell*.

To enumerate the productions of ſo great a man requires no apology, and with your liberty I ſhall follow your correſpondent with a liſt of the Doctor's works*, pointing out thoſe in which his taſte and learning is particularly diſplayed.

As Dr. Boyce received his education under Dr. Green, we ſhall not be ſurprized if his ſtyle reſembles, in ſome degree, that of his maſter; and there can be no doubt of his taſte for ſerious compoſition originating in the Royal Chappels. It is then in the compoſitions for the church in which we are to look for that eminence which I have been ſpeaking of; and I ſhall refer your readers for ſpecimens of his abilities to the following anthems. "*If we believe that Jeſus died*;" and, "*Be thou my judge, O Lord.*" (1ſt vol. of anthems). Theſe are peculiarly fine and impreſſive, invariably preſerving that gravity which beſt accords with the devotional gloom of our cathedrals. As a maſterpiece in the true church ſtyle, I ſhall mention another anthem in the ſame work: "*By the waters of Babylon we ſat down and wept.*" It breathes throughout that pious ſolemnity which cannot but affect every auditor; and notwithſtanding its parts are moſt ſcientifically diſpoſed, it is highly replete with that melody which characteriſes Dr. Boyce's beſt compoſitions. A few years back was publiſhed a ſecond volume of anthems for the benefit of the widow, in which the following excellent ones occur: "*I have ſurely built thee an houſe to dwell in*;" and, "*Sing O Heavens, and be joyful.*" His ſerenata of Solomon is better known than any other of his works, and your correſpondent has given us its character in appropriate terms.

It is now with pleaſure I come to ſpeak of a work not at all known to the muſical world, not even by name; I believe indeed, that this is the firſt time of its title appearing with a liſt of his other productions. It is "AN ODE TO CHARITY," and was compoſed at the requeſt of Mr. Joſeph Cradock, of Gumley, in Leiceſterſhire, who wrote this elegant poem for the annual performance in ſupport of the Leiceſter Infirmary.

It opens with an overture for a full orcheſtra of a pathetic caſt, but riſes as it proceeds into the ſublime. A maſterly effect is produced on the ſudden and unexpected ſtroke from the double drum. This overture ſurpaſſes every other inſtrumental piece of the author. The ſongs,

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Already publiſhed.

* Lyra Britannicus.—Chaplet.—Shepherd's Lottery.—Solomon.—Ode and Anthem at the Inſtallation of the Duke of Newcaſtle.—Two vols. of Anthems.—Anthem for the Sons of the Clergy.—Funeral Anthem King George II.—Nuptial Anthem King George III.—Eight Coronation Anthems.—Eight Symphonies.—Twelve Overtures.—Twelve Sonatas.—Twelve Voluntaries.

Manuſcripts.

Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.—Pythian Ode.—Oratorio, Saul and Jonathan.—Dryden's Secular Maſque.—Peleus and Thetis.—Ode, performed in the Queen's Garden.—Ode to Charity.—New Year and Birth-Day Odes, from 1755 to 1779.—Ode to Shakeſpare.—Pindaric Ode.—Prince of Wales Birth-Day Odes.—Corydon and Miranda.—Inconſtant Swain.—Thyrſis, Daphne, Cantatas.—Elegy on Mr. Golling.—Maſque in Tempeſt.—Dirge in Cymbeline and in Romeo and Juliet.—Muſic in the Winter's Tale.—Concerto in D; three ditto in B E and B.

recitatives,

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recitatives, and choruſſes, are written in the full oratorio ſtyle; and the following, for their merit, cannot be too highly ſpoken of, "*Think not in vain the pitying tear,*" is an elegant Soprano ſong. "*Deplore the fate of human kind,*" is a ſerious chorus, finely wrought in the minor key of G. The duetto "*Here ſhall ſoft charity repair,*" I obſerve has lately been performed by Mr. Harriſon and Mr. Bartlemon, (the only part of the work which, I believe, has found its way into the muſical world) and which could not fail to give a favourable opinion of the work; eſpecially when executed by ſuch unrivalled talents, which thoſe gentlemen are known to poſſeſs.

"Awake in high enraptur'd ſtrain,
Breathe louder yet, and yet again,"

is an animated air, well calculated to ſhew the extenſive powers of Mad. MARA, and in which the trumpet has a moſt diſtinguiſhed part. This ſong forms a prelude to the concluding chorus:

"To hail the work, the full voic'd choir we raiſe,
And all uniting, ſing Jehovah's praiſe."

For grandeur and ſublimity, this chorus may dare a compariſon with any thing, ancient or modern. It is conceived in a moſt lofty ſtyle, and clothed with ponderous harmony, which at intervals is happily interrupted by a bold and ſpirited fugue.

As the parts approximate the end, they form a climax, which Handel would have been proud to own.

There is a celerity which invariably attends the operations of genius. I recollect having been told, by the preſent celebrated Mr. Boyce, that his father from the time of his undertaking this work, finiſhed it in ten days! It is difficult to conceive how a work ſo elaborate could be executed in ſo ſhort a time. The ſongs are highly finiſhed, and ornamented with ingenious accompaniment, and the choruſſes are conſtructed in eight and twelve parts: from my own knowledge of the ſcore, it would take a ready hand near half the time to tranſcribe it. Mr. Cradock very handſomely paid Dr. Boyce 300l. for ſetting this ode to muſic, and I mention it to the credit of the muſician, that his rectitude would not permit him to reſerve a copy for himſelf. Mr. Boyce has long wiſhed to procure a tranſcript of it in honour of his father, by which he would complete his collection; but I believe no part has been tranſcribed, except the duetto before ſpoken of.

Leiceſter, Jan. 1799. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to your correſpondent E. M. I beg leave to inform him, that the uſual mode in writing, of prefixing a capital initial letter to ſubſtantive nouns, is inelegant; and as a proof of my aſſertion, I refer him to the writings of two men of oppoſite opinions, but both men of great celebrity for their knowledge and learning; I mean the BISHOP of ROCHESTER and JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

M. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN order to reconcile the contradiction ſubſiſting between the books of Exodus and Geneſis, Mr. Simpſon propoſes in your laſt to change the uſual ſignification of the words *name* and *known*, into the collateral, or metaphorical ſenſe of them, employed moſtly in the poetical parts of ſcripture. This proceeding is not very allowable: however, I will, for the preſent, admit the frequent changes in the meaning of words, on which Mr. S. and alſo Mr. Wiſe inſiſts, but which tends to deſtroy the authority of ſcriptures. Let us then examine Mr. Simpſon's elucidation of the paſſage, Ex. vi. 3. in his own terms, "I appeared unto Abraham, unto Iſaac, and unto Jacob, by the name (or title of) God Almighty, but by the name (or title) Jehovah was I not known (or diſtinguiſhed, or diſtinguiſhingly manifeſted) to them." 'That is,' Mr. Simpſon adds, 'when I appeared to Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob, I did not then appropriate the name Jehovah as my *diſtinctive title from falſe Gods*, and as the *God of my people*, but I appropriated the appellation of God Almighty to theſe purpoſes, under the Abrahamic diſpenſation.' If Mr. S. had attended to the numerous paſſages quoted formerly from Geneſis and Exodus, he would ſurely have heſitated before he drew this concluſion. The only proper arguments to be adduced againſt his explanation, muſt be taken from ſcripture; and many paſſages yet remain, which appear contradictory to his ſtatement. In Geneſis, chap. ix. *Jehovah* is declared to be the God of Shem, (the Father of all the children of Eber, chap. x. 21.); and it is foretold, that he ſhould abide amongſt, or preſide over, Shem's poſterity. "And Noah ſaid, Bleſſed be Jehovah, the God of Shem: God ſhall enlarge Japheth; and (but) he *ſhall dwell* in

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in the tents of Shem; and Canaan ſhall be *his* (Shem's) ſervant."

Mr. S. will alſo find that Abraham was called away from his kindred, from his country, and from the worſhip of his anceſtors, not by a divinity under the title of El-ſhaddai, but by Jehovah himſelf, who entered into a covenant with him, promiſing to bleſs and conſtantly protect him, and his poſterity: that, in conſequence, Abraham builded altars, and repeatedly "called on the name of Jehovah," as his tutelary God. See Gen. chap. xii. and xiii. "I will eſtabliſh my covenant between me and thee, and thy ſeed after thee, in their generations, for an everlaſting covenant; *to be a God unto thee, and thy children after thee*," &c. ch. xvii. 8.

In Gen. xxvi. 2. the above covenant is renewed with Iſaac; and in chap. xxviii. with Jacob, under the ſtrongeſt expreſſions. Hence Jacob invokes *Jehovah* in his diſtreſs, chap. xxxii. and relying on him alone, orders the *ſtrange gods* to be put away from among his people, or followers, chap. xxxvi. &c.

Many other paſſages might be adduced to the ſame purpoſe; but the above will ſuffice to ſhew that *Jehovah*, according to the author of Geneſis, was known, diſtinguiſhed, or (in Mr. S.'s more extended ſignification of the word *jadang*) was *diſtinguiſhingly manifeſted* to Noah; and after him to Shem, Abraham, Iſaac, Jacob, &c. as well as to Moſes; that he dwelt in the tents of theſe choſen Arabian wanderers; and that he entered into a covenant with them, promiſing to be their peculiar guardian divinity, and to give them ſucceſs againſt all their enemies, or opponents, on condition that the Hebrew race ſhould be circumciſed, and obſerve the other religious rites ordained by him, Gen. ch. xvii. and xxvi. &c.

I conclude, therefore, that Mr. SIMPSON's forced conſtruction of Exod. vi. 2. is no more conſiſtent with the book of Geneſis than the ſimple meaning of the text, as expreſſed in the Engliſh, or other verſions of the Bible. The difficulty, or contradiction, originally ſtated, remains then the ſame as before. It ſeems probable that the ſcriptural books cannot be ſatisfactorily reconciled on this ſubject, though I think the ſubject itſelf very intelligible; and believe that the truth reſpecting it might be made to appear without much difficulty. I wiſh, however, on theſe points to be taught by others, not thinking myſelf wholly qualified to be a teacher; and fearing, Mr. Editor, leſt I ſhould have already treſpaſſed too far on your patience.

Not much need be ſaid reſpecting Mr. WISE's laſt obſervations, as they exhibit him rather diſpoſed to petulance than to argument. He has advanced ſeveral things without quoting his authorities for them; and when deſired to correct a miſtake on one point, by examining an author of the higheſt reputation, he declines looking into him, becauſe he does not expect to find in a modern writer any thing to the purpoſe. Does Mr. WISE, then, ſuppoſe I referred him to Buxtorf for that author's private and unfounded opinion on the ſubject in queſtion? I ſurely could not;—but to the authorities quoted from the ancient rabbinical writers, to whom, I preſume, Mr. W. means to appeal, but with whom he ſeems to have a very imperfect acquaintance. Can he ſeriouſly think a reference to ſuch authorities leſs proper than his reference to an *unpubliſhed* poem of *his own?* Since the poem *has been* mentioned, Mr. WISE will allow me to wiſh its ſucceſs; and to encourage him farther by an obſervation, not now made for the firſt time, that in order to be a good verſifier, it is not neceſſary to be an extraordinary proſe-writer, nor to be poſſeſſed of ſtrong argumentative powers.

M. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS pleaſed to ſee announced in the "Literary Intelligence" of your Magazine for December laſt, an intention of publiſhing a ſeries of German plays; ſuch a ſeries, if formed with judgment and with ſkill, muſt undoubtedly anſwer the expectations of the Editor: it muſt prove "a valuable addition to the exiſting ſtock of dramatic literature." Before ſuch a work advances, however, I wiſh it to be impreſſed on the minds of thoſe who undertake the taſk of tranſlating, that it is incumbent on them *to be faithful*; that it is a duty which they owe to the German author and the Engliſh public, neither to curtail, to alter, nor to add. I am ſorry that this caution is not unneceſſary and impertinent: and that it is not ſo, will be acknowledged by every one who has read, as I have done, many of the tranſlations, as they are called, which have lately appeared from German dramatiſts. Schiller is fortunate; he has been introduced to us *in propria perſonâ*: poor Kotzebue has been ſadly diſfigured; and his mutilated limbs, the *diſjecti membra poetæ*, have

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE two inclosed letters have for some time been circulating in New York, and have been admired for their humorous and popular way of treating a difficult subject. They were written, as you will observe, by Dr. MITCHILL, to ladies of his acquaintance, who were desirous of information, how septic, or pestilential fluids could best be rendered harmless or inactive by *alkalies*. They constitute two interesting articles of his great inquiry on that subject; and as they will probably be entertaining to your female readers, and attract the notice of some of the philosophical gentlemen, I beg you will insert them in your valuable Magazine. I am, Sir, your's,

RICHARD V. W. THORNE.

New York, Nov. 10, 1798.

(LETTER.)

Ladies are philosophers, and have long actually practised what physicians have but lately discovered in theory, as appears by the following letter to a lady in this city, and recommended to the attention of philosophers.

DEAR MISS,

Recollecting the conversation which passed between us when I last enjoyed your delightful society, I now undertake the fulfilment of the promise I made you, to state my thoughts on the subject upon paper. You remember I listened to you very attentively while you expressed tender concern for your friends in Philadelphia, during the prevalence of the plague this season.

The discourse turned upon the greater probability of the ladies escaping it than that the gentlemen should, because their greater temperance was a better security against the pestilential poison. Upon this I ventured to observe, that, besides their preferable constitution of body in such perilous times, they had better management and contrivance for the preservation and extinguishment of contagion at all times, than the men; and if the officers of police and commissioners of infection understood their business as well as their wives and housekeepers do, we should not have such frequent and terrible visitations of sickness in particular places.

It is a stale and indelicate subject of jesting among the men, how much time is consumed, and how much labour and money expended by the women, in scrubbing, scowering, whitening, washing, and cleaning. Women cause these operations to be performed, not for the mere pleasure of doing them, but to prevent the conversion of common dirtiness to infection, and to destroy infection if already produced. These desirable ends they accomplish, by means that have answered for the purpose many centuries. Their experience is decisive on the point, and I feel ashamed, when I confess to you the almost total inattention with which men have treated these important discoveries in housewifery. So perfectly do skilful mistresses of families understand these rules of health, that there is no instance of infection breaking out in houses where female orders have been obeyed. If mischief of this sort arises, it commonly proceeds from the disobedience or perverseness of the men.

It will be amusing to review the different modes of proceeding to accomplish the salutary purposes of removing foulness and infection from clothes, houses, and their inhabitants. The women employ *calcareous earth*, or *lime*, to whiten their walls, and often renew the application of it; and very justly; it stands ready to absorb the septic acid vapours which render the air pestilential, and instantly to neutralize them. Even their rooms, if papered, are covered with hangings, whose colours and ornaments are mingled and daubed on with a *calcareous ground*. They apply *potash and its ley*, to search the porous materials of their floors and stair-cases, to purify garments that have become foul, and to restore to cleanness every thing that has been soiled or contaminated by long use or wearing; and with good reason: these saline substances are capable of drawing forth and rendering harmless, those animal exhalations which are ready to turn to pestilential poison. They use *soap* to answer the same purposes, and find it restore unclean things of almost every description to purity, by overcoming their dangerous and virulent taints.

All those unwholesome fluids with which houses, furniture, and clothes become impregnated, are thus completely neutralized, or destroyed by *lime*, *potash*, and *soap*, when applied under female management, in private dwellings.

Turn your attention now to the progress of things when men undertake house-keeping. *Prisons* are public dwelling houses, and generally under the management of men. Through neglect of the

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the precautions so efficaciously employed in well ordered families, infectious distempers are bred in those abodes of filth and wretchedness. *Ships* are floating-houses, in which the management is almost wholly in the hands of men. Through carelessness in applying the known preventives, infection of the most malignant quality is engendered. *Cities* are collections of human habitations, and the regulations of streets, wharfs, and yards, are chiefly devised and executed by the men. For want of care in employing these antidotes of contagion, the existing causes of fevers and plagues are manufactured. If the keepers of jails, the masters of vessels, and magistrates of towns, would condescend to learn a little instruction from their wives and mothers, pestilential matter would as certainly be prevented or destroyed, in prisons, ships, and cities, as it is in private houses.

But men are apt to be proud of their own attainments, and feel a repugnance to borrow knowledge from the females of their families. They contract an aversion for the common mode of house cleaning in early life, and their prejudice is so strong, that they never can be reconciled to it afterwards. They put me in mind of some perverse boys, who at school became disgusted with the Bible, and never in their lives read it any more. They make themselves merry on the subject of mops and brushes, and undertake new methods of destroying foulness and infection. They turn philosophers, and bestow vast pains to find out what is the cause of so much mischief. They dispute what is the difference between contagion and infection? Whether they are general or specific? Of domestic origin, or of foreign introduction? Of animal or vegetable nature? Stimulants or sedatives? Acting upon the nervous system or upon the blood? Finding themselves puzzled in these inquiries, they gravely conclude there is some deep mystery in the matter, which cannot be understood; and, of course, whenever, by their neglect, sickness ensues from accumulated poison, the terrible evil must be prevented by cutting off intercourse, stopping the stages, making vessels perform quarantine, and a number of other inconvenient regulations. Whereas, if they would but encounter pestilence with the same weapons that women do, it would always be kept under, and health and order prevail in society without interruption.

As soon as they set up for philosophers, they may be generally despaired of. They become so wonderous knowing and so vain of displaying their knowledge by new methods in these innovating and revolutionary times, that the ancient maxims of government in families, as well as in communities, are disregarded or rejected. And you see in this, as in other instances, they have passed from the system in which they have been educated, into the direct opposite. The ladies had proved, by experience as old at least as the establishment of the feudal laws in Europe, *that infection was uniformly prevented and extinguished by alkalis.* The men of modern days, for the sake of shewing their superior science, declare, *that acids only will counteract and get the better of it.* Look at their proceedings, and with me, laugh at them as you look. They pretty much agree that their acids must be rendered active and penetrating, by being converted into smoke or vapour. One fumigates a chamber with the acid of burning *tar*; another sprinkles *vinegar* about the floors; a third relies most upon the acid steams of burning *brimstone*; a fourth undertakes to clear the house by *gunpowder*; a fifth tries the superior virtues of the volatile vapours of the *spirit of salt*; others have relied upon fumigation with *charcoal*; and to complete the ridiculousness of their proceedings, they now pretend to have discovered a certain remedy for an infectious atmosphere, in the steams of the *acid of putrefaction itself.* And when we have done laughing by ourselves, we will invite the whole sex to join in the laugh. I love to laugh at the philosophers; and in few instances have they more richly deserved to be laughed at than in the present. Philosophy has very seldom been laid open so completely to the attacks of wit, in comedy and satire. She has constantly been clouded in smoke. All sorts of acid exhalations have encompassed her thickly. Like one of Macbeth's witches, she has been made to circle round the pot wherein the powerful drugs were put:

> "Double, double, toil and trouble,
> Fire burn, and cauldron bubble,"

were the words she was made to repeat.

Thus have they exhibited her, as a hag; but she shall soon escape from their tyranny, beautiful and engaging as ever, and leave the philosophers to enjoy themselves in the midst of the smoke they have raised. The history of these fumigations would make a curious volume. It would shew philosophy led astray from the plain path of common sense, and with her guides

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guides and companions completely bewildered and loſt.

It is for the ladies to bring the wanderers back and put them in the right courſe again. But in doing this, there muſt not be any airs of triumph on the part of the fair ſex. The men have whiſpered already that the economical world is divided into two parties, the *alkaline* and the *acid*. To the former belong almoſt all the ladies; to the latter, with few exceptions, the gentlemen. In this controverſy it is eaſy to tell which will eventually prevail.

As long as the beauty of the ladies ſhall pleaſe the eye, or their grace delight the fancy, ſo long ſhall the alkaleſcency of their cauſe tend to compoſe the world, by tempering the tartneſs and neutralizing the acidity which is conſtantly iſſuing from the other party. Whenever this diſpute is properly ſettled, I expect the phraſes "my lovely, or my pretty alkali," will become terms of endearment in the mouths of the gentlemen.

In effecting this ſalutary reform, every woman in the ſea-port towns of the United States ſhould engage, they ſhould perſuade their huſbands, fathers, ſons, and brothers, that the method of ſecuring houſes from peſtilence is known already, and has been long practiſed within doors. I hope it is not impoſſible to convince them that the means of exterminating infection on one ſide of a wall will not fail to do it on the other; and that the lime and alkalis which deſtroy it in the parlour and kitchen, will as ſurely deſtroy it in the yard and the ſtreet.

Tell them how nature has guarded the helpleſs unhatched progeny of birds from the operation of peſtilential vapours by calcareous ſhells; and that ſome of the eggs are white waſhed like your *rooms*, and others ſpotted like your *paper hangings*. Inform them that ſuch teſtaceous creatures as have little or no power of moving themſelves from place to place, and are doomed to lie or crawl on the earth's ſurface, either beneath the water or above them, are guarded againſt peſtilential fluids by calcareous coats of mail; and that, ſecure under cover of his lime-built-houſe, the ſnail can inhabit the ſickly marſh, and the oyſter thrive amidſt the putridity of mud. Bid them obſerve where, like your ſanded floors, extenſive tracks of country are beſtrewed with lime; or like your chamber-walls, whitewaſhed with chalk: the people who dwell there generally eſcape the ravages of peſtilence. And ſhew them on the map, where Bermuda and Barbadoes, the ſhires of England, and the departments of France, the Appenines and the Alps, afford ample teſtimony of the fact.

It is doubtleſs on account of the wonders done in theſe ways, by women in houſe-keeping, as well as on account of their beauty, that the charge of witchcraft has been fixed on the ſex. A witch was therefore equipped with a *broom*, and poſſeſſed the power of allaying tempeſts, by throwing *ſand* into the air. What they effected by natural means, has been aſcribed by ſuperſtitious men to magic. Go on with your witchcraft, and initiate men as faſt as you can into its myſteries. Direct them in the right way of proceeding, and train and tutor them with all kindneſs and patience; but be ſure you make them learn; and if you cannot bewitch them with reaſon and truth of the thing, there is no other akernative than to beat it into them with the broomſtick. But I fear you will think me deſerving of that diſcipline myſelf if I add any more to this long letter; I therefore end it, by aſſuring you, that I am affectionately your's, SAML. L. MITCHILL.

New-York, Nov. 10, 1797.

[*The ſecond Letter in our next.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LITERATURE is either leſs cultivated, or leſs valued in theſe days than it was in thoſe of our anceſtors, for certainly learning does not *now* receive the honours it *then* did. That it is leſs cultivated, cannot, I think, with any truth be aſſerted, becauſe the preſent is denominated a learned age. It muſt be the univerſality then, with which it is diffuſed through ſociety, that renders it leſs valuable: as articles grow cheap, not in proportion to their inſignificancy, but their abundance. Great talents, indeed, in any condition of civilized ſociety muſt inevitably confer a certain degree of power: inaſmuch as they render their poſſeſſors either uſeful, or formidable: but ſcarcely any literary attainments would, I apprehend, raiſe a writer in theſe days, to the ſame degree of eminence and requeſt, as Petrarch, Eraſmus, and Politiano enjoyed, in their reſpective times. We have now amongſt us many ſcholars of great erudition*: men of diſtinguiſhed abilities: yet I much queſ-

* Parr, Wakefield, Profeſſors Porſon, and White, &c. &c.

tion,

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tion, as haughty as kings were under the old feudal ſyſtem, if any of the princes in being would contend with the ſame eagerneſs for their favour, as we learn the various ſovereigns of Europe did, for that of Petrarch, or Eraſmus.

It has been queſtioned by ſome, whether the number of publications, which are annually poured upon the world, have contributed in any proportionable ratio to the encreaſe of literature? In my opinion, they have *not*. To a liberal and cultivated mind there is certainly no indulgence equal to the luxury of books: but, in works of learning, may not the facilities of information be encreaſed, until the powers of application and retention be diminiſhed? After admitting that the preſent is a learned age, it may appear ſingular to doubt, whether it affords individuals as profoundly learned, (at leaſt, as far as Latin and Greek go,) as ſome who flouriſhed in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries. The general maſs of learning is greater now than it was then; and is evidently of a more valuable tendency. Yet, whether any of the ſcholars of the preſent day could compoſe Latin verſes with as much claſſic purity, and taſte, as Strada, Sannazarius, or Politiano; or whether any of our commentators, eminent as they are, could break a ſpear in the amphitheatre of criticiſm, with Eraſmus, Scaliger, Salmaſius, or Milton, is a matter I much doubt. I am aware that the different ſtate in which literature now ſtands, compared with that in which it formerly ſtood, may be urged as one reaſon for the ſuperior celebrity which learning then conferred. Men generally unenlightened, but knowing the value of information, would make compariſons, and attribute to genius a degree of credit, perhaps, exceeding its real merit: but, independent of this, the writings of the early critics contain infinite learning. Before the modern languages were ſo poliſhed that ſcholars could compoſe in them, it is known that the practice prevailed generally amongſt literary men, of writing and ſpeaking in Latin. This naturally led to a knowledge of that language, not only from motives of refinement, but of neceſſity alſo: for hiſtories, poems, and even familiar letters, were compoſed in Latin. The ſtudy of ſchool-divinity, and the diſcuſſion of learned queſtions in the form of theſes, ſerved to quicken the comprehenſion of the ſtudent: and the introduction of the Ariſtotelian philoſophy into the ſchools, however little it might agree with the ſimplicity of the Goſpel, would naturally give the mind a degree of penetration and conjecture conducive to the diſcoveries of emendatory criticiſm. An acquaintance with the Latin was not, however, confined to *our* ſex only: the knowledge of it was familiar to *ladies* of rank in the ſixteenth century. We are told by Moreri of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, "That ſhe was doubtleſs the handſomeſt princeſs of her age, and *very learned* in the Latin tongue, in which ſhe prono nced ſeveral orations." And there are ſtill preſerved in the Bodleian, if I miſtake not, ſome Latin letters, or pieces, of Queen Elizabeth, in her own handwriting. Catharine of Medicis alſo is repreſented by hiſtorians as a ſplendid patroneſs of literature. She poſſeſſed the hereditary attachment of her houſe to letters and learned men; and was, we may reaſonably conclude, ſkilful in the languages.

The ſtrange mixture of religion and gallantry, chivalry and imagination, that exiſted in the dark ages, had *not* loſt its hold upon the minds of men, even after the reſtoration of light under the pontificate of Leo. This ſyſtem was a faſcinating appeal to the paſſions, and gave riſe—firſt to romances, which are an unconnected and improbable narration of religion, love, and war; and next—to novels, a more contracted and probable ſpecies of ſtory. Of the laſt deſcription, the Italians, and particularly Bocaccio, have afforded many ſpecimens highly entertaining. Cervantes himſelf, although he wrote in ridicule of the prevailing taſte of the age, does not appear to have been entirely free from the contagion of chivalry. His "*Don Quixote*" ſhews a writer well read in romance, and not a little attached to it. The novels he has introduced in the body of his work, diſplay the predominant ſpirit of the times. They are beautiful, and exquiſitely touching. So highly, indeed, did the Spaniſh and Italian noveliſts poſſeſs the power of imagination, a power in ſuch times not much leſs than the power of the keys in the ſucceſſors of St. Peter, that Shakeſpeare, that great maſter of poetic fiction, has founded many of his dramatic pieces upon ſtories taken from the latter*.—

* Or call up him that left half told,
The ſtory of Cambuſcan bold,
Of Camball, and of Algarſife,
And who had Canace to wife.
That own'd the virtuous ring and glaſs,
And of the wond'rous horſe of braſs,
On which the Tartar king did ride."
(Il Penſeroſo.)

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Milton alſo, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of his learning, appears to have been attached, in no inconſiderable degree, to the peruſal of romances. And what is the ſtory of "The admirable Critchton, who was—"*Tam Marti, quam Mercurio*;" and is ſaid to have poſſeſſed powers, apparently beyond all human attainment, but a romance, or, at leaſt, a true ſtory romantically embelliſhed?

From theſe remarks, I would not be underſtood as wiſhing to make invidious compariſons between the learning of different ages, or to depreciate that of our own. Upon a fair inveſtigation, there can be no doubt, I think, to which ſide the ſcale of general literature would incline. My object ſimply is, to ſhew the different direction which letters take, and the different patronage which they obtain, in different periods of ſociety. Indeed, learning may more properly be ſaid to *lead* than to *follow* the courſe of the world: ſince, though it may, at firſt, bend to the ſpirit of the age, it will in the end aſſuredly direct, and govern it. The general ſtock of genius is, perhaps, always pretty equal: the opportunities of improving it, and the ſupport it receives, vary with the times. Petrarch and Eraſmus were careſſed by popes and princes: Butler, Otway, and Chatterton, not much inferior in merit, were abſolutely ſtarved; and Johnſon, whoſe moral works were calculated to delight and improve the age, lived long in diſtreſs, and at length received a ſcanty penſion. In ſome ages, and upon ſome occaſions, it muſt be admitted, a genius darts upon the world with intellectual powers, that no induſtry, in the common courſe of things, can hope to equal: but this is a *particular* caſe, and is generally compenſated ſome other way. If former times have enjoyed works of more fancy, and ſublimity of imagination, than are given to us, we, in return, poſſeſs more uſeful acquiſitions. If they have had their Spencer, Taſſo, and Shakſpeare, we boaſt Newton, Locke, and Johnſon.—Science, taſte, and correction, are indeed the characteriſtics of the preſent day. Every thing is refined; every thing is grand. We are actually miſers in luxury and taſte, and have left nothing for poſterity. "*Venimus ad ſummum fortunæ*"—We learn our Greek from the Purſuits of Literature, and our morality from Pariſſot: and I do not ſee how we are to be outdone either in learning or in dreſs.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c.

AUSONIUS.

Wells, Norfolk, Oct. 24, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the laſt number of your Walpoliana, there is an egregious blunder, into which one would hardly have thought that ſuch a man as Lord Orford could have fallen. His Lordſhip's obſervations on the profound ſtudy of mathematics will only excite a ſmile in thoſe who are well verſed in that ſcience. But upon a "hiſtorical fact," Lord Orford certainly ought to have been more exact. Speaking of Dr. South's opinion of commentators on the Revelations, he calls him a Biſhop. But that ingenious divine never roſe higher in the church than to a prebendal ſtall in Weſtminſter Abbey. If he had been a man of leſs note, there would have been the leſs reaſon to notice this inaccuracy, but the church of England has produced few divines of greater celebrity than South. His ſermons are a treaſure of wit and ſound reaſoning. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, under the great Buſby, who treated him with uncommon ſeverity, for which he alledged this as a reaſon: "I ſee great talents in that obſtinate boy, and I am determined to flog them into action." In his latter days, Dr. South became a very zealous Calviniſt, but he retained his animoſity againſt the Puritans, from a remembrance of their conduct in the civil wars, to the laſt period of his life. His ſtatue in Weſtminſter Abbey is exquiſitely done.

Few of your readers, I believe, will acquieſce in Lord Orford's judgment of Sir Iſaac Newton's book on Daniel and the Apocalypſe, or that on Chronology. I much queſtion whether his lordſhip ever read either. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Jan. 10, 1799. J. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(*Continued from Page* 434.)

CHEERFULNESS, an affection of all the moſt friendly to the mind, has excited few efforts of the imagination among poets, a race ſeldom much under her influence. Spenſer has merely ſketched the countenance of a cheerful perſon.

And her againſt, ſweet Cheerfulneſs was plac'd,
Whoſe eyes, like twinkling ſtars in evening clear,
Were deck'd with ſmiles that all ſad humours chac'd,
And darted forth delights, the which her goodly grac'd. F. Q. iv. 10.

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Collins, in his *Music of the Passions*, delineates her as a huntress: obviously alluding to the effects of exercise in promoting a cheerful disposition.

But, O, how alter'd was its sprightlier tone,
When *Cheerfulness*, a nymph of healthiest hue,
Her bow across her shoulder flung,
Her buskins gemm'd with morning dew,
Blew an inspiring air, that dale and thicket rung!

The *pensive* hymn to *Cheerfulness* by Akenside, exhibits no other picture of the power he invokes, than that of "a triumphant fair, sweet of language, and mild of mein." He bestows, indeed, many lines on her genealogy, in which he makes her the daughter of Love by Health; but a genealogy is more easily invented than a portrait.

I shall conclude the list of *mixed* personifications with Mr. Hayley's beautiful portrait of SENSIBILITY. After describing her flowery garland, and thin transparent robe, decked with roses, he proceeds:

Of that enchanting age her figure seems,
When smiling nature with the vital beams
Of vivid youth, and pleasure's purple flame,
Gilds her accomplish'd work, the female frame,
With rich luxuriance tender, sweetly wild,
And just between the woman and the child.
Her fair left arm around a vase she flings,
From which the tender plant Mimosa springs:
Towards its leaves, o'er which she fondly bends,
The youthful fair her vacant hand extends
With gentle motion, anxious to survey
How far the feeling fibres own her sway:
The leaves, as conscious of their queen's command,
Successive fall at her approaching hand;
While her soft breast with pity seems to pant,
And shrinks at every shrinking of the plant.
Triumphs of Temp. C. v.

Of this engaging figure, both the natural and the emblematical expression are happily conceived; but from the principal circumstance of *action* I shall take occasion to make a few remarks, which will also be applicable to several of the preceding and subsequent quotations.

The use of symbolical accompaniments to mark out the character of many personified beings, has been rendered sufficiently evident; but it may still be a question, how are these symbols to be employed? Are they to be used merely as silent signatures, annexed to the figure as a part of his dress, like a general's baton, or a lord-treasurer's wand? or are they to be employed by him as instruments, and in some manner or other to constitute his action? Numerous authorities may be produced for both these methods; and each may become proper, according to the nature of the symbol, and the character and purpose of the fancy-formed personage. The merely quiescent mark of distinction seems to be most common in the designs of the ancients, whether in painting or poetry. The more varied and complex invention of the moderns has generally connected the symbol with the person, by some circumstance of action; and this must be allowed to be an improvement in point of spirit and expression. The danger is, lest such action should produce an incongruity, and interfere with the scope of the allegory.

To apply this consideration to the beautiful passage just quoted. If the personified figure of *Sensibility* were merely to pass before the eye in a sort of pageant (as the characters do in Spenser's *Masque of Cupid*), there would be no impropriety in fixing her whole attention on her sensitive plant; the action would be as expressive as any in which a single transient figure could be employed. But as, in Mr. Hayley's elegant fiction, she is made a queen of numerous subjects, in whose fate she is deeply interested; to whom she is

——————quick to pay
The tender duties of imperial sway.

I cannot but think it derogatory from her character and dignity, to employ her in trivial assiduities about a favourite vegetable. The Mimosa should rather be borne by her as a signature, than occupy her attention.

III. I now proceed to the third class of personifications, those in which the figure presented may be called purely emblematical. This must be the case, where, if the subject be a quality, it is one which exhibits in its effect on others, rather than on the possessor of it—if it be a metaphysical being, it has no particular reference to any one bodily form or mode of expression; and though it must take some human shape in order to become a *person*, yet this is its vehicle, not its essence. There will, indeed, be a greater propriety in certain attributed forms, than in others, on account of some congruities of character which almost every mind will perceive; thus Time and Death, if presented in a bodily form to the imagination, will almost universally be associated with age and deformity; and Love and Hope with youth and beauty; yet these circumstances are not the characteristical parts of the portrait; and of themselves would

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do nothing towards the likeneſs, which muſt entirely depend upon ſymbolical additions.

I ſhall begin with the exhibition of a being much celebrated by modern poets, who have, however, eſtabliſhed a conception of him ſomewhat different from that of their immediate predeceſſors. This is FANCY, who, by the earlier Engliſh writers, was conſidered rather as the genius of caprice, levity and mutability, than, as now, under the character of the power of poetical inſpiration and invention. The former is the idea evidently entertained by Spenſer, in his beautiful picture of *Fancy*, as he marches firſt in the *Maſque of Cupid*.

The firſt was *Fancy*, like a lovely boy,
Of rare aſpect, and beauty without peer.
. . . . . .
His garment neither was of ſilk nor ſay,
But painted plumes in goodly order dight,
Like as the ſun-burnt Indians do array
Their tawny bodies in their proudeſt plight:
As thoſe ſame plumes, ſo ſeem'd he vain and light,
That by his gait might eaſily appear,
For ſtill he fared as dancing in delight,
And in his hand a windy fan did bear,
That in the idle air he mov'd ſtill here and there. F. Q. iii. 12.

In the next ſtanza he is made the parent of Deſire; and common language ſtill repreſents fancy as the cauſe of that love which has no foundation in ſober reaſon.

A repreſentation of this being, very different in figure, but formed upon a ſimilar conception of character, is given by Addiſon, in his Viſion of the *Mountain of Human Miſeries*:

"There was a certain lady of a thin airy ſhape, who was very active in this ſolemnity. She carried a magnifying glaſs in one of her hands, and was clothed in a looſe flowing robe, embroidered with ſeveral figures of fiends and ſpectres, that diſcovered themſelves in a thouſand chimerical ſhapes, as her garment hovered in the wind. There was ſomething wild and diſtracted in her looks. Her name was *Fancy*." *Spectat.* No. 558.

The employment of this phantom was to aggravate every one's misfortunes or deformities in his own eyes, and to inſpire a reſtleſs and capricious inclination for change.

It is the ſame idea of *Fancy*, as prompting a trivial and irrational eſtimation of things, that forms the ſubject of the monitory ſong in the *Merchant of Venice*, where Baſſanio is to make his choice of the myſtic caſkets.

Tell me, where is *Fancy* bred,
In the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nouriſhed?
It is engendered in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *Fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies.

J. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE SCHOOLS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE, IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

UNDER this general denomination are compriſed the following new inſtitutions:

The Polytechnic School,
The School of Mines,
The Artillery School,
The School for Military Engineers,
The Bridge and Road School,
The Geographic School,
The School for Naval Architects,
The Navigation School,
The Marine School.

All theſe ſchools are dependent on the general organiſation of the public inſtruction: they have for their objects the different public works for the ſervice of the ſtate, and eſpecially a univerſal acquaintance with the ſciences and the arts. None will be admitted into them as pupils, except ſuch as have, on a competition of candidates, exhibited proofs of preliminary knowledge: and theſe pupils are to be maintained at the public charge.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

The preſent government, in the firſt months of its adminiſtration, erected to itſelf a glorious monument by the eſtabliſhment of this univerſal inſtruction. The polytechnic ſchool occupies a great part of the quondam Palais Bourbon: there live the directors, the teachers, and even the pupils: there are the halls of inſtruction, the laboratories, the collections of books, of models, of inſtruments and tools of all the arts, which belong to this ſchool. The object of this eſtabliſhment is to improve all thoſe branches of natural and mathematical knowledge which bear relation to the ſciences and mechanic arts.

The inſtruction is divided into two principal branches, mathematics and phyſics.

1. The mathematical department comprehends the analytic and graphic deſcription of matter, with the application of the analyſis by means of geometry and mechanics. Deſcriptive geometry, as the firſt part of the graphic developement

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ment of matter, is divided into three principal branches—ſtereotomy, civil works, and military architecture. Stereotomy has for its object the laws and methods of deſcriptive geometry applied to the cutting of ſtones, to carpenters' work, to the ſhadows of bodies, to perſpective, to levelling, and to ſimple and complex machines. Civil works comprehend the conſtruction and repair of roads, bridges, canals, ports, the working of mines, architecture, and the planning of the public *fêtes*. Military architecture extends to the diſpoſition of fortified poſts and towns, of lines on the frontiers, and to their attack and defence. The art of drawing, which is the ſecond part of the graphic developement of matter, is employed in the imitation of prominences, in deſigning from nature, and in cultivating the principles of taſte by the ſtudy of works on compoſition.

2. Phyſics extend to all the productions of nature, and the moſt eſſential of thoſe produced by chymiſtry. General phyſics develope the principal properties of bodies, and the mechanic arts dependent thereon; and embrace the knowledge of the ſtructure, ſtrength, and motion of all animals, together with the uſe to which they may be applied in mechanics.—Particular phyſics, or chymiſtry in all its branches, has for its object brute matter (together with its application to the different arts, eſpecially thoſe which bear relation to the public works), the ſalts and organiſed bodies found in the three kingdoms of nature.

The inſtruction in all theſe branches of knowledge is the reſult of the information given by the teachers, and of the private labours of the ſtudents. All together it occupies three years.

Firſt year—ſtereometry—general principles of analyſis, applied to geometry—firſt principles of ſtatics—ſtereotomy—general courſe of phyſics—firſt principles of chymiſtry, applied to ſalts—art of drawing.

Second year—civil works—analyſis of mechanics applied to ſolid bodies and fluids — architecture — zoötechnics* — principles of the purification of the air—the ſecond object of chymiſtry, relating to animal and vegetable organiſation—art of drawing.

Third year—military architecture—application of analyſes—calculation of the effect of machines—fortification—ſeaports and their buildings—examination of the moſt important works on the mechanic arts and chymiſtry—third object of chymiſtry, relating to mineral productions—art of drawing.

After the firſt triennial courſe, the future pupils are to be ſeparated into three diviſions, each of which will ſucceſſively advance to the courſe of the following year. The period when the pupils are to quit the ſchool, the mode in which their places are to be filled by others, and the gradation of their inſtruction, are regulated by a ſpecial ordinance. For the convenience of their private exerciſes, the pupils are again ſubdivided into three companies, who, under the inſpection of a preceptor, alternately work in the chymical laboratories.

The management of this inſtitution is conducted by the director, preceptors, adminiſtrators, heads of companies, artiſts and workmen of the laboratories, and other perſons intruſted with its interior economy. The conſtitution preſcribes a particular rule for the employment of each.

The council of the inſtitution conſiſts of the director, the preceptors, their aſſiſtants, the adminiſtrators, and a ſecretary. This council regulates the inſtruction, the time, the choice of labours, the preparation of inſtruments and models, and digeſts plans for carrying the inſtitution to perfection. It directs its internal police in the firſt inſtance, allots the annual expenditure, and preſents a ſtatement of it to the miniſter of the home department. The executive directory nominates the director: the council nominates the adminiſtrators, on preſentation by the members to whom the vacant places are ſubordinate. The days for the meeting of the council, and the form of its deliberations, are alſo preſcribed in the plan.

The inſtitution publiſhes every month its Polytechnic Journal, in which it gives an account of the progreſs of the inſtruction, and of the labours of the preceptors, pupils, and other perſons employed. The materials for this publication are collected by the ſecretary.

At the expiration of the year, the director renders to the miniſter of the home department an account of the expenditure, and gives in an eſtimate of the neceſſary funds for the enſuing year. At the ſame time he delivers to him a ſketch of the ſtate and labours of the inſtitution.

Such are the foundations on which reſts this grand and excellent eſtabliſhment. The number of the pupils has been fixed at

* The application of animals to mechanical purpoſes.

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at three hundred and sixty. They must give proof of their talents previous to admission, and none are admitted under the age of sixteen or above that of twenty years.

This establishment is the nursery of artillerists and engineers for the land and sea service. Whoever wishes to be admitted into either of these bodies, must be presented to the polytechnic school, and undergo an examination. The case is the same with those who are desirous of being employed on the bridges and roads, in the construction of ships, or the direction of mines. The youths who are found to possess the requisite abilities, are, after having passed through the gradations of the schools and completed their course, admitted to the places vacant in those different departments, each in that line which he has particularly made the object of his studies.

The great, and we might say eccentric, luxury, in which the directory, through a peculiar and well-founded predilection, supports this new establishment, appears dangerous to its duration. Already, from various quarters, complaints have been heard against the excessive and unnecessary expenses; and the government has even already begun to retrench superfluities. Of this kind were the twenty-four laboratories destined for the private labours of the pupils, where considerable sums were dissipated in smoke without any essential utility, before those young men had acquired a sufficient portion of substantial knowledge to derive any great benefit from their costly experiments. The number of those laboratories has been reduced to eight—a reform which has already produced a considerable saving.

The apparatus of the instruments of natural philosophy is rich, and those instruments are perfectly well executed. One remarkable circumstance attending this collection, is, that it contains the identical instruments which were employed in the great discoveries of Lavoisier, Coulon, and others, who have created an æra in natural philosophy: precious reliques of the sciences, and of those great men! An equal share of admiration is due to the collections of models, of moulds in plaster of Paris, and of drawings, which are exposed in great halls finely ornamented, for the instruction of the pupils. The systematic arrangement of the models is disposed in chronologic gradation, from the first and coarsest invention of machines, to their latest stage of perfection. The great auditory is an amphitheatre capable of containing above fifteen hundred auditors; and the entrance is free to whoever chooses to attend the public meetings.

Here follow the names and rank of the teachers and their assistants, according to the plan of a three years' course.

First Year.

Geometry—Monge, Hachette.
Chymistry—Fourcroy, Vauquelin.
Physics—Hassenfratz, Barnel.

Second Year.

Bridges and roads—Lambardie, Griffet.
Architecture and decoration — Battard, Durand, Gaucher.
Mechanics—Prony, Fourier.
Chymistry—Bertholet, Chauffier.

Third Year.

Fortification—Catoniare, Say.
Mechanics—Prony, Fourier.
Chymistry—Guiton-Morveau, Pelletier.
Art of drawing, for the three years—— Neveu, Merimée, Genou.
Mathematics, for the three years—La Grange.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Next to the polytechnic school, that of the mines is one of the most remarkable of the newly-organised institutions. It was founded by the committee of public safety, by a law passed in July 1794, but has been since reformed in every particular, and entirely re-organised, by a new ordinance of the directory, of the 24th of October, 1795. Its object is a subterraneous knowledge of the republic with respect to its mineral productions, the arrangement and improvement of the labours of the mines, and of the different professions engaged in collecting and working the minerals adapted to various uses, in order to procure to the nation all the advantages which she can expect to derive from her own soil.

For the labours of this institution, there has been appointed a certain number of agents, inspectors, engineers, and pupils. It is directed by a council established at Paris; and the whole of the establishment includes the following arrangements:

1. A practical school, established in the vicinity of a mine already wrought with success, to instruct the pupils in the mode of searching for mines, and subjecting mineral substances to the usual processes.

2. A public and gratuitous course or lectures on the art of searching for mines.

3. A collection of mineral productions, arranged in systematic order, and composed, principally, of indigenous minerals, besides the foreign species.

4. A

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4. A laboratory, and a collection of chymical productions, directed by a chymist, as inspector, and manual operator.

5. A collection of books relating to metallurgy, assaying, mineralogy, and lithology, under the inspection of a librarian skilled in foreign languages.

6. A collection of plans and drawings of mines and fossils.

7. A collection of models of furnaces, and of all the instruments used in the working of mines.

8. A cabinet of mineralogico-historic manuscripts and memoirs.

The direction of this institution is vested in three persons. They hold correspondence with the directors of the mines belonging to the republic; they superintend the searches for mines, and prescribe the use to be made of the different minerals: they render to the government an account of the state and progress of the school, as well as of the mines: they publish every month a Journal of the Mines, in which they also give the public an account of those particulars.

Eight inspectors and twelve engineers are attached to this school. Twenty-five young pupils are maintained in it at the expense of the state, and are admitted after undergoing an examination. During eight months of the year, the pupils, with the inspectors and engineers, are separated, to perform mineralogical tours through the whole territory of the republic, which is divided into eight subterraneous departments. On these tours, they visit and examine all the founderies, and the preceptors instruct their pupils in all the different works, give advice and encouragement to the proprietors for the discovery and working of new mines, make collections of minerals, lay down maps, take drawings of furnaces and every sort of machines, note down the process of searching for mines, and keep a journal of researches, discoveries, and experiments. At the conclusion of their tours, conferences are held on all those objects in the meetings of the council of mines.

The theoretic instruction in the school at Paris comprehends the four courses of lectures on mineralogy, physical geography, metallurgy, assaying and the search for mines. After a competitory examination, a part of the pupils are chosen to go and reside at the mines, and there receive practical instruction.

Every year two pupils are chosen, who rise to the grade of supernumerary engineers with an annual appointment of five hundred livres*, are afterwards promoted to vacancies in the institution, and succeeded by pupils of the polytechnic school. Ten non-resident pupils are admitted to the school at their own expense. Two professors are assigned to the practical school of mines; the others are employed in teaching the art of assaying and metallurgy. For assistants they have two mineral engineers. The school will be established at *Sainte Marie aux mines*, in the department of Upper Rhine.

The teachers in the theoretic school at Paris are as follow:

HAUY, for mineralogy, with the additional office of inspector of the collection of minerals.

VAUQUELIN, for the art of assaying; at the same time inspector and operator in the laboratory.

LOMET, for geometry.

DOLOMIEU, for the site of minerals.

CLOUET, librarian, and professor of the German language.

COQUEBERT, for geography as connected with mines.

To the schools for the public service belong also the following institutions, which have been either recently founded, or recently organised:

The schools of the nine regiments of artillery—"artillery schools"—under the direction of the minister of the war department.—They are established at the head-quarters of the nine regiments, at La Fere, Besançon, Grenoble, Metz, Strasburg, Douai, Auxonne, Toulouse, and Rennes; but they are not yet all organised. Before they can be admitted into these schools, the youthful candidates are obliged to undergo an examination in the preliminary branches of knowledge, and the sciences subservient to that art; and they are required to have passed through a previous course of at least two years' study in the polytechnic school at Paris; after which they receive the additional education requisite to qualify them for officers of artillery. They are instructed in all the arts connected with the erection of works, and in all the military details, and the exercises relating to the artillery. The professors reside in the schools; and each school is under the direction of a commandant or brigadier of artillery.

The school of military engineers at Metz, under the direction of the war minister.—The examination of such youths as are

* 20l. 16s. 8d. sterling.

admitted

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admitted to this school, takes place once a year at Paris, whence they repair to Metz. Their number is limited to twenty. Their employment in the polytechnic school, and the essential object of their instruction, is the acquisition of theoretic knowledge respecting the construction of all kinds of works in fortification, mines, countermines, dispositions for the attack and defence of towns, the drawing of plans, and all the minutiæ of the service of engineers in fortified places and in armies. The pupils at Metz have the rank and pay of sub-lieutenants.

The school of bridges and roads, under the direction of the minister for the home department.—The pupils, whose number is limited to thirty, are taken from the polytechnic school. A collection of models, relating to the construction of highways, bridges, canals, and sea-ports, is annexed to this school. The instruction in it comprehends the application of all the physical and mathematical principles connected with the planning and construction of all the various works of this kind, as well as to the estimates and calculations of such works.

The geographic school, under the authority of the minister for the home department.—It consists of twenty pupils taken from the polytechnic school. Their examination turns on their preliminary knowledge—the mathematics, their application, and especially geometrical astronomy, trigonometry, and the art of drawing maps. Their principal employment in this school is directed to geographic and topographic operations, and the calculations necessary for carrying them into execution. The instruction is divided into two branches,—the operations in the field, and the labour in the cabinet. To the first belong geometrical measurements, the survey of the ground, and astronomic observations; to the second, all the conclusions, descriptions, the drawing of maps, and trigonometric calculations. The geographer PRONY is at the head of this institution.

The school of naval engineers.—Under this denomination has been preserved the former school of engineer-builders, newly organised. The pupils must have received at least one year's instruction in the polytechnic school. The choice of them depends on the progress they have made in the principles of descriptive geometry, of mechanics, and of the other branches which constitute the basis of the first year's course in that school. In the school of naval engineers, they are perfected in the knowledge of the construction of ships both for war and commerce. It is under the direction of BORDA, a naval character. The pupils are allowed a yearly maintenance of fifteen hundred livres*.

The school of navigation, under the direction of the minister of the marine department.—The two former schools—the hydrographic and mathematic—destined for military and mercantile navigation, have been united in one. There still exist two other schools for mercantile navigation, the one at Arles, the other at Morlaix.

The marine schools, at Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, under the authority of the minister of the marine department.—The pupils are not admitted into these schools until previously examined in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, statics, and navigation. In each of those three ports, is annually equipped a corvette, which frequently puts out to sea, runs along the coast, is dismantled, and rigged anew. Every thing which concerns the equipment and management of ships, and naval military manœuvres, is the object of the instruction given in these excellent schools.

DESCRIPTION OF MALTA.

[The following valuable article respecting an Island which has always attracted the attention of mankind, and which has lately become a very interesting subject of political speculation, has been communicated to us by a gentleman whose opportunities of collecting original information are considerable, and who has combined with his own materials those of all the writers who have had occasion to describe it.]

(Continued from page 48.)

BESIDES the two cities before mentioned, Malta contains twenty-two villages, (five of which the inhabitants also, though improperly, term cities), and the whole island is in a manner covered over with neat country and farm-houses. Every village contains a noble church, elegantly finished, and adorned with statues of marble, rich tapestry, and a large quantity of silver plate. They are, in fact, by much the handsomest country churches to be seen in any part of Europe. The villages are all, or most of them, in the eastern part of the island; the farm-houses are in the western part.

* 62l. 10s. sterling.

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In the interior of the island are two *casals*, or country-houses, of the *ci-devant* Grand Masters. In one of these, St. Anthony, lying between Valetta and Civita Vecchia, they had of late years cut down a shady grove of old orange-trees, and in its place formed a parterre or flower-garden in the French taste, and which was reckoned here a very great curiosity. Contiguous to this is the villa of the General of the Gallies. These edifices are neither of them great or magnificent; but they are admirably well adapted to a hot climate, by the desirable shade of fine orange-groves which they afford, and other contrivances. In the other *casal*, called the *Besquetta*, or the *Castle of Mount Verdalle*, was a park well stored with Corsican stags and Iceland deer; and the menagerie (which in this climate would preserve the animals of any country) contained some gazels, which are accounted the handsomest, swiftest, and most delicate of all quadrupeds: their eyes represent the gallant comparisons of oriental lovers while celebrating the beauty of their mistresses; their motions are astonishingly agile, and their legs are so very slender, that the beholder is constantly afraid of their breaking. The castle, or palace, exhibits nothing particular, except the furniture, which is three or four hundred years old, and carved in the most Gothic style imaginable: the Grand Master, however, seldom or never resided here. The prospect from the top of it is celebrated as very fine. What they call a forest, in the vicinity, and their annual hunt in it, do not merit those names, there being only a few scattered trees hereabouts: it is, however, the only thing like a wood in the island. This wood is situated in a well-watered valley, and tends greatly to relieve the eye, fatigued with the aridity of the surrounding landscape. The falconry at the foot of the valley is a delightful place, and the only wild and rural retreat by which the Maltese can form any analogous idea of the forests of other countries. The old large orange-trees, which grow thereabouts, are watered by streams which flow from plentiful springs, and diffuse a freshness the more grateful, as water is scarcer and more desirable in that quarter than in other places.

The rest of the island, or what they call *the country*, scarcely deserves the appellation; for it seems almost as well covered with buildings as the cities and villages: it also appears fortified in a remarkable manner by their large continued white walls, which hold up or incase what little earth is on the island, as well as what is fabricated there; for by grinding small the soft rock, and mixing it with what earth they have, filling the bottom with the best of it, and watering the whole, the industrious natives have formed a soil well calculated for cultivating cotton, and the other produce of their country. Here are also ditches of a vast size, with bastions, all cut out of the solid rock, and extending many miles into the island. These great works, which have been expedited by their situation, require no other repair but a small cement applied to the natural crevices of the stone.

The dress and ornaments of the Maltese peasants, or farmers, are extremely light. They wear long breeches, a blue linen shirt, and a broad sash, and leave their arms and feet entirely naked. In the cities, their costume is nearly the same as in Italy. Their features are as completely Arabian as their language, which last, however, is rather a kind of dialect of the Arabian, and is represented by some writers as a rude jargon, without rules and without orthography: it is also intermixed with some remains of the Phœnician, or Carthaginian, the Greek, the Spanish, and the Italian. In the towns the Italian is commonly spoken. Their manners still retain the traces of their Arabian conquerors, and their character seems compounded of the characters of the different nations to which they have been successively subject. Interested and careful in their bargains, they are scrupulously exact in fulfilling every engagement, by which means commercial intercourse with them is at once safe and easy.

Their women, as in the Levant and among the eastern nations, are exempted from labour of every kind, which is performed by the men, even to the most trifling occupation of household work. From a custom prevailing here, that in their marriage contracts the women take care to have a clause inserted, obliging their husbands to conduct them to the different festivals celebrated in the island every year: it seems as if the liberty which they enjoy is extremely restrained. The fair sex here, being limited to the sole department of pleasure, are justly reckoned beautiful; they have as fair a skin and fine complexions as the inhabitants of the north, with all the impassioned expression of the Orientals; they have almost all, large eyes, with long eye-lids, under which love seems to lie in ambush, and though

under

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under a burning sky, their beauty, which is neither Grecian nor majestic, but rather languishing and modest, is not the less seducing on that account. The country women are generally faithful to their husbands; but the city ladies can no more resist the gold of the bailies, than the love-sick sighs of the youthful knights; and therefore the utmost licentiousness of military celibacy prevails here. Elegance and neatness characterise their dress, furniture, &c. and they shave like the men, but so artfully and dexterously, (this voluptuous operation is performed with broken glass), that a stranger must be very near to discover the effect of this practice.

Perhaps Malta was the only country in the world where duelling was authorised by law. They had laid it, however, under such restrictions as greatly to diminish its danger. The duellists are obliged to decide their quarrel in one particular street of the city, and were, moreover obliged, under the most severe penalties, to put up their swords, when ordered so to do, by a woman, a priest, or a knight. A cross was always painted on the wall opposite to the spot where a knight had been killed, and between twenty and thirty of these crosses were to be counted there about a dozen years ago. The police, however, was much better regulated here than in the neighbouring countries, assassinations and robberies being very uncommon.

The only kind of vehicle the island affords, is coaches drawn by one mule each. The horse-races here are of a very singular kind, being performed in the ancient Numidian manner, without either saddle, bridle, whip, or spur; and yet the horses run at full speed, and afford abundance of diversion. They are commonly accustomed to the ground for some weeks before, and although the course is entirely over rocks and pavement, it is very seldom that any accidents are known to take place. They have races of asses and mules, performed in a similar manner, four times every year, with this difference, that the rider is allowed an instrument like a shoemaker's awl, to prick on his courser if he is tardy. The asses here have long been famous for their strength and size, and it appears that the Romans set a high value on the long haired dogs of this island, the species of which is now degenerated.—It is a singular fact, that no venomous creatures are to be found in Malta, and vipers, which have been brought there from Sicily, expired almost instantly on their arrival.

In fair weather, one half of Mount Ætna may be clearly discovered from Malta, although the distance is computed at nearly 200 Italian miles. In the great eruptions of that mountain, the whole island is illuminated, and from the reflection in the water, there appears a great track of fire in the sea all the way from Malta to Sicily. The thunder of the mountain is likewise distinctly heard*.

The fortifications of Malta, both natural and artificial, are indeed a most stupendous work. Two thirds of its coast (on the other extremity of the island, opposite to the northern coast of Valetta), are lined with rocks, steep and pointed; and as this rock extends in continuity for several miles, and is absolutely perpendicular from the sea, besides being of an enormous height, Malta may be considered as inaccessible on that side, being so completely fortified by nature, that nothing is left for art to superadd†.

In other places, where the coast is more accessible, it is defended by an infinite number of fortifications. The rock, in many places, has been sloped into the form of a glacis, with strong parapets, intrenchments and batteries running behind it, so as to render a landing, if not altogether impracticable, yet extremely dangerous.

There is one particular kind of ordnance, invented by the Maltese, which excites the amazement of strangers, and is unknown to all the world besides. The

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* During the month of June, or for some weeks before and after our Midsummer, the weather at Malta is perfectly clear and serene, without a cloud in the hemisphere; the beauty of the setting sun also is much superior to what is observed in Italy, or indeed any other country; and for some time after sunset, the whole of the eastern part of the heavens exhibit a most beautiful appearance, being that of a fine rich deep purple. The western hemisphere is the true yellow glow of Claude Lorrain, so much admired by connoisseurs. This phenomenon very generally takes place at the above season of the year. The weather, however, is not intolerably hot, as the thermometer commonly stands between 75 and 76.

† It is very singular, that on this side there are still the vestiges of several ancient roads, with the tracks of carriages worn deep in the rocks; these roads are terminated by the precipice with the sea beneath, and seem to indicate that this island has in former ages been of much larger extent than it is at present. The convulsion, however, that occasioned its diminution, appears to be much beyond the reach of any history or tradition.

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rocks here are not only ſcarped into fortifications, but likewiſe into fire-engines or artillery to defend thoſe fortifications; being hollowed out in many places into the form of immenſe mortars. Theſe mortars they fill with cantars of cannon-balls, ſhells, ſtones, and other deadly materials; and if an enemy's ſhip ſhould approach with a deſign to land, they fire the whole into the air: the effect of this tremendous invention muſt be very great, as it will produce a ſhower for 2 or 300 yards round, that would quickly ſink any veſſel, and make a dreadful havock amongſt a debarkation of boats. A cantar is about a hundred pound weight; and as the mouths of ſome of the mortars are ſix feet wide, they will throw, according to calculation, a hundred cantars each.

In the acceſſible parts of the coaſt, there are ſeveral commodious harbours, bays, and anchoring grounds, all of which (as already obſerved) are defended by towers, forts, and other works; but the great or main harbour of Valetta has been ſo admirably formed by nature in point of depth, extent, ſecurity, and commodiouſneſs, that it ſeems even beyond the power of art to improve it; it is alſo ſo well defended by its ſituation and by works which have been added to it for more than 200 years paſt, that it may be conſidered as almoſt impregnable againſt any attack either by ſea or land.

The port, properly ſpeaking, conſiſts of two harbours; that on the S. E. ſide of the city is the principal one, and by much the moſt frequented. It runs about two miles into the heart of the iſland, and is ſo very deep, and ſurrounded by ſuch high grounds and fortifications, that the largeſt ſhips of war may ride in it, almoſt without a cable. This beautiful baſon is ſubdivided into five diſtinct harbours, all equally ſafe, and each capable of containing an immenſe number of ſhipping. The entrance is very narrow, being ſcarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded by a ſtrong caſtle on each ſide, with batteries that would tear the ſtrongeſt ſhip in pieces before ſhe could poſſibly enter. Beſides this, it is fronted by the caſtle of St. Angelo, where a quadruple battery has been planted, one above the other, the largeſt of which is level with the water's edge; the platforms are mounted with about eighty of their heavieſt artillery. In ſeveral others of the works are ſimilar ranges of batteries; an advantage naturally ariſing from the rock on which they are conſtructed, and from which the firing muſt be attended with the greateſt effect. Indeed, the fort of St. Michael (a very well-built place, croſſed by two large and elegant ſtreets, with other leſſer ones croſſing them), and the caſtle of St. Angelo, (which two fortreſſes are erected on the point of the two peninſulas, which incloſe what is called the *Grand Port*, or the principal of the five ſubdiviſions of the main harbour), would alone keep in ſafety the navy of the iſland, even ſhould an enemy's fleet prove ſucceſsful in forcing the citadels of St. Elmo and Ricaſoli, which defend the entrance.

The harbour on the north ſide of the city, called *Marſa Muſcet*, although chiefly reſorted to for fiſhing, and as a place of quarantine, would, in any other part of the world, be conſidered as ineſtimable. It is likewiſe defended by very ſtrong fortifications, (particularly Fort Manoel, the lateſt and moſt finiſhed work about Valetta, ſituated on a peninſula); and in the centre of the baſon is an iſland, on which they have erected a fort and a lazaretto. At the entrance of this harbour, oppoſite St. Elmo, is the point of Dragut; ſo named from the vice-roy of Algiers, who landed here during the ſiege of Malta, under the reign of the Turkiſh emperor, Solyman, while Valetta was Grand Maſter.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your Magazine for laſt month another letter from Mr. WOOD of Shrewſbury, of which I am once more made the ſubject; but which is written in a ſtyle ſo very querulous and invective, that nothing but an allowance, and a very liberal one too, for that irritability which even a worthy man will ſometimes feel at being compelled to relinquiſh opinions he has long and fondly foſtered, can entitle to any reply whatſoever.

The original diſpute between us may now be regarded as completely terminated: for, of the two errors of this gentleman which I ſo unfortunately noticed in my "*Diſſertation on the Poor*," the one he has fully acknowledged, and the other is rendered ſelf-evident by a compariſon with other facts of a ſimilar nature which Mr. WOOD has elſewhere advanced; and by his continuing to with-hold thoſe data, if indeed they be in his poſſeſſion, on which the controverſy entirely reſts.

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With respect to the former, which relates to the comparative mortality, or rather the superiority of life enjoyed by infants at the Shrewsbury House of Industry, during their first month, beyond what occurs in every other part of the world, and in violation of the accustomed laws of nature, Mr. WOOD declares, in the letter before us, that the secretary was "inaccurate, and negligent in his accounts," and believes it *possible* that he did not keep a correct register of the deaths of infants within this period. I have now, therefore, no farther contention with him on this point; and can readily excuse the tenderness which he still manifests for his former opinion, by asserting that "the mortality of their children has, nevertheless, been remarkably small, and much less than in the old workhouses, or among the poor of the town in their own houses." For all this I can give him full credit; and have no doubt but much of the salubrity of the House of Industry proceeds from his own very laudable and unremitted attention. It would have been more satisfactory, however, still, if he had complied with a request I expressed in my last letter, and favoured us with a correct statement of the proportionate mortality of infants of the above age since the register has been more accurately attended to. A single fact, or a single figure, is worth a volume of observations that prove nothing.

As to the average expence of the poor maintained within the house, Mr. WOOD appears still tenacious of his former assertion, and continues to state it at 1s. 6½d. for each weekly. He allows, however, that this is not the price at which they are supported at present, nor have been for many years. But that so far back as 1791 this was the precise average of the expence then sustained, and which has since been considerably increased. Mr. WOOD's pamphlet (its last edition at least) does certainly include a range of time from December 1783, the period of the institution of the establishment, to the termination of 1794. But no notice is taken in any one page of any charge that has occurred in the arrangement of the diet, or its additional expence; the *only* average statement we meet with being the above of 1s. 6½d. weekly for each. Nor does he now afford us an opportunity of calculating for ourselves, and thus corroborating the truth of so extraordinary a position by an adduction of the annual gross amount for provisions, and of the average number at that time supported. From the inaccuracy, indeed, with which the accounts were, at this period, kept by an unfaithful secretary, I do not apprehend Mr. WOOD knows correctly, or has any of the above data by which to determine, what was the weekly expence precisely incurred. The average number of paupers for the year 1790, we collect from his pamphlet, p. 78, was 340. But we can no where collect what was either the average number for the year 1791, or the aggregate annual expence for their support. If he be in possession of these data, why has he not substantiated his assertion by producing them? This, indeed, was truly necessary; not only as it would have terminated the dispute at a moment; but because, without such collateral evidence, it is still impossible to believe but that he must be egregiously mistaken: for it is a price totally unknown in any other part of the kingdom where a diet equally liberal is permitted; and very considerably lower, as I have already observed, than what has occurred in the Shrewsbury House of Industry itself at every other period whatsoever of which we have any account. Its *present* expence, he tells us, is 1s. 9d. for each inhabitant weekly: and, in the year 1794, the only period besides upon which we are able to calculate, and when, according to his *last* statement, the average number of paupers supported was 364, and the annual sum expended in their provisions 1782l. 8s. 9d.—the weekly expence of each could not have been less than 1s. 10½d.—I repeat it "according to his *last* statement:" for the statement advanced by Mr. WOOD in the fourth edition of his pamphlet, p. 29, differs materially from that of his first letter inserted in your Miscellany for November. In the former he tells us, dating this edition January 1, 1795, that "the average number of the poor in the house *is* 350:" while, in the above letter, he asserts them to have been *at this time* 364; a difference, indeed, which it is not easy to reconcile.

The actual truth of the matter, and probably the only cause of our present controversy, is, that the accounts which have hitherto been printed of this very laudable institution are, unfortunately, very incorrect. This gentleman, indeed, freely allows it. "Mr. GOOD," says he, in the letter before me, "complains that the published accounts of the Shrewsbury House are imperfect: I admit the fact,

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fact, and will tell him the true reason." What then follows from such an admission, but that Mr. WOOD has been liable to imposition? and that the conclusions he deduces from such questionable data ought to be severely catechised, and even at last received with no small degree of hesitation and doubt. This, I freely avow, has been the conduct I have pursued myself: and yet, for the mere expression of such doubt, the actual detection of errors now openly confessed, I have been unfortunate enough to excite Mr. WOOD's indignation: and he speaks, in consequence, of *disingenuity on my part*; of *attempts to deceive the public*; of *round and confident assertion*; of my *being the dupe of my own fallacious reasoning*; of *being his enemy*; of *aiming a dagger dipt in oil at his reputation*; and, lastly, of being hereby *guilty of a capital crime!!*

This, Sir, is language which I certainly shall not imitate, and which I should much rather have expected from one of the *inhabitants* of the *Shrewsbury poor-house* than from one of its *directors*. Far, however, from being irritated by its very opprobrious and unmerited violence, I am rather excited to laughter; and am half induced to regard it as a new, but certainly extraordinary, *attempt at wit*. Yet I cannot but regret that a gentleman of Mr. WOOD's liberal pursuits, and, as I hear, estimable heart, should so widely deviate from the path that belongs to him; and consent to tarnish a *journal of* POLITE LETTERS with a phraseology so diametrically out of character.

It appears there has been a mis-statement of the weekly price of provisions incurred at the poor-house at Norwich: and Mr. WOOD is still resolutely determined to impute this mis-statement to myself. Whoever does me the honour to peruse my *Dissertation on the Poor*, will readily discover that there was at no time any necessity for such a personal imputation: but surely, after the full explanation I have since given of this subject in my last letter, to persevere in such an imputation still, is to discover a pertinacity of disposition, fortunately for the world, not often to be met with. But even this does not now satisfy Mr. WOOD; for independent of this *imputed error* respecting the poor-house at Norwich, he asserts that I have fallen into one of even greater magnitude relative to that at Shrewsbury: for I have stated, he gravely tells us, that the cost of the poor *at* Shrewsbury is 3s. 1½d. each per week; while, adds he, they are *now* supported at 1s. 9d. instead. Even this, however, I am sorry to observe, is not perfectly consistent with the fact. I avowedly calculated the expence of the poor at Shrewsbury, as I did those of every other institution upon which I thought it necessary to animadvert, at the *mean London price* of the different articles consumed, and at a period when provisions were in some instances *double* the mean price at which they may be purchased at present: and upon such calculation, and at such time, I certainly did state that the Shrewsbury diet, if *purchased in London*, would, at the time of writing (to wit, in January 1796) have amounted to the average price of 3s. 1½d. for each weekly. But so far from stating that this 3s. 1½d. must be the common average expended *at* Shrewsbury; I expressly declared in the same place (p. 65), that even at that period of extreme scarcity and dearness, it was very probable this calculation exceeded in some degree the actual cost incurred *at that place*: contending alone that Mr. WOOD at least must have been mistaken in reducing it at any time to so low an estimate as 1s. 6½d.

This gentleman once more enquires what right I had to presume that the number of their poor *within* the House of Industry were diminishing annually? This I have twice told him already; and shall only, therefore, refer him to passages which he hitherto appears to have perused inadvertently. The augmentation of the poor-rates during the last two or three years at Norwich and Manchester, to which he so triumphantly adverts, does not *necessarily* imply an augmentation of the number maintained *within* those respective poor-houses; whose families, for the most part, are derived from a description of persons, who so far from being subject to frequent increase, Mr. WOOD himself immediately afterwards, with a singular instance of self-contraction, asserts to be commonly stationary; and which in reality appears to have been nearly so at the institution to which he has devoted so much of his time. The augmentation in the above rates *may*, therefore, and in all probability actually *does* arise from the additional assistance which, in consequence of the present war, or some casual rise in the price of provisions, it has been deemed necessary to afford a vast multitude of families *without* the poor house; and whom, from the mere pressure of temporary distress, it would be equally in-

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humane and impolitic to force from their own homes, and render permanently burdenſome to their pariſh.

In ſtating that the board of directors at Shrewſbury have been impoſed upon by their domeſtic officers, whom, with falſe confidence, and from growing neglect, they had entruſted with the management of the internal concerns of the houſe, and that they had in conſequence been involved in increaſed expences, Mr. WOOD has only verified what I long predicted would be the inevitable reſult. "Theſe gentlemen," I obſerved (page 122 of my Diſſertation, &c.), are entitled to a very high ſhare of praiſe for their laudable and unremitted activity: but the complicated ſcheme they are thus enveloped in, I cannot recommend to be adopted generally throughout the country. It is not to be expected that a neceſſary attention ſhould, for many years, be paid to ſo extenſive a concern, unleſs the parties attending are entitled to ſome emolument for their trouble. And when once ſuch a neceſſary attention is relaxed, or diſcontinued, *the pariſh will be involved in a very conſiderable expence* for the purchaſe of new materials; and from *the idleneſs or the frauds* that will inevitably enſue, the articles ſold will ſeldom repay it for the original expences incurred."

The reſt of Mr. Wood's letter has no connection whatever with the diſpute between us; and appears merely written with a view of informing us, that he is about to publiſh a new edition of his pamphlet; and that he has the happineſs of claiming a friendſhip with Mr. Voght, "one of the benevolent founders of the Hamburgh inſtitution," and "who has written (an obſervation in which I cordially acquieſce) an *admirable* account of this eſtabliſhment." In both theſe notices, indeed, I rejoice moſt ſincerely, particularly in the former, as he will hereby have an opportunity of correcting thoſe errors upon which we have neither of us any farther controverſy.

I have now, Sir, only to aſk pardon of you and the public for having a ſecond time obtruded myſelf ſo largely upon their attention. Mr. Wood has talked of my ſkill as a *controverſialiſt*; I beg it may be remembered, however, that this controverſy was firſt introduced in your miſcellany by himſelf, and that whatever may be this gentleman's determination upon the ſubject, for my own part neither my private ſtudies, nor my profeſſional avocations will allow me to continue it any longer. I admire the *warmth* with which Mr. Wood has embarked in the cauſe of the poor; and have only to lament that it ſhould occaſionally excite ſo much *fever* in his language*.

JOHN MASON GOOD.

Caroline-Place, Guildford-ſtreet, February 13, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is paying you no compliment to ſay, that your Magazine is infinitely ſuperior to every other miſcellany in all matters of elegant entertainment and uſeful information. The attention ſhewn to ſubjects connected with medicine, chemiſtry, and manufactures, deſerves particular notice. In the latter claſs you have lately admitted ſome papers on *tanning*, a branch of manufacture, which, independent of its general utility, is of conſiderable importance to our commerce and revenue, particularly at this time when our active neighbours in France are indefatigable in their exertions to rival us in this article. It is only within a few years that men of ſcience (I do not mean ſuch ſuperficial writers as your correſpondent C. T. C. page 427) have attended to the mode of manufacturing leather, which is capable of wonderful improvement, and which, it is to be hoped, the late diſcoveries in chemiſtry will ſoon bring to perfection. The great ſcarcity and conſequent high price of oak bark, for ſome years paſt, with the time and expence incurred in the uſual mode of tanning leather, have led many ingenious perſons to endeavour to ſhorten the proceſs, and to ſubſtitute other articles leſs expenſive in the room of bark. The mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been explored for materials, while chemiſtry and philoſophy have examined their nature, and directed their application. But with all the experience of practical manufacturers, and all the ingenuity of ſcientific men, I do not find that any important diſcoveries have been made; that the proceſs has been ſhortened;

* *Errata in Mr. Wood's laſt letter.* Page 2, col. 1, line 24, for per lb. read per buſhel; page 2, col. 2, line 14, after "ſeverity," *add* "in ſuch an imputation." Page 3, col. 1, line 17, for 1794, read 1796. EDITOR.

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the expence leſſened; or that our leather is much better than it was twenty years ago. To this general remark, there may, perhaps, be two exceptions. An ingenious man has obtained a patent, and erected a manufactory near Weſtminſter-bridge, where leather is tanned on the principles of Monſieur *Seguin*, a French chemiſt of much celebrity. By this mode, leather of the ſame kind and quality is manufactured in fourteen days, which in the ordinary way requires as many months. Whether the expence attending this proceſs be greater or leſs, I am not competent to decide.

The other exception to which I have alluded, is the diſcovery and uſe of *elm-bark*, for which alſo a patent is obtained. As this diſcovery is not generally known, and it ſeems to be of great importance, I ſhall lay before your readers the reſult of many experiments made, under the direction of the patentee, by ſome eminent manufacturers in Southwark, and which have been ſubmitted to the examination of the lords of the committee of privy-council, as well as to a committee of the houſe of commons. From this evidence it appears that a conſiderable quantity of leather had been manufactured with *elm-bark*—that it was firm and durable—that its quality and weight were nearly equal to that tanned with *oak-bark*—and that the ſhoemakers who worked it up confeſſed that they ſcarcely knew the difference.

As it would be unintereſting to your readers to enter into a detail of the experiments, with a preciſe ſtatement of the weight of the bark expended and of the leather produced, I ſhall only ſay that the comparative advantage of that which was tanned with *oak*, over that tanned with *elm-bark*, appears to be about *one* in *twenty*; and as the price of the latter is not above half the price of the former, this advantage is more than counterbalanced.

If the uſe of *elm bark* ſhould become general (as it probably will when prejudice ſubſides) it will conſiderably increaſe the materials of tanning; will leſſen the conſumption of oak timber; will augment our commerce and revenue; and will ultimately tend to benefit the public by reducing the price of one of the neceſſary and indiſpenſible articles of life.

Should this letter be deemed worthy a place in your valuable miſcellany, I may perhaps on a future occaſion trouble you with ſome further remarks.

I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

L. S.

Bark-Place, Feb. 12, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

IN the 13th volume of the works of Louis de Saint-Simon, printed at Straſburg in 1791, I find ſome curious remarks on the eccleſiaſtical diſcipline of Spain, and on the authority of the Inquiſition, which I flatter myſelf will not be unacceptable to your readers.

"One day," ſays the duke, "the Archbiſhop of Toledo took me aſide, and with the the moſt lively emotions, ſaid to me: for Heaven's ſake, Sir, let your biſhops in France beware of following the example of their brethren here in Spain. For, by little and little, Rome has brought us under her yoke, and reduced us to mere cyphers in our own dioceſes. Mere prieſts of the inquiſition are become our teachers and our maſters, and are in poſſeſſion of our authority; and we are daily indebted to our very ſervants for the information, that a decree on doctrinal points is affixed to the doors of our cathedrals, of which we had no previous knowledge, but to which we muſt ſubmit without reply. The correction of vice and the regulation of the manners of the people belongs alſo to the inquiſition. In the concerns of the biſhop's court, whoever pleaſes may diſregard the proper officers and go to the tribunal of the nuncio, where, if diſſatisfied with his officers too, he has only to appeal from their deciſion to that of the nuncio. So that, deprived as we are of all authority, we have only the powers of ordination and of confirmation left us: in truth, we are no longer the biſhops of our own dioceſes. The pope is the immediate biſhop of every dioceſe here, and we are no more than his vicars, conſecrated indeed, and mitred, but for the ſole purpoſe ordaining prieſts, and of performing a few other manual operations, without daring to intermeddle with, otherwiſe than by blindly ſubmitting to, the inquiſition, the nunciature, and whatever is ſent us from Rome: and ſhould a biſhop happen to diſpleaſe them in the ſmalleſt tittle, he is inſtantly puniſhed, without being allowed to offer any thing in his own defence; becauſe nothing leſs than the ſubmiſſion of deaf and dumb animals is expected from him. It ſeldom indeed happens now, that any one is ſent to the priſon of the inquiſition, or to Rome, bound and gagged, becauſe theſe inſtances, in paſt times, have been too frequent, and becauſe they wiſh to run no riſk; yet we are not entirely without ſuch puniſhments, and theſe very recent.

"Judge then, Sir, what weight and authority the conſtitution can derive from the acceptance of biſhops thus enſlaved, as we in Italy, Portugal, and Spain are; and from the univerſities, the doctors, and the ſecular, regular, and monaſtic bodies of the clergy in the ſame countries. But this is not all. Do you imagine that a ſingle individual among

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among us would have accepted the bull, if the pope had not, by his nuncio, commanded it? Our very acceptance of it would itself have been a crime, which would not long have remained unpunished. It would have been deemed an encroachment on the infallibility of the holy father; for to dare to accept what he decides, is to judge that he has decided aright. Now who are we to add our judgment to that of the Pope? When he has spoken, silence and blind obedience are our portion: we must bow down in perfect adoration to what he has said, and surrender, as I may say, into his hands, our will, memory, and understanding. So that far from daring to contradict, move any amendment, or ask for any explication, we are not allowed to approve, accept, or do any thing, that bespeaks an active part in what he decrees.

"Such, Sir, is the nature of the acceptance given by Spain, by Portugal, and by Italy, and which, I find, is so much extolled in France, and held out as the free judgment and approbation of all the churches and schools! But, in truth, they are no better than slaves, whose master has condescended to open his lips, and has prescribed the form of words that they are to pronounce, and which, without the change of a letter, or an iota, they have servilely pronounced. This is the pretended judgment, that is so much talked of in France, and which we have given indeed unanimously, because the same form was prescribed to us all!

"At this view of the calamitous situation of the church, the archbishop could no longer contain himself, but melted into tears. He intreated me, for obvious reasons, not to mention to any one what he had said. Accordingly I kept the secret inviolably as long as he lived, but as he is now no more, I think myself equally bound to reveal it to the world."

The inquisition, Mr. Editor, which generally narrows and debases the mind of those who live within the sphere of its activity, had little or no effect, it seems, on this sensible primate of Spain, whoever he was—for I am not sufficiently conversant in the history of Roman Catholics to know his name, nor of what constitution and bull he speaks, unless of that which is called *Unigenitus*, which, as history tells us, convulsed all France and Flanders in the beginning of the present century—yet, as his language appears to be so very unusual in the mouths of bishops of the Romish communion, I shall be glad to learn, from some of your correspondents, what degree of credit is due to Louis de Saint-Simon, and to the archbishop. Permit me also to ask, whether the inquisition ever found its way into England before the Reformation; or whether any such tribunal now exists among the Roman Catholics of this kingdom. I hope, for the credit of Englishmen, they are under no such baneful influence. Yet as they acknowledge the Bishop of Rome to be the head of their church, they cannot but be influenced, in some degree, by him. What then has hitherto been the nature of this influence? and, what change is it likely to undergo from the present state of affairs at Rome? S. R.

February 4th, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONSIDER myself much obliged to your two Correspondents, W. H. and E. F. (particularly the latter) for their attention to my queries on my kitchen library; the list of the latter correspondent, I imagine peculiarly fitted for such a plan; the *cheap repository* mentioned by the former, is, I apprehend, also particularly suitable. A bible, and prayer book, has hitherto, I believe, been all that the generality of kitchens have had to shew. I would at the same time suggest to W. H. that, if the *principle* mentioned in my last *be true*, I am afraid those two will not so exactly answer; I have had them long, and in addition to the church of England prayer book, I have added a collection of prayers for the use of families, published at the expence of the society of Unitarian Christians, established in the West of England, for promoting christian knowledge, and the practice of virtue, by the distribution of books; printed at Exeter, by M'Kenzie and Son, and sold by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, London; not presuming to dictate in what mode my equals, though my servants, should worship the power that created them. My wish, Mr. Editor, is to mix the *useful* with the *agreeable* and to *invite* my domestics to the habits of free enquiry and the practice of *morality* by the *allurements of the rational voluptuary*, and I solicit your correspondents will continue to suggest such books as may in their opinions be suited to such a scheme. I hope I shall soon meet with an informant equally able and ready to communicate on the hatting business as E. F. on my "Library." Perhaps, Sir, it would be assisting, in some degree, the enquiry on the second subject, to inform you, that one kind of hat is called Cordy or Cordeback, which I am told took its name from a town in France,* where coal

* Caudebec. *Editor.*

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wool

wool (called in the North mort wool) was first used upon a wool hat. That must be some time since, and the probability is that the name has been changed. I recollect no such name in that country, though some of your correspondents may inform me, from which we may, gradasim, develope its history. Another kind of stuff hats are also called Carolines and Castors, the last name evidently from the castor or beaver, the fine hair of which animal covers the outside of the hat. But why the former?

In Whitaker's History of Manchester, p. 304 and 305 of the first volume, we have the following account:

"The Britons in general did not adopt the Roman pileus or petasus, as a covering for the head; but continued their own kappan, hata, or boined, in use, as they have transmitted them and their appellations to us. Vid. Suetonius, p. 82, "Solis—ne hiberni quidem patiens (Augustus) domi quoque non nisi petasatus sub dio spatiabatur;" and Montfaucon, plate 15, tom. 3. L'Ant. Expliquée.

Your's, &c. MUNNOO.

Newcastle, Feb. 8, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a constant reader of your valuable miscellany, and highly gratified by your correspondent J. S.'s topographical information relative to the cities of New York and Philadelphia, I here inclose you a brief but accurate and impartial account of a short tour which I undertook through a part of New England, in the United States of America, some little time ago. If you think it worthy of insertion, I shall consider myself as highly flattered.

Having previously visited Philadelphia and New York, I sailed, in the autumn of 1795, from the latter place in a packet sloop for Newport, on my way to Boston, the capital of New England. There is a regular stage which daily passes between these places, (distant about 270 miles); but as the roads are but indifferent for carriage conveyance, and the coach was, strictly speaking, a heavy caravan, carrying eleven passengers besides the driver, I preferred the vessel as the least evil of the two, although not at all partial to the watery element. I soon found I had chosen right, at least if I might judge from the number of passengers bound on the same expedition. This decided preference, however, was not unattended with its disadvantages, as the captains of packets, in this respect much like the drivers of short stages, never balance the ease and comfortable accommodation of their passengers with their fares: so it proved at night; for what with the few births, and the number of persons to occupy them, I had no other resource than to wrap myself in my great-coat, and sleep as well as I could on a sailor's chest.

On our way, and arrived within sight of New York, I was shewn the remains of the Jersey, an English 64 gun man of war, converted during the American troubles into a prison-ship: she floated immediately opposite us, and the shore was covered with a number of boney fragments, reliques of the many victims who had from thence been daily conveyed and deposited there. The Americans relate divers stories of unusual severity and ill-treatment experienced at that time by the prisoners on board; but which I hope, for the sake of humanity, and for the honour of my countrymen, are not the exact truth. In sailing down about ten miles farther, along the east-river, we passed a tremendous current and whirlpool, called Hell-gate; to get through this dreadful *Euripus* in safety, it is necessary for all vessels, excepting coasters, to have a regular pilot. The currents here are so rapid and narrow, and are so perplexed with contrary ones, and jutting rocks on all sides obstructing them, that it requires the nicest care and circumspection of the most skilful pilot. During the minute we were rapidly whirled through by the impetuous current, the foaming noise on every side, contrasted by the still anxiety of the passengers, contributed not a little to increase its natural horrors. The captain, though for many years habituated to steering through this passage, declared it always had the effect to produce on him a profuse perspiration; and related a circumstance of piloting a West Indiaman from New York up the Sound, when the owner, whose whole property was on board the vessel, and who had entertained great apprehensions of this place, (something like Ulysses in fabulous history), actually locked up his (the pilot's) wife, who was on board, in the cabin, during the time the vessel was passing through, lest by any conversation she might exchange and withdraw her husband's attention! Indeed, this place, which I viewed at a subsequent period from the adjoining shore, is well deserving the inspection of the curious: it is supposed to have taken

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its rise from immense rocks, which, on some earthquake or other unknown event, have sunk considerably, and turned the course of the waters from their accustomed channel.

The Americans have long obtained credit for building swift-sailing vessels, and very justly, in my opinion; for in the space of about eighteen hours, we were safely landed at Newport, which is 200 miles distant from the place of our departure; having sailed at the rate of above eleven miles an hour. This town (Newport) is called the capital of Rhode Island; and during the late war, on account of its commodious and beautiful harbour, it was in a very flourishing state: it has since, however, gradually declined; whilst the town of Providence in the same state, thirty miles distant on the road to Boston, has increased in a proportion equally rapid. This place, though not so eligibly situated as the former, in a commercial point of view, far surpasses it in extent and opulence; which may be attributed to the spirit of enterprise apparently pervading the whole body of its inhabitants, and for which it is not a little indebted to that truly indefatigable and worthy citizen, Mr. John Brown. At the entrance of the town of Providence a new bridge has been erected, of a light and very elegant structure. The church is a very handsome modern edifice, and the inns have accommodation for travellers, superior to any I have ever seen in the southern districts of America. This state, although the smallest in the union, apparently possesses the most considerable advantages; the farms here are better cultivated, and the lands are more productive, than any I have seen in other parts. It is likewise admirably situated for commerce, lying contiguous to the Atlantic Ocean, and at a convenient distance between the great capitals New York, and Boston: the climate also is generally allowed to be the mildest, and the peasantry here are accounted the handsomest.

From Providence to Boston the distance is 45 miles. As the river is not navigable farther, I proceeded to the latter place in the stage, and was agreeably surprised to find this conveyance a comfortable close coach, instead of the open, jumbling caravans, to which I had been accustomed in the Pensylvania and New York States. I observed also with pleasure the increased expedition in travelling, and the attention and excellent accommodations on the road, a satisfaction which was enhanced by having lost sight of the people of colour.

On my entering Boston, the activity and alacrity visible in the domestics, with the general bustle, and concern for business which characterises the inhabitants, had well-nigh led me to mistake the metropolis of New England, for some great town of its mother country. It is a prevailing custom throughout the United States, on account of the scarcity of convenient hotels, and coffee-houses, for strangers to be accommodated with board and lodging in private families, by which means, a number of widows, with small incomes, who generally superintend these concerns, are enabled to maintain their families with a degree of credit and decent respectability. This method is not without its advantages, as it tends to familiarize, by associating together, travellers of different countries, from whose conversation much entertainment and mental instruction is derived and interchanged; it may also be a means of preventing many excesses, to which men are often addicted, in the usual taverns, such for instance as those in Great Britain. The tables, at the above houses, are well and plentifully served, (rather indeed profusely) as are those of most private families; I cannot account for this from any particular cheapness of provisions, as whatever might have been the case formerly, at present they are fully adequate to the prices in England.

It is astonishing to think of the rapid advance to which every necessary of life has arisen, in consequence of the war now raging in Europe. At the commencemen of 1793, five dollars was the general price per week, for board and lodging, but in the short space of three years, it has increased to more than eight dollars per week; house rent rises in yet greater proportion, and if this disastrous war should continue for any length of time, what with the influx of emigrants, and the necessary supply of provisions exported to the West India Islands, the above articles will, in all probability, become still dearer. I have remarked, not without a degree of surprize, the comeliness and apparent health of the American men, particularly in this part, the New England states, which is difficult to be accounted for, considering the great quantity of animal food they eat, and the new made spirit or rum they usually drink. An American breakfast is even proverbial for its variety: I seldom sat down to this meal, but in addition to the usual fare of tea and coffee, fish, beef-steaks, ham, cheese, &c. were served up; yet, notwith-

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notwithstanding the frequency of meat diet, partaken of four or five times a day, the scurvy is not so prevalent here as in Old England: a presumptive proof, that the clearness of atmosphere, experienced throughout the United States, acts powerfully in the prevention of this disease.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MOST cordially agree in opinion with a correspondent, who subscribes V. W. that the report of the Monthly Magazine, on the national institute of France, and the retrospect of French literature, are articles peculiarly interesting and valuable; and this interest is doubly enhanced by the consideration, that the real state of that country, and its improvements, from some sage motives of bottle-conjuring policy, are attempted to be sedulously withheld from the observation of the people of this country.

In the first place, I shall state the nature of my authority, that every one may judge of the degree of credibility to which it is entitled, and enjoy a fair opportunity to investigate, or even controvert it, which is the only method of opening the real path to truth, supposing that I have not yet discovered it. I do not however hesitate to acknowledge my own conviction.

My inquiries commenced, soon after the fortunate dissolution of the reign of terror, by the overthrow of the treacherous and selfish Robespierre, when the republic beginning to assume a legal and settled form, encouraged a return of confidence, and promoted, in a considerable degree, the facilities of intercourse; these enquiries have been attentively pursued to the present time, through the medium of travellers of neutral nations; some of them commercial, some agricultural and literary, whom a laudable and useful curiosity attracted to the examination of a country, which had undergone so wonderful a metamorphosis. I have also obtained considerable information from several intelligent men of the later emigrès, who have relations or friends settled under the republic; and from prisoners both English and Irish, who being confined in the inland parts of France, were in consequence under the necessity of making journeys of some length through the country.

The particular queries are, 1st. *Has the recollection of the superstition and tyranny of their old church, produced the same effect on the bulk of the people, as the contemplation of it did upon their philosophers?* Answer, Yes, that recollection is indelible with full nine parts in ten of the people of France. The philosophers have succeeded most wonderfully and universally, in imbuing the public mind with their favourite principles. Congratulations on their escape from ecclesiastical fraud and tyranny, are very general, and are usually accompanied with stories of the religious and aristocratical cruelties of former days. As an example, take the following fact, which was related to me by an American gentleman. "Before the revolution, a person travelling in *Franche Comptè*, saw in a village near *St. Claude*, at the door of a miserable hut, three guards armed with muskets, and bearing a bandalier across their shoulders, with the arms of a dignitary of the church. These guards were striving to prevent a woman in tears, and four ragged children, from entering the door. The observer supposed them officers of justice, but was informed, that in the hut was a *mainmortable*, in the agonies of death, and that his wife and children were struggling with the guards to get to him, and catch his last breath; but as his furniture belonged to the Lord, it was the custom to drive away every one, least any part should be stolen." The stories which one hears in France, of the violence formerly put upon the inclinations of young women, from interested motives, are incredible, for their number and atrocity. Nothing surely could be better contrived to stifle the feelings of humanity than monastic institutions.

Query 2d. Is the number of French Protestants increased, since the revolution, or are they generally gone over to Deism?

Answer. Protestantism has decreased much, if it be not entirely obliterated; the little religion which remains in France, is the pure Roman Catholic, with an affected display of all the ancient mummery; which they imagine to be politic, in these times of total laxity in religious discipline.

Query 3d. Have any considerable attempts been made to promote free enquiry with respect to religion, and to propagate the knowledge of pure Christianity?

Answer. None at all, at least if any such have been or are made, they do not excite the smallest interest or curiosity. The French public, of every degree, are totally indifferent to the subject, in all its branches; even books of infidelity have now no attraction, the public mind being

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absolutely satiated or rather surfeited therewith. The French affect to look upon all systems of religion as not only factitious, and burdensome, but even subversive of good morals. I once listened, with much attention, to the discourse of a clergyman of our church, who used all his rhetoric to convince a French Atheist of the truth and utility of the Christian religion. The answer of the republican was, as nearly as possible, in the following remarkable words. "You cannot pretend, citizen, that justice and morality depend solely on the Christian faith, since they have, may, and do exist, where that exists not, and even where that was never heard of; you can attach no merit to belief, which is involuntary, therefore indifferent; if you plead utility solely, you confess fraud: as to the delicate line between Deism and Atheism, you, who pretend to decide, commit the error, not the Atheist, who cannot be responsible for the silence of Nature." I much fear the sun of Christianity has set, never more to arise in France.

The late revolution in France found the minds of a great majority of the upper ranks, nobleſſe, ministers, lawyers, even clergy, with a no small minority of the inferior, in cities and towns, fully prepared to cast off the inconvenient restraints of religion. The dissolution of the authority of the old government, afforded the philosophic party that precious opportunity, they had so long enthusiastically desired, of disseminating the principles of infidelity amongst the lower ranks. This was effected with a zeal and rapidity, of which our cool and deliberate brains in this country can have no conception, in deluges of pamphlets, books, and papers, from one farthing up to sixpence in price; and the poor, as it was at that time observed, got rid of their religion at a very easy expence. No wonder that the extensive circulation of these vehicles of moral instruction, so critically adapted to the temper of the times, had an astonishing effect upon the minds of men, galled and irritated to madness, by the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny. It must be remarked too, that the French people have a great quickness and facility in the perception of abstract principles. Thus the lower people of France became philosophized, as well as their betters, and Christianity became confined to La Vendée, and amongst the peasantry of the distant provinces; even in those quarters it is losing ground every day.

There cannot be a more convincing proof of the general fury against religion, even in the early stages of the revolution, and the general intent of its final extirpation, than the horrid delapidation and destruction, by the mobs, of nearly all sacred edifices throughout France, when so many castles, the objects also of their vengeance, were left untouched. The prevailing opinion amongst the superior people, and the *literati*, is, as heretofore, Atheism; or, as it is sometimes styled, Naturalism, or Fatalism. The works of Volney have contributed much to the dissemination of such principles amongst the people; and probably it would not be too much to assert, that they are prevalent with the very lowest class. In proof of this, a variety of instances, at different periods of the revolution, might be adduced.

The chief attempts, either in favour of religion, or in counteraction of the popular Atheism of the country, were made by the remaining members of the old clergy, who were enabled to step forward on the unlimited toleration which was decreed; and by Thomas Payne, as the apostle, or head of the sect of the Theophilanthropists. Great expectations were entertained at the first opening of the churches, which had been shut so long, and the sanguine *Camille Jourdan* flattered himself, and his friends on both sides the water, with the hopes of soon having the pleasure to listen to the merriest peals of church bells throughout France. He and his bells, however, and the whole catholic scheme, soon became the standing jest of the country, and that not in consequence of any adverse force, but from the mere spontaneous inclinations of the people. The churches, both in Paris and in various parts of the country, were remarkably well filled at first; and such accounts were sent over to England, as to afford great hopes of a considerable incipient change in the minds of the French; and, if authorities may be relied on, to attract considerable sums to that country in support of the catholic mission. The bubble, however, very soon burst; it appeared that the greater part of the congregations were actuated by no better motives than curiosity, or even ridicule; the places of worship shortly became deserted; many priests, who had been promised cures of souls in the country, finding no souls to cure, fortunately changed their plan, and undertook to cure the soil of the original curse of barrenness: they turned farmers and republicans, and succeeded. From that period, Religion, or as they style it, *Fanatisme*, has been constantly on the decline.

Payne

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Payne has had very little better ſucceſs than *Camille Jourdan* and his friends. The ſect of Theophilanthropiſts has never extended beyond Paris, at leaſt not in any degree to deſerve mention; and there it has ever been confined to a few unimportant (and as I have heard them called) *Quakerly* individuals. I believe PAYNE has rather loſt ground in the popular eſtimation from this act of apoſtleſhip. His ſermon obtained little notice at Paris, but procured him the character of a limited reaſoner. It has ſucceeded better in England, and is much valued by that party among us called Democrats.

In fine, one of the moſt ſtriking features in the French character, from the commencement of the revolution to the preſent time, has been a total indifference to, or rather rooted contempt of, religion of every ſect or party: and this prejudice has been purely ſpontaneous, for, from the firſt, the zeal of the *Sanſculottes* againſt every thing generally held ſacred, has even outſtripped that of the philoſophers, their leaders. No force can be alledged, for provided a man does not dip himſelf in political and counter-revolutionary intrigues, he may profeſs, and openly practice, any religion which he ſhall chuſe, with as much ſafety in Paris as elſewhere, and may publiſh and recommend it to the people unmoleſted. Some religious books in conſequence have been publiſhed, but they have met with even leſs attention, than infidel publications are wont to do in that country. It has been obſerved, that the elderly people of France have rather relaxed in their devotions, and that the difficulty is ſo great of educating their children in the belief and profeſſion of revealed religion in a country almoſt univerſally infidel, that the attempt begins to be given up, almoſt in every part, as abſolutely impracticable.

A Chriſtian of the Church of England.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to return you my thanks for the inſertion of my letter in the Magazine for December, and to your correſpondent of laſt month, for his anſwer. I muſt again trouble you and him, or ſome other friend, for a further account of the articles in queſtion. I cannot but think that the *rape* mentioned in the Mid-Lothian Report, is not the ſame with that known in the Fen by the name of coleſeed; there it comes into uſe about the ſame time and laſts as long as turnips, but, I believe, it is never reſerved for ſpring feed, and indeed it cannot be depended on as a *certain* ſpring food, as this winter it is almoſt deſtroyed and rotted by the froſt; ſo much ſo, that the grounds are hardly paſſable, from the very ſtrong ſmell as it putrifies. Your correſpondent recommends drawing it off for the ſtock, but I would aſk him if this be neceſſary: will it not be much more profitable to cultivate *turnips* on ſoils that are "ſtrong, clayey, and deep," and draw *them* off? On ſuch land, with proper cultivation, they will grow to a great ſize, eſpecially the tankard ſort, and I ſhould ſuppoſe, would yield more food per acre, than coleſeed, or colewort: and another advantage attending turnips drawn off is, that if taken up at a fit time, and carefully ſtacked and defended from the froſt, they will keep two or three months; whereas a quantity of rape, or colewort, laid together, muſt heat and putrify, ſo that if the crop muſt be drawn off, I am decidedly of opinion, that turnips are beſt. But I want to know, *what good ſubſtitute we can have for turnips: on ſtrong, deep, clayey land, where, in wet weather, ſheep will ſtand up to the hocks?*

This year I have had *cole ſeed*, the common Norfolk white, and the Swediſh turnip *(ruta baga)*. The coleſeed was uſed by Chriſtmas, and though very bad eating off, the ſheep did not go on amiſs; the white turnips were remarkably large and fine; the Swediſh are now perfectly ſound. They were all ſowed in the ſame piece of ſtrong, deep, clayey loam, containing about $\frac{45}{100}$ clay, $\frac{30}{100}$ calcareous earth, and $\frac{25}{100}$ ſand. I am inclined to believe, from the little experience I have had, that the Swediſh turnip *alone*, can be depended on for ſpring food for ſheep; and I alſo think that the beſt mode of cultivation, is to ſow them early (ſome time in May), let the ground be *well* hoed when the plants are large enough to bear it, and ſet out about ten inches, and give them a ſlight hoeing after the common turnips are finiſhed (for by being ſown early, they require this); they may be ſtacked when the common ones are done; and, I think, that in general, it is better not to attempt a crop of barley after them, but inſtead, ſow white turnips to come in early; they will do without dreſſing, be very free from weeds, and, if fed off, will enſure a good crop of barley.

With reſpect to carrots, I have no doubt

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doubt of their utility; indeed I think very highly of them; but I queſtion the advantage of cultivating them on ſuch land as has been deſcribed. I have known the tops mowed twice for horſes, and a very large produce of roots, notwithſtanding this was on a wild blowing ſea-ſand.

I would recommend the ſame preventive for bad flavoured butter from coleſeed, as is uſed for turnips, I am, &c.

Bedford, Feb. 8, 1799. G. A.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PORTRAIT OF

THE PRESIDENT MONTESQUIEU,

BY HIMSELF.

[*Tranſlated from his poſthumous works juſt publiſhed at Paris.*]

I AM of ſo happy a temperament, that I have ſenſibility enough to receive all the pleaſure which the objects that ſurround me can afford; but not enough to be ſuſceptible of all the mortification and ſorrow they give to others. Vexation is very little known to me; and I am a ſtill greater ſtranger to liſtleſneſs of ſpirit.

I have ambition enough to take an active part in life; but not ſo much as to be diſſatisfied with the ſtation in which fortune has placed me.

When I diſcover any new ſource of pleaſure, I am extremely moved; and am inſtantly ſurprized, that I could overlook the object, or regard it with indifference.

When I was a youth, I was always ſo fortunate as to perſuade myſelf that the woman I loved was partial to me; and when I happened to be undeceived, to be inſtantaneouſly cured of my paſſion.

Literature is with me a never failing remedy for all the ills of life; nor did I ever know what that ſorrow was which an hour's reading could not diſſipate.

I awaken in the morning with a ſecret joy at ſeeing the dawn; I regard the light with a feeling approaching to extacy; and, during the reſt of the day, I am happy. I paſs the night without awaking, and am aſleep the moment I lay down my head.

I am almoſt as well ſatisfied with the company of fools as of the wiſe; for I have not often met with men ſo dull as not to amuſe me, and there are few things as diverting as ſome ſilly people are.

I make no ſcruple to entertain myſelf with ſecretly obſerving the characters of men, permitting them meanwhile to do the ſame with mine.

When I was a novice, I looked up to the great with veneration; experience ſoon changed my ſentiments, with little exception, to the extreme of contempt.

I am not unwilling to flatter women: it is doing them a kindneſs at a cheap rate.

I have naturally a great anxiety for the proſperity and honour of my country, and very little for my own fame. I always feel a ſecret pleaſure when any regulation happens to be made for the public benefit.

Whenever I have reſided in a foreign country, I have attached myſelf to it as to my native land; my heart has ſhared in its fortunes, and I have longed to ſee it flouriſh.

I have thought I perceived talents where the world has formed a contrary opinion.

I am not ſorry to paſs for an abſent man; I can thus with impunity indulge in a neglect of many little forms, to which otherwiſe I muſt have been a ſlave.

I love to viſit where I can eſcape cenſure with my ordinary converſation and manners.

On viſits, I am always charmed when I find one of the company take upon himſelf the trouble of being gay and entertaining. Such a one protects thoſe that chuſe to be ſilent.

Nothing diverts me more than to hear a man relating petty ſtories with all their petty circumſtances. It is not the tale I attend to, but the ridiculous paſſion of the ſpeaker. As to moſt talkers, indeed, I would rather gratify them with my praiſe than my attention.

I love my family ſufficiently to provide every thing in my power for its welfare, but am not ſo fooliſh as to make myſelf a ſlave to the minute affairs of a houſe.

When I confide in any one, I have no reſerves; but there are few in whom I am inclined to confide.

It has given me no high opinion of myſelf, to perceive that there are very few offices in the ſtate for which I am in reality qualified. As to my ſtation as preſident of the parliament, I have a very upright mind, and I can readily enough diſcover what reaſon demands of me; but I am loſt, when I come to aſk myſelf—What is the deciſion of the law? Yet, I have been anxious to make myſelf maſter

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of

of the intricacies of form, and am the more angry with myſelf becauſe I ſee men with mean underſtandings acquire what I could not attain.

In the treating of topics at all profound and difficult, I am obliged to reflect much as I proceed, to prevent my ideas from falling into confuſion. If I perceive that I am liſtened to, the ſubject ſeems to vaniſh from me, or my thoughts riſe in ſuch hurry and diſorder that nothing is diſtinct. But when difficult points are diſcuſſed in converſation, where there are other ſpeakers, I acquit myſelf infinitely better.

I never could ſee tears, without ſympathy.

I may be ſaid to have a paſſion for friendſhip.

I am prone to forgive, becauſe hatred is a troubleſome companion. When my enemy wiſhes to be reconciled, he applies to my vanity, and I can no longer regard as an enemy one who does me the favour to give me a good opinion of myſelf.

When I am reſiding in the country, among my vaſſals, I never encourage unfavourable reports of any of them. If a tale-bearer would repeat ſomething ſaid to my diſadvantage, I interrupt him with ſaying—I do not wiſh to incur the danger of believing a falſe report, and would not give myſelf the trouble to hate a knave.

At the age of 35, I was once more in love.

I can no more make viſits with mercenary views, than I can accompany birds through the air.

In the buſtle of public life, I felt as if I could not endure retirement. In retirement, I forgot the world.

A man of eminent merit I can never bear to analyze; a man, who, with valuable qualities, does not riſe above mediocrity, I analyze very carefully.

I believe I am the only writer who has not been ſmitten with the paſſion of being reputed a wit; and my intimate friends know that in converſation I never affect it, but have ſenſe enough to uſe the language of thoſe with whom I aſſociate.

I have often had the misfortune to be diſguſted with perſons whoſe good-will I had earneſtly ſought.

I never loſt but one friend, through any miſunderſtanding; and I have lived with my children as with friends.

It has been a principle of my whole life, never to do, by the agency of others, what I could do for myſelf; and hence I have improved my fortune by means within my own reach—moderation and economy—unmingled with foreign aid, which is always mean or unjuſt.

When I have ſeen a company expect to find me excel in converſation, I have been more than uſually unſucceſsful. I would rather be preſent with men of talents to enliven my underſtanding, than with fools to applaud my ſayings.

The perſons I moſt deſpiſe are—the minor wits; and men of high ſtation without probity.

I never wrote a paſquinade; I have committed miſtakes enough, but never was guilty of ill-will to any one.

I never was prodigal in my expences, yet I am not avaricious, and I know of no enterprize that I would at any time have undertaken to amaſs riches.

It has been very prejudicial to my affairs, that I could never forbear to deſpiſe thoſe I could not eſteem.

I have not failed to increaſe my property, my lands being greatly improved; but I am perſuaded, my motive was rather to enlarge my power than my revenue.

On my entering into life, I was ſpoken of as a man of talents, and people of condition gave me a favorable reception; but when the ſucceſs of my PERSIAN LETTERS proved perhaps that I was not unworthy of my reputation, and the public began to eſteem me, my reception with the great was diſcouraging, and I experienced innumerable mortifications. The great, inwardly wounded with the glory of a celebrated name, ſeek to humble it. In general, he only can patiently endure the fame of others, who deſerves fame himſelf.

I do not think I ever expended four pounds for the ſake of ſhew, or made one viſit for the ſake of intereſt. In what I undertake, I employ no trick; and am leſs anxious for the ſucceſs of my enterprize, than for the diſcharge of my duty in it.

Had I been born in England, nothing could have conſoled me in failing to accumulate a large fortune; I do not lament the mediocrity of my circumſtances in France.

I own, I have too much vanity to wiſh my children to make a ſplendid fortune, for they would find it difficult to pronounce their father's name, and my tomb would be a monument to perpetuate their diſgrace. I do not ſuppoſe they would level my tomb with the ground; but they would ſcarcely rebuild it, if thrown down. Their origin would embarraſs their

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their flatterers, and twenty times a day bring blushes on their own cheeks. My memory would exist only to give offence, and my unhappy shade haunt the living with unceasing terrors.

Timidity has been the bane of my life, it seems to affect even the organs of my body, and my intellect; to arrest my tongue, cast a cloud over my thoughts, and confound my language. I am less subject to this humiliation before men of sense than fools, because I trust to their perceiving the train of my ideas. Sometimes, I have chanced to acquit myself well enough. Being at Luxembourg, in an apartment where the emperor was at dinner, Prince Kinski said to me—"You, Sir, who came from France, will be surprised to see the emperor so ill lodged."—"Sir," I answered, "I am not sorry to see a country in which the subjects are better lodged than their sovereign."——Being in Piedmont, the King said to me, "I understand, Sir, you are a relation of the Abbé de Montesquieu, whom I have seen here with the Abbè d'Estrades." "Sir," I replied, "Your majesty is like Cæsar, who never forgot any one's name."——Dining in England with the Duke of Richmond, the French envoy there, La Boine, who was at table, and was ill qualified for his situation, contended that England was not larger than the province of Guienne. I opposed the envoy. In the evening, the Queen said to me, "I am informed, Sir, that you undertook our defence against M. de la Boine." "Madam," I replied, "I cannot persuade myself that a country over which you reign, is not a great kingdom."

I have had the double misfortune—to write books, and to be ashamed of them.

I never wished to increase my wealth by the favors of the court; but, content to improve my lands, have held my fortune dependent only on providence. N********, having certain purposes to answer, intimated, that a pension would be granted me. I replied, "Having never degraded myself by concessions to the court, I have no need to seek consolation in its favours."

If I may predict the fortune of the SPIRIT OF LAWS, it will be more praised than read. Such works afford satisfaction, but are never resorted to for amusement. I conceived the design of making parts of that book more elaborate and profound, but the state of my eyes would not permit me to pursue the necessary studies.

If I knew of any enterprize that would do myself a service at the expence of my family, I would reject it; if it were one that would advance the fortune of my house to the injury of my country, I would endeavour to forget it; if it were something that would be useful to my country, but inconsistent with the interests of Europe or the human race, I should regard the prosecution of it as a crime.

My ambition is—to be simple in my manners; to receive as few favours as possible; and to grant as many as possible.

I am going to do a very foolish thing—it is to make a table of my genealogy.

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS, BY MONTESQUIEU.

(Translated from the same.)

To take delight in reading, is to have the power of changing those moments of lassitude that visit every man, for the most delicious moments of life.

What an unfortunate necessity is it in the constitution of man, that his understanding is scarcely matured when the organs of his body begin to fail!

A celebrated physician was asked—If the commerce of the sexes was prejudicial to health—"No," said he, "if provocatives are not used." But I should rank *variety* among *provocatives*.

It is a proof that merit is of the highest kind, when it continues to shine with accustomed lustre, although merit of as high a rank is in its presence.

I call genius a secret gift of the Deity, which the possessor displays unknown to himself.

He who runs after wit is apt to embrace folly.

I once said to Madam du Châtelet—"You postpone your sleep, to read the philosophers; you should read the philosophers, to hasten your slumbers."

Hope is the *link* that unites all our pleasures.

The interval is too short between the time of our being too young and too old.

It demands a great deal of study to acquire moderate knowledge.

Of those who make companions of their servants, I have only to say, that vice is its own punishment.

Men of talents govern fools; and some fool or other often governs a man of talent.

When I reflect on our discoveries in natural philosophy, I think we have gone very far for human beings.

Idleness

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Idleness ought to have been ranked among the punishments of hell; and most people place it among the joys of heaven.

On friends that are tyrannical though useful to us, my observation is—that love has compensations which friendship has not.

Ordinary graces lose part of their beauty by being set in competition with each other: graces of the highest rank acquire a brighter lustre when opposed to each other.

Most virtues are relative to individuals, or to parts of the whole: such are friendship, love of one's country, compassion. But justice is relative to the whole; and when any action interferes with that, it is vice, though ranked among the virtues.

The success of most enterprises depends upon knowing how much time is necessary to their success.

That ought never to be attempted by the laws, which can be effected by the customs and manners of a people.

I have remarked that, to succeed in the world, one must have a vacant air with a subtle head.

One's dress should be a little inferior to one's condition.

Supper destroys one half of Paris, and dinner the other.

I hate Versailles, because every body is little and mean there; but Paris I love, for there one finds great men.

If we were content to be happy, that would not be difficult; but we are ambitious to be more happy than others, and that is difficult, because others appear to be happier than they really are.

Some people hate digressions; but I think he who understands their use is like one with long arms: he has more objects within his reach.

Men are of two sorts: those who think, and those who amuse themselves.

A fine action is one that is beneficial to man, and whose accomplishment requires talent.

The common people have generally good intentions and vicious manners.

Histories are romances founded on facts.

A work gives celebrity to a man's name, and after that, his name gives celebrity to his works.

It is a nice point to know when to quit a company: an accurate knowledge of the world gives a readiness in perceiving it.

Bravery and a love of glory are declining among us: it is of little moment to our happiness to belong to one master or to another; but formerly, defeat in the field, or the reduction of a man's country, was the loss of all that was dear to him, his country, family, and friends.

We shall never arrive at principles in finance, because we never know more than that we do something, and never what it is we do.

We do not now call a minister great, when he is an intelligent administrator of the public revenue, but when he is fertile in expedients to increase the revenue, and indefatigable in their application.

People love their grand-children better than their children, and it is because they can estimate tolerably well the worth of the latter; but their knowledge of the former being less perfect, they flatter themselves with vain hopes respecting them.

The reason why fools so often succeed in their plans is, that never distrusting themselves, they always persevere.

It is worthy to be observed, that the greater part of our pleasures are unreasonable.

Old men, who have studied in youth, need only resort to the memory for pleasure or use, when others are obliged to begin to study.

Merit is a consolation in every affliction.

A figurative style is so far from difficult, that a nation emerging from ignorance first employs the figurative and swelling style, and afterwards acquires the simple. The difficulty of simplicity is, that it borders on the mean, although in itself most expressive and beautiful; while there is a wide distance between a figurative style and bombast.

There is very little vanity in feeling a necessity for rank or important station to attract notice.

The heroism that results from just morals interests few; the heroism that is most destructive, is the admiration of the multitude.

Aristotle and Horace have told us of the virtues of their forefathers, and the degeneracy of their own times; and authors, from age to age, have done the same; but if they had spoken the truth, men at this day would be degenerated into brute animals.

Raillery is a panegyric on the speaker's wit, at the expence of his humanity.

People whose minds are never profoundly occupied, are generally great talkers.

Obscure people, who are ambitious of making

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making a large fortune, are only preparing for the moment when they will be in despair for their want of birth.

A greater number of vices are occasioned by our not sufficiently esteeming ourselves, than from a too high opinion of our merit.

In the whole course of my life, I never saw any persons universally despised but such as universally kept bad company.

Experiments make the history of physics, and theories its fables.

Every nation and every man ought to be civilized; but every nation and man ought also to be free.

Modesty becomes every one; but though we should give it a place in our minds, we should keep it in subjection to greater qualities.

Be singular, if you will; but let it be in the elevation of your thoughts. He that can distinguish himself no otherwise than by his dress, is a despicable creature in every country.

I once had the curiosity to keep an account of the number of times I heard a story repeated, that never deserved to have been related; during three weeks that it occupied the polite world, I heard it told two hundred and twenty-five times, which I thought quite sufficient.

Modesty is a species of fund that brings its owner great interest.

I visited the galleys, and saw no one unhappy face; here, I see many unhappy faces, whose owners are seeking to be happy in the pursuit of blue ribbands.

This is a fine saying of Seneca---"*Sic præsentibus utaris voluptatibus, ut futuris non noceas.*"——"*Enjoy the present hour, so as not to injure those that follow.*"

There is an error which pervades the whole of the Greek philosophy; its physics, morals, and metaphysics, were incorrect for want of the distinction between positive and relative qualities. Thus Aristotle falls into mistakes, speaking of the heat and the cold; and Plato and Socrates, of the beautiful, the good, the great, and the perfect. It is a great discovery, that there are no positive qualities. The terms beautiful, good, great, &c. are attributes of objects relative only to the beings that contemplate them. This principle is a sponge to wipe away almost every prejudice. The dialogues of Plato are a tissue of sophisms, wove through ignorance of this principle. Malebranche committed a thousand mistakes from the same cause.

Never did a philosopher make men more perfectly feel the sweetness of virtue, and the dignity of their nature, than Marcus Antoninus; he touches the heart, elevates the mind, enlarges the soul!

We must read the politics of Aristotle, and the two republics of Plato, to have a just idea of the laws and manners of the ancient Greeks. To look for those in their historians, is as fruitless as to look for French laws and customs in the history of Lewis the Fourteenth's wars.

The republic of Plato is not more chimerical than that of Sparta.

To judge justly of men, we must overlook the prejudices of their times.

Our comedies begin to degenerate, because our writers are in search of the ridiculous in the passions, instead of the ridiculous in manners: the passions are not ridiculous in themselves.

If I were to give the character of our poets, I would compare Corneille to Michael Angelo; Racine to Raphael; Marat to Correggio; La Fontaine to Titian; Despreaux to Dominichino; Crebillon to Guerchino; Voltaire to Guido; Fontenelle to Bernini; and La Motte to Rembrant.

I have seldom given my opinion of any authors but those I admire, having as seldom as possible read any authors but the best.

Fanaticism will find reasons to justify a bad action, that an honest man could not find.

Priests are the sycophants of princes when they cannot be their masters.

The English esteem but two things—wealth and merit.

The English are too much employed to be polished.

The pride of ordinary people is quite as well founded as that betrayed by the Cardinal de Polignac one day that I dined with him. He took the hand of the Duke d'Elbœuf, heir of the house of Lorraine; and when the prince had retired, he gave me his hand. When he gave me his hand, it was a mark of his superiority; when he took the hand of the prince, it was an expression of his esteem. It is in the same spirit that princes are familiar with their inferiors: they think it a proof of their regard; it is connected with no idea but of their condescension.

I confess my partiality for the ancients. I am ready to say with Pliny---"You are going to Athens, once the residence of the gods."

Extracts

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Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

Voltaire and his Bookseller.

We have had ſeveral anecdotes of Voltaire's duplicity, in certain tranſactions with his bookſellers. The following one is not well known; but authentic. It is a curious inſtance of that reciprocal impoſition which is ſometimes practiſed by certain authors and bookſellers; and in which it has happened, that the public becomes the dupe of both; it does, however, great honour to our author's ingenuity. Voltaire having accidentally ſeen, when at Bruſſelles, in a Dutch newſpaper, the name of Van Duren, a bookſeller at the Hague, he determined to ſend him, as a gratuitous preſent, the manuſcript of that political work, "*The Anti-Machiavel.*" Shortly afterwards he went to his bookſeller, and very earneſtly begged to have this MS. returned to him. As this was refuſed, he offered for it two thouſand florins. Notwithſtanding this liberal offer, and the repeated interference of perſons of the firſt reſpectability, who intereſted themſelves for Voltaire, the Dutchman was inflexible. Voltaire then expreſſed a wiſh only to make ſome eſſential corrections. But theſe Van Duren would only allow to be done in his ſhop, and upon his deſk. Though irritated at the harſhneſs of ſuch behaviour, Voltaire was obliged to agree to this propoſal. Having at length the MS. in hand, while the bookſeller concluded he was correcting it, he eraſed whatever he thought proper, and filled up the gaping chaſms with any nonſenſe that occurred. At length, Van Duren diſcovers the trick; he ſnatches the MS. from the author's hands in this mutilated ſtate. He threatens to print it with all its imperfections: but perceiving that this would ſerve no purpoſe, he conſigns it to one of his Paternoſter-Row authors; one of thoſe *repairers* of bad works, though they cannot themſelves *build*; lardooners of meagreneſs. This writer heals the lacerations, as ſkilfully as he can. Two Anti-Machiavels appear at the ſame time; one by Voltaire, and the other by Van Duren. But the publication of Voltaire was by no means ſo ſucceſsful as the one by Van Duren; for it was got up in great haſte. Van Duren's edition was elegant, and its chief materials drawn from Amelot de la Houſſaie's commentary on the Prince of Machiavel; and by an artifice (employed not ſeldom) the title-page was ſo contrived as to make them appear to proceed from the pen of Voltaire. The bookſeller's edition was long ſold before the impoſition was detected, while the author's own work was little attended to.

The Devil on two Sticks.

The Gil Blas of Le Sage is a very ſuperior compoſition to his Devil on two Sticks, as the Engliſh tranſlator calls Le Diable Boiteux, or the Lame Devil. This laſt work however had an honour paid to it, of a very peculiar kind. Du Radier tells us, that the firſt edition went off with aſtoniſhing ſucceſs, and the ſecond was bought with equal eagerneſs. Two noblemen, at the ſame moment, entering the bookſeller's ſhop, to purchaſe a copy, found only one unſold. Both of them claimed it; and they diſputed it ſo warmly, that at length they drew their ſwords; blood would have been ſhed, had not the bookſeller borrowed a copy, that the rival purchaſers might be quieted!

The Enmity of Genius.

No enemy is ſo terrible as a man of genius. The memoirs of Philip de Comines are well known. The cauſe of his enmity to the Duke of Burgundy in theſe memoirs has been diſcovered by the minute reſearchers of anecdote. De Comines was born a ſubject of the Duke of Burgundy, and had been a favourite with that prince, for ſeven years. Afterwards De Comines attached himſelf to the Duke's great enemy, the King of France. He was induced to this by the following circumſtance: One day, returning from hunting, with the Duke, (then Count de Charolois,) in familiar jocularity, he ſat himſelf down before the prince, and ordered him to pull off his boots. This the count did, and laughed, but in return, for *his* princely amuſement, daſhed the boot on Comines's noſe, which bled. From that time he was mortified in the court of Burgundy by the nickname of the *bosted head* Comines felt a rankling wound in his mind. He went over to the King of France, and amply exhaled his bile againſt the Duke of Burgundy in thoſe memoirs, which give to poſterity a moſt unfavourable likeneſs of that prince, whom he ever cenſures for preſumption, obſtinacy, pride, and cruelty. This Duke of Burgundy, however, had but one great vice, that of ambition; but he had many virtues. A man of the world will not think that the impertinence of Comines was chaſtiſed with great ſeverity; but,

it was unfortunate for the duke that Comines was a man of genius! If we are well verſed in the hiſtory of the times, we ſhall often diſcover, that the writers of memoirs have ſome ſecret poiſon in their heart. Many, like him, have had the boot daſhed on their noſe. Perſonal rancour wonderfully enlivens our ſtyle. Memoirs are often dictated by its fierceſt ſpirit, and then hiſtories are compoſed from memoirs! And where is TRUTH? Not in hiſtories and memoirs!

AN EXTRACT FROM A SPANISH MANUSCRIPT.—*(Communicated.)*

In a romantic ſpot on the confines of Spain there has been diſcovered a tomb of venerable appearance, adorned with emblematical ſculpture, repreſenting giants deſtroyed, magicians impriſoned, and coats of mail lying uſeleſs, but the moſt ſtriking figure in the groupe, is Satire trampling on Vice, laughing at Folly, and pointing to the following inſcription:

"Within reſts the friend and ſervant of the ableſt ſatiriſt, ever regiſtered in the chronicles of fame, Miguel Cervantes.

"This friend made his firſt appearance in Spain, towards the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, yet he may exiſt to the end of time. He was the conſtant companion of his maſter, the cheerer of his life, the diſpeller of his gloom, the ſharer of his fame*. He differed from all mankind; they improve as they grow taller; his fame increaſed as he got ſhorter! On the deceaſe of his employer he was depoſited in this tomb, nor will he again appear until a maſter can be found equal to his former.—Though an abſolute ſlave, yet he was never diſgraced in the ſupport of vice, the degradation of virtue, or the malice of party; never once did his effuſions coſt modeſty a bluſh, or innocence a tear! He never ridiculed or raiſ'd a laugh at religion or morality, yet he was always employed to unmaſk the hypocrite. Satire was his forte, and with his movements like the circles of a magician's wand he could produce a ſort of taliſman againſt vice and folly. He ridiculed general errors, but never deſcended to perſonality.—To ſum up all he was a bee, diſtilling honey from the moſt noxious weeds, and poſſeſſed of a ſting to preſerve his ſweets from the attacks of the waſp."

Here the inſcription ended:—ſome would-be wits, and fool-hardy travellers, on reading this enigma, broke open the tomb, and found a worn-down old pen!—they were of courſe much diſappointed; but as ſoon as it was underſtood, that the pen of Cervantes had been found, all the modern authors came in ſhoals to claim it.—How ſhall I relate the ſequel! When they brought their works as certificates to be compared with the inſcription, not one was to be found, but what was contaminated by vice, jaundic'd with party, corrupted by immorality, or vitiated with malice! ſo that the pen is now to change its former habitation, and be conſigned for ever to the cave of oblivion. M.

* Vide the concluſion of Don Quixotte.

DR. STACKHOUSE.

Soon after Dr. Stackhouſe had publiſhed his Hiſtory of the Bible, dining with a party of friends, they rallied him upon the miracles, particularly upon that of Jonah and the whale. To one of them, ſaying, "Surely, Doctor, that ought to have been omitted," Stackhouſe replied, "Huſh, huſh, all theſe things have their popular uſe, and we can by no means do without them; the *fact* ſhould not have been omitted, even had the text vouched for Jonah's having ſwallowed the whale."

(Communicated.)

ORIGINAL LETTER *from Archdeacon* BLACKBURNE *to Dr.* FLEMING.

DEAR SIR, *9th July*, 1771.

Surely I am highly obliged to you for communicating the anecdote from North Britain, though I cannot ſee the narrowneſs of the ſyſtematics in that part of the world without pain of mind. A certain worthy divine, of our denomination, who has been a diligent obſerver of men and times, remarked to me, the other day, that, about eighteen years ago, we were in a fair way of carrying theological improvements to a very hopeful criſis; but that ſince that time we were going back with a rapidity which ſeemed to threaten ſomething very like the bonds of Popery.

I could wiſh there might be a co-operation of both ends of the iſland, in the great work of delivering Chriſtianity from its unnatural aſſuments; as that can hardly be brought about in this age, let us wiſh, that both may have ſucceſs in their ſeveral attempts. One may then hope they would meet at the ſame time; and, by the bleſſing of God, unite to overcome all obſtructions; which at preſent ſeem to be occaſioned chiefly by a ſpirit of diſſipation, and inattention, in all ranks. Half a dozen Holliſes at Edinburgh, and another half dozen at London, would ſoon make the oppoments ſhake. I am, Sir, your much obliged ſervant and fellow-labourer,

FR. BLACKBURN.

[*The* WALPOLIANA *will be continued in the next number.*]

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ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DEVIL IN BAN: AN IDYLL.

Originally written in German, by JOHANN HEINRICH VOSS.

LURIAN.

SLOWER, my goat, no panting; we shall reach
The Bloxberg* soon enough. By the seven stars
It yet must want an hour and more of midnight.
Fly higher, fool! already twice you've singed
Your beard with shooting stars; and 'tis so damp
Here o'er the desart shores of the Red Sea,
That from my shaggy hide and both my horns
The dew-drops drizzle. Hark! what howls below?

PULIX.

Boohoo!

LURIAN.

That voice is for an owl's too loud,
But too low for a devil's, sure—

PULIX.

Boohoo!

LURIAN.

What, my heart's brother, Pulix? You look, poor fellow,
Like Belzebub's own grand-mother laid a bleaching
In fumes of brimstone and vulcanic rays.
One almost hears within your shrivell'd skin
The dry bones clatter. Who could wedge your tail
Into the palm-tree so?

PULIX.

The Bristol parsons †,
Dabs at exorcism, who might shame Tobias—
But what's your name?

LURIAN.

What, know you not poor Lurian,
Full in whose face fierce Luther flung his ink-stand?
Hence this pitch-plaster covers my left eye.

PULIX.

Lurian, meseems once else you got a scar.
While yet the pope rul'd undisturb'd at Rome,
Satan sent us together to that blacksmith,
Who on his wall had drawn the arch-devil's picture,
And us'd to pince at it with glowing tongs.
We knock'd, and ask'd for house-room; but the christian
Held on the key-hole a becross'd, bebleat,
Besprinkled bag of holy sackcloth, given him
By Saint Nepomucene, and caught us in it;
Then flung us on his anvil, and with hammer,
Swingeingly heavy, so belabour'd us,
That had we not dwindled ourselves to fleas,
And hopp'd about the creases of the sack,
He must have done for us. When he untied
His poke, I got away; but you, poor Lurian!
He caught by the tail, and held against his grindstone,
Till you had sworn not to come near him more,
You limp'd and jiffled for a long while after;
And when old Death met the bowed, hobbling imp,
He'd lift your tail, and grinning ask—"How goes it?"

LURIAN.

Sad is the memory of those evil days,
While with the keys of heaven and of hell
The pope did as he pleas'd. It was provoking,
Even to a devil, to see those orthodox
Jump into heaven for aping monks' grimaces,
While worthy heathens, and bold heretics,
Shower'd into hell by scores! It is no wonder
Some honest merry imp should slink, at times,
Far from the eternal fires and howl of souls,
To make a pother in the pious world
By noises, ghostly hauntings, and possessions.
But since, at length, an angel of the light
Flung into the abyss the keys, and by degrees
Th' eternal bonfires slacken—all's so still,
That e'en the priests grow doubtful if we are living.

PULIX.

Whose tail's in a cleft-stick has no such doubt.
Feebly, indeed, but still the pope bears sway;
And would-be popelings, arm'd with Birmingham keys,
Yet rouse us from the dead repose we seek.
But tell me, friend, how comes this double chin?
You look as sleek as any stabled stallion,
With eyelets, by the fat flesh squeez'd together:
You seem half-brother to some rosy dean.

LURIAN.

No marvel! from a girl, who was possess'd,
An Abyssinian bishop drove me: hence
Came our acquaintance first, and next our friendship.
And now I dwell the cloister *, sweep the ailes,
Cover the kitchen embers, and at night
Shut up the cells of monks. For this, their care
Feeds me at noon, and lets me steal at eve
Down to the cellar with them. What's that nose for?

PULIX.

Lurian, my faithful friend, these forty days
I've only tasted grasshoppers and honey,
A starveling lizard, and some scorpions:
I should have caught an ague on these sands,
Did not a simoom cheer me now and then.

LURIAN.

Poor fiend! we'll see what fare the butler's forefight
Has skewer'd into my knapsack. When thou art cheer'd,

* Bloxberg is a mountain where witches hold their sabbath.

† In the original, Pater Gassner, of similar celebrity.

* At Diarbekr, Niebuhr heard a very similar story.

I'll

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I'll try to rid thee of this bleſſed ſpell.
The Briſtol parſons can't have got a ſainthip
Home from Sienna yet.

PULIX.

No fear of that.

LURIAN.

Taſte, hungred, firſt, this ſpitchcock'd rattle-
ſnake,
And toaſted toad, with aſſa-fœtida.
Lo! how his long ears wag! The devil is
pleas'd,
His noſtrils whiffle—ſhine his greedy eyes.
Here—here's an otter's pluck—an owlet's
wing,
Dog's tongues; with newts-eye ſauce, and
ſpawn of frog.
What will you drink?—tobacco oil, or gin?

PULIX.

O this is dainty diet!—My wrinkled belly
Grows plump and ſmooth, and ſounds like a
brac'd drum.
Were but my tail ſet free—I too would go
Into a monaſtery.

LURIAN.

I'll ſnap your ſpell.
This book I ſtole from my old Coptic biſhop:
'Tis full of Pharao-writing, and contains
Words that break every charm but thoſe of
ſaints.
O! that this ink had never reach'd my eyes!
Even the right is weak. Stroke back my hair,
That the brisk ſparks may light me as I read.
"*Abirom! Tuki! Zakaruſh! Miſraim!*"
(You ſcratch like a tom-cat—pull in your
claws).
"*Abracadabra! Kirlekamatſh! Woil!*"

PULIX.

Hurrah!—Live dance, and frolic!—Pulix is
free!
My friend, let me embrace thee!—One more
hug!
Now at the witches ſabbath may attend
Long-abſent I—rewhirl the airy reel,
Under each arm a doxy—join their hurly
Till mouth and noſtrils ſnort the flames of
glee.

LURIAN.

How like a ſucking-lamb the old boy wriggles
His tail for gladneſs! Scramble up behind,
Pulix, on my goat. Your ſhriveli'd leathern
wings
Are for our thouſand miles of flight too feeble.
Cling cloſe, and claſp below the cloven feet.
Now, goat, aloof!—whizz thro' the air to
Bloxberg.

To LIBERTY.

WRITTEN IN CONFINEMENT.

O Goddeſs with the jocund eye,
That lov'ſt the lofty hills to rove
With peace and gentle harmony,
And health robuſt, and ſmiling love,
Should mild compaſſion in thy heart
Yet dwell, attend thy votary's pray'r;
Deign of thy fragrance to impart,
And let me of thy bleſſings ſhare!
Oh take me to ſome peaceful dell
With thee and ſweet content to dwell.

J. W.

FROM MARTIAL.

EPIGRAM 78. B. VIII.

"THE ſimple truth I wiſh to hear,
Nothing ſo grateful to my ear!"
This, when your ſpeeches you rehearſe,
Or long eſſays in proſe and verſe,
Is ſtill to me your conſtant cry,
And 'twere unfriendly to deny.
Come then—But ſimple truth, I fear,
Will *not* be grateful to your ear.

EPIGRAM 79. B. VIII.

TO a knot of old tabbies, or, ugly as they,
Queer damſels, eternally clung,
You ſhow off your perſon at park, ball, and play,
And *thus* you are handſome and young.

EPIGRAM 6. B. IX.

YOU ſpread your ſnares rich John to wed:
'Tis wiſely done, Miſs Prue:
John will not take you to his bed:
Why, John does wiſely too.

On a WINE-MERCHANT.

EPIGRAM 36. B. X.

THE vileſt of compounds while Balderdaſh vends,
And brews his dear poiſon for all his good friends,
No wonder they never can get him to dine;
He's afraid they'd oblige him to drink his own wine.

SONNET to HOPE.

WHERE ſilent woods their dreary ſhade extend,
And give new horrors to the gloom of night,
If chance the ſwain his fault'ring footſteps bend,
In terror pauſing for ſome friendly light,
How gladſome beats his heart when thro' the glade
Piercing the clouds he ſees the moon's mild ray,
Onward he ſprings, with light and vig'rous tread,
And hails the empreſs of the fainter day.—
Thus, while thro' life's uncertain paths I rove,
Should dark deſpondence ſpread the gathering gloom,
May Hope's ſoft luſtre, ſtreaming from above,
Diſpel the bodings of a mournful doom;
And when ſad friendſhip marks my parting breath,
May Hope's benignant beam illume the vale of death.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD.

EPIGRAMMA.—AD SOMNUM.

SOMNE levis, quanquam certiſſima mortis imago,
Conſortem cupio te tamen eſſe tori:
Alma quies, optata veni; nam ſic ſine vitâ
Vivere quam ſuave eſt! ſic ſine morte mori!

TRANSLATION.

Image of death, my wiſhes give
With thee, kind ſleep, to lie:
Thus, without life, how ſweet to live!
Thus, without death, to die.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Magic Oak, or Harlequin Woodcutter, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden, compoſed by Thomas Attwood. 6s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

THE muſic of the *Magic Oak* preſents a reſpectable effort of ſcience and fancy. The overture compriſes three movements, which are calculated to relieve each other, and intereſt the attention. The *quick-ſtep*, danced by Mrs. Wybrow, in the volunteer ſcene, poſſeſſes much vivacity; and the *Volunteer's March*, by which it is ſucceeded, is conceived with more novelty and animation than we generally find in the preſent numerous productions of this kind. "Hail, Magic, hail," ſung by Mr. Townſhend, is bold and characteriſtic. The change of the time at "Still to the chace of Pleaſure true," is of excellent effect: the reſumptions of the former movement, at "Then as I wove my potent Wand," is equally judicious; and the accompaniment, throughout, is varied with the happieſt ſucceſs. The melody of "Thou haſt giv'n me Freedom," ſung by Mrs. Chapman, is pleaſingly imagined, but the accent is not always juſtly laid; into which error, perhaps, the compoſer has been betrayed by the poet, who attributes two ſyllables to the word *giv'n*, while the muſician has been obliged to conſider it (as indeed, it really is, in poetry) a monoſyllable. "My Mother got Married," ſung by Mr. Townſhend, is a good ſea ſong. "In Defence of the Bleſſings," ſung by Mr. Hill, is truly martial; and the *finale*, "Now ſing, now dance," is ſtriking in its ſubject, while the digreſſions heighten the effect, and contribute to the engaging concluſion of the piece.

Four Sonatas for the piano-forte, with or without the additional keys, and an accompaniment (ad libitum), for a flute or violin, compoſed by J. Mazzinghi. Op. 34. 7s. 6d.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Theſe ſonatas, in which ſome well-known and favourite airs are introduced, carry with them the ſtamp of their ingenious author. The firſt piece is in G. major, common time, con ſpirito, and commences with a bold and novel idea, which is well ſupported through the movement. The ſecond movement, a paſtorale, larghetto, is conceived in a pleaſing and characteriſtic ſtyle, and judiciouſly relieved by the laſt movement in 2-4 allegretto. The opening movement in the ſecond piece, in 2-4 andante, is fancifully elegant, and leads the ear with a gratifying effect to the ſucceeding minuet, in 3-4 moderato, in the fourth of the original key, which brings us to the cloſing movement in 2-4, where we find much novelty and ſprightlineſs of conception. The third ſonata, which is in D major, opens with a movement in common time, allegro maeſtoſo, which is followed by a poliſhed cantabile, whence we proceed to a lively and engaging paſtoral movement in 6-8. The fourth piece is in F major, and commences in 3-4, allegro quiſto, from which we proceed to the celebrated old air of "Saw you my father, ſaw you my mother," given with conſiderable and well-judged embelliſhment, and the ſonata concludes with an andantino movement, which is animated and graceful, is ſeparately printed, managed with all the addreſs common to this author, and greatly heightens the general effect.

Ellen of the Dee, ſung by Mr. Dignum, *the words by* Mr. Ramice *the Muſic compoſed by* Mr. Roſs, *Organiſt of St. Paul's, Aberdeen.* 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

Mr. Roſs has adopted for the muſic of this plaintive ballad, the time of 6-8, Larghetto Eſpreſſione; in the choice of which he has diſplayed much judgment; but we cannot greatly compliment him on the advantage deduced from it. He has evidently ſitten down full of the ſentiments of the words, but not in one of thoſe felicitous moments when the imagination, reſponſive to the judgment, ſupplies the materials which the ſubject demands. The compoſer ſympathiſes with the poet, but fails in that elegant conveyance of his feelings which gives character to the melody, and at once warms the heart, and captivates the ear.

Book the firſt, of Original Welſh Airs, for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a violin or flute, arranged as eaſy leſſons, for juvenile practice. 2s. *Rolfe.*

This firſt book contains ſix Welſh airs, which, for the moſt part, are well ſelected. The "Miſſletoe Buſh" and "Margaret, who loſt her garter," and "Caſt away care," are perfectly *Cambrian*, while "Lullaby," which the editor has given for three voices, with a piano-forte accompaniment, forms the moſt valuable page of the compilation: The tender and affecting ſimplicity of this little air has always inſured it admiration, and will never ceaſe to pleaſe thoſe who are attracted

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tracted by pure nature, and acknowledge that "beauty when unadorned is adorned the most."

Tink a Tink, a favourite Air, introduced in the grand Romance of Blue Beard, with variations for the piano-forte, with or without the additional keys, by G. Nezot. 1s. *Rolfe.*

These variations are progressive in execution, and constructed with science, and a due adherence to the theme. The author has availed himself of all the scope which this species of composition admits, and has furnished a useful and pleasing exercise for young practitioners on the piano-forte.

The Angelic form of my Love, sung by Mr. Incledon, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in the entertainment of an Escape into Prison, composed by W. Reeve. 1s.
Longman and Clementi.

This ballad exhibits very few marks of taste and invention. The melody is insipid and unconnected, and the bass, generally speaking, unscientifically chosen. The easy and graceful turn of expression in the poetry has failed to inspire the composer with that corresponding elegance which alone can gratify the judicious hearer.

Now the Ottoman Porte declares War against France. Written, composed, and sung by Mr. Dignum. 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

This plain simple air, though it boasts neither taste nor modulation, is tolerably adapted to the words. The last eight bars of the tune are converted into a chorus, which forms the close of each verse; but we cannot say that the parts are disposed with a correctness *perfectly mathematical.*

Eliza, ou Le Triomphe de la Nature, a Pastoral Ballet, by Monsieur Gallet. *Performed at the King's Theatre, Hay-Market. Composed by* J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This ballet comprises an overture in two movements, and twenty-six changes of melody, independent of the finale. After a sedulous perusal of the whole, we have the pleasure to assert its uncommon degree of merit. Tenderness of sentiment, and vivacity of imagination, are happily contrasted, and display all that experience in theatrical effect which characterizes the dramatic efforts of this author. The several movements are, throughout, so excellent in their kind that it is only by the minutest examination that we are enabled to point out those which reflects superior honour on the talents of Mr. Mazzinghi. No. 2, in common time, andantino, No. 3, in 2-4, larghetto, No. 6, in 2-4, allegretto, No. 7, in 6-8, larghetto, No. 9, in 3-4, adagio cantabile, No. 11, in 3-4, andantino, No. 14, in common time, larghetto, No. 15, in 6-8, larghetto pastorale, No. 21, in common time, moderato, No. 26, common time, moderato, and the finale, in 2-4, spiritoso, form, perhaps, the most finished part of the ballet.

First Examples on Singing, by Mr. Bemetzrieder. 1s. *Skillern.*

These examples commence with four notes in F ut fa, succeeded by five notes in E si mi, six in E si mi flat, seven in G re sol, eight in C sol ut, nine in G re sol, ten in D la re, eleven in A mi la, twelve in C sol ut, thirteen in F ut fa, fourteen in E si mi, and twenty-three in F ut fa. Among the various forms in which vocal rudiments are offered to the public, the present promises a respectable share of assistance; and will be found useful to those who thoroughly study them.

Fairy Invocation, a Rondo for the piano-forte, harp, or German flute, written by R. Andrews, *composed by* S. F. Rimbault. 1s.
Rolfe.

The theme of this rondo is, generally speaking, pleasingly familiar. Some passages we are obliged to object to as not equally flowing with others; and the digressive strain in the *relative minor*, though it serves to relieve the subject, is not constructed with that ease and nature which the former parts of the composition would have led us to expect.

Oscar's Tomb, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, written by John Ramice, *and composed by* Mr. Rose, *Organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen.* 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

The melody of this pathetic little ballad possesses much pathos. Had the composer employed more modulation, the effect, perhaps, would have been still more impressive; but his general conception of the subject is just, while the execution of his ideas are clear, natural, and unembarrassed.

The Negro's Revels, written by the elder daughter of G. S. Carey, *composed by* Mr. Ambrose. 1s. *Riley.*

We are much pleased with the present effort of this improving composer. The melody is constructed with regularity, character, and effect. The bass is well chosen, and the accompaniment calculated to embellish and recommend the air.

ALPHA.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

ANDREWS, T. Hackney Road, brewer. *Wilby, Basing-hall-street*
Bamfil, F. Confectnr, St. George's Fields, cabinet-maker. *Taylor, Tooke's-court, Cursitor-street*
Bateman, J. Hanmer, Flint, shopkeeper. *Devon and Yeates, Gray's-inn*
Brunnel, T. Banner-street, ribbon-manufacturer. *Morgan, Bunhill Row*
Bevan, T. Portfea, bookseller. *Kewell, Essex-street*
Bailey, G. Mark-lane, merchant. *Harvey and Robinson, Lincoln's-inn Fields*
Burnthwaite, W. Ulverstone, miller. *Robinson and Shaw, Ulverstone*
Berger, T. Cockspur-street, hatter: *Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square*
Cooke, S. Marlborough, clothier. *Messrs. Jenkins and James, New-inn*
Coote, T. Arundel, merchant. *J. Holmes, Arundel*
Croft, W. W. Mellonby, contractor *Barker, Gray's-inn*
Daniel, W. York, coachmaker. *J. Egerton, Gray's-inn*
Dickens, C. Westworth-street, cheesemonger. *Fletcher, Whitcross-square*
Dorey, W. Cornhill, broker. *Dalton and Edwards, Temple*
Exley, J. Lanehead, stone-merchant. *Messrs. Cardale, Mallinson, and Spear, Gray's-inn*
Evans, J. Bath, cooper. *Baker, Nicholas-lane*
Fifwick, J. E. Fifwick, and G. Turner, Manchester, manufacturers. *J. Foulkes, Mart-street, Bloomsbury*
Gait, T. Whitehaven, merchant. *Clennell, Staple-inn.*
Hughes, J. Shrewsbury, pedlar. *J. Robinson, Craven-buildings, City Road*
Hartley, F. and B. Fleet-ft. filkmercers. *Egerton, Gray's-inn*
Houlston, J. M. Edward-street, Soho, musical inftrument-maker. *Scott, Warwick-court, Holborn*
Hall, Ed. Rochdale, taylor. *Smart, Great Prefton-ftreet.*
Hammer, T. Briftol, grocer. *Gabell, Lincoln's-inn*
Heathcote, J. Liverpool, corn-dealer. *Windle, Bartlet's-b.*
Ibberfone, C. fen. and jun. High Holborn, ftable-keepers. *Booth, Craven-ftreet*
Johnfon, R. J. New Sleaford, mercer. *Lambert, Hatton-gar.*
Jamilon, Porfea, warehmaker. *Hewett, Eflex-ftreet*
Lloyd, R. Thavies Inn, ferivener. *Palmer, Gray's-inn-fquare*
Leabon, G. Stowmarket, draper. *Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry*
Lee, R. Sherfton Magna, baker. *Mif. French, Caftle-ft. Holborn*
May, T. Grace-church-ftreet, haberdafher. *Meffrs. Adams and Cooke, Old Jewry*
Mathias, J. Stiltton Villa, Surrey, ftater. *Yeates, Nicholas-lane*
Montefiore, J. Sun-ftreet, ferivener. *Bicknell, Haydn-fquare*
Miller, J. and F. Child, St. Andrew's-hill, builders. *Higgmore, New inn.*
May, J. Birmingham, merchant. *Webb, Birmingham.*
Perkins, W. Gofwell-ftreet, ftone-mafon. *Ovenell, Jermyn-ft*
Phillips, J. Whitecrofs-ftreet, butcher. *Morgan, Bunhill Row*
Pafley, C. and J. Finegan, bull's Head-court, merchants. *Macdougal and Hunter, Staple's-inn*
Pricket, E. Warwick, ferivener. *Smart, Staple's-inn.*
Pallifon, J. jun. Coventry, watchmaker. *Brown, Bedford-Row.*
Rotherer, J. Lyncombe and Widcombe, mafon. *Meffrs. Blandford and Sweet, Temple*
Roberts, W. Oswestry, fhopkeeper. *Horne, 5. a Clerk's-office Staple-inn.*
Sarton, A. Crick, grocer. *Meffrs. Macdougal and Hunter, Staple-inn.*
Sheard, D. Rochdale, druggift. *Hartley, Gray's-inn.*
Taylor, R. High-ftreet, Southwark, linen-draper. *Meffrs. Sherwood and Parrod, Canterbury-fquare*
Thorne, P. Newington Butts, dealer in fpirits. *Pearjon and Collingwood, St. Saviour's Churchyard*
Vickers, J. Newftreet-fquare, fpermaceti refiner. *Mathews, Caftle-ftreet, Holborn*
Wardell, T. Newcaftle, corn merchant. *Wilfon, Lincoln's-inn Fields*
Warcaftle, B. D. Great Suffolk-ftreet, foap manufacturer. *Wills, Warwick-fquare.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Amber, W. E. Midhurft, tallow-chandler, March 4.
Annmetta, F. Bond-ftreet, tambner, March 16.
Bennett, J. fen. Batley, and J. Bennett, Sands Mill, merchants, Feb. 18.
Burgefs, W. Southwark, hofier, Feb. 16.
Buckner, W. and A. Buckner, Poultry, linen-drapers, Feb. 19.
Barfoot, W. and T. Barfoot, Cornmarket, grocers, Feb. 22.
Bottomley, W. St. Mary Magdalen, carpenter, March 30.
Bainbridge, W. Gerrard-ftreet, carver and gilder, March 2.
Bell, W. Liverpool, vinegar merchant, March 15.
Barber, M. Liverpool, merchant, March 7.
Boyce, Jofeph and John Boyce, Burdeftey, brafs founders, March 11.
Cropper, J. Weibeck-ftreet, coachmaker, March 9.
Cooke, J. Holborn Bridge, hatter, March 9.
Clarke, M. Holborn, pawnbroker, March 16.
Crammond, A. Terrys and Wafh, New Bridge-ftreet, merchants, March 9.
Downey, J. South Shields, mercer, March 5.
Dormer, M. Kent-ftreet, fhipmaker, March 2.
Dawn, M. Tower-hill, upholfterer, Feb. 14.
Ellwood, J. Briftol, callico printer, Feb. 19.
Ellwood, J. and T. Illmay Briftol, callico printers, March 20.
Falkener, E. Bifhopfgate-ftreet, grocer, March 1.
Fawell, G. and J. Ambrofe, Tichborne-ftreet, linen drapers, March 1.
Fliby, C. and R. Crout, Ludgate-ft. haberdafhers, March 18.
Fawcett, S. Northowram, merchant, March 4.
Foulgar, J. Clare, innholder, March 5.
Fothergill, T. Fenchurch-ftreet, ferivener, March 16.
Fozard, J. fen. and jun. and L. Fozard, Piccadilly, ftable-keepers, March 19.
Greaves, J. and W. Denifon, jun. Liverpool, merchants, Feb. 26.
Gray, J. H. Brecham Lodge, dealer, Feb. 26.
Goldwin, T. and J. Mallam, Fleet-ftreet, merchants, Feb. 26.
Hawkins, J. Carey-ftreet, carpenter, Feb. 26.
Hallaway, J. Wexbury, fhopkeeper. March 26.
Hird, J. Bradley Mills, paper-maker, Feb. 28.
Hammond, J. Manchester, inakeeper, March 6.
Hawkins, R. Sellack, mafon, March 5.
Herries, C. and J. Naller, London, merchants, March 18.
Howell, J. Borough, High-ftreet, tobacconift. March 9.
Hyland, W. Robertfbridge, grocer, March 5.
Haynes, R. Swallow-ftreet, Hackneyman. Feb. 27.
Haywood, H. Minder, and Broadmain, grocer, March 2.
Holmes, S. Doncaster, leather dreifer, March 15
Hammond, T. and R. Stephenfon, Pennington-ftreet, brewers, March 2.
Houlston, J. H. Edward-ftreet, Soho, mufical inftrument-maker, March 30.
Jones, D. Bridgend, Glamorgan, fhopkeeper, Feb. 23.
Jones, W. Cheltenham, dealer, March 16.
Jordan, W. Pentonville, linen-draper, March 16.
Jarcine, D. Plymouth, linen-draper, March 9.
Johnfon, T. and D. Jones, Norton Falgate, chymift, March 16.
Jones, J. Hudson Hill, woollen draper, March 10.
Kidgel, S. Kirby in Athfield, maltfter, Feb. 18.
Kitchen, R. Great Queen-ftreet, coachmaker, Feb. 24.
Key, J. Tilfeffey, dealer, Feb. 27.
Kimpton, S. Saint Bride, linen-draper, March 1.
Lottie, A. S. Bread-ftreet, haberdafher, Feb. 13.
Leverett, J. jun. Coddenham, fellmonger, Feb 19.
Lewis, T. Bocking, balzemaker, March 4.
Lampriere, G. London, merchant, April 27.
Martin, W. Leicefterfields, painticher, Feb. 26.
Malcolm, J. Yardley, dealer, Feb. 23.
M'Carthy, G. P. and R. W. Vaughan, Briftol, taylors, Feb. 15.
Mackain, J. Reading, coachmaker, Feb. 20.
Mattermar. G. Selby, brewer, March 28.
Morton, W. Butterworth, fhopkeeper, March 6.
M'Farland, J. Chichester, mercer, March 7.
Moore, R. Surrey-ftreet, taylor, March 9.
Marthall, J. Broughtonfield, corn-dealer, April 17.
Nevill, T. Birmingham, buttonmaker, Feb. 21.
Oldroyd, Red Lion-ftreet, Clerkenwell, apothecary, March 4.
Pearce, W. Chilwick, carpenter, Feb. 2.
Partington, J. Ballinghall-ftreet, warehouſeman, March 5.
Peckham, R. and W. Bartholomew, Auſtin Friars, merchants, March 5.
Pryor, R. Bath, draper, Feb. 28.
Potter, R. Manſionhouſe-ſtreet, and J. Gregory, March 2.
Page, W. Eyton, dealer, March 14
Richmond, W. Manchester, manufacturer, Feb. 18.
Reeves, E. Leeds, linen draper, Feb. 26
Rylands, W. Robertſbridge, grocer, March 5.
Richardſon, D. Manchester, and J. Richardſon, Ratcliffe, callico printers, March 6.
Rowlands, E. and J. Liverpool, corn merchants, March 29.
Roberts, W. Wood-ſtreet, haberdaſher, March 9.
Rich, J. S. (partner with J. Heapy), Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall factor, Feb. 23.
Smith, H. Upper Thames-ſtreet, coal merchant, Feb. 16.
Stevenſon, J. A. Pickett Row, tea dealer, March 16.
Scott, J. Manchester, carrier, March 14.
Taylor, C. Maidſtone, paper-manufacturer, March 1.
Thompſon, J. Plymouth-Dock, carrier, Feb. 23.
Urmſton, W. of the Taunton Caſtle Inſtitution, March 9.
Watſon, R. Faulty, draper, Feb. 18.
Williams, R. Bath, linen-draper, Feb. 28
Williams, W. Bathley, woollapier, Feb. 14.
Ward G. and Patrick Thompſon, Manchester, and T. Lovell, Pauperbury, merchants, March 7.
Wood, J. Peckton, linen draper, March 9.
Young, W. Ramſgate, victualler, March 2.
Young, W. Manchester, victualler, March 14.
Young, C. Dover, coachmaker, April 9.

Errata in our laſt.—Page 5, col. 2, line 34, for 150 read 125 vowels; line 48, for ſeven prefixes, read *ſeventy prefixes*. Page 21, col. 1, line 10 from the bottom, for 90 read 98. col. 2, line 7, for three buſſes, read *three hundred*; line 14, for 21½ barrels, read 2½ barrels; line 2, 3, and 4 from bottom, for l. ſubſtitute s.

Several enquirers are requeſted to obſerve, that the laſt volume cloſes at page 556; the word FINIS was omitted in a conſiderable part of the impreſſion.

A CORRECT

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A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete Liſt of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publiſhers who deſire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to tranſmit copies of the ſame.

AGRICULTURE, PLANTING, &c.

THE Art of floating Land, as practiſed in the County of Gloucester, ſhewn to be the moſt preferable. With an Examination of what Meſſrs. Boſwell, Davis, and Marſhall, have written on that ſubject, by *T. Wright*, 3s. Scatcherd.

A Treatiſe on Foreſt Planting, comprehending the Culture, &c of planted and natural Timber, and on Hedge Fences, the Conſtruction of Stone Walls, &c. by *Walter Nicol*, 8s. bds. Scatcherd.

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Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE have great pleaſure in announcing to the public, that a plan for an Inſtitution, to teach by lectures and experiments, the application of philoſophy to the improvement of the mechanical arts, and the other arts of life, to which it is the moſt directly applicable, has been propoſed by ſome gentlemen of the firſt eminence in this country; that a number of men of rank and fortune have already ſubſcribed an annual contribution of fifty guineas, towards carrying it into execution: that their intention is to have a complete apparatus for every branch, and to employ, as teachers, none but men of the higheſt philoſophical diſtinction. There is reaſon to hope, from the activity of the gentlemen who have been concerned in promoting this plan, that it may be very ſpeedily reduced into an eſtabliſhment. When we name Sir JOSEPH BANKS, bart. and Count RUMFORD, we need add nothing more to point out the importance of the deſign to the public.

Recent and numerous experiments made by the moſt eminent of the faculty in London, tend to confirm the efficacy of the COW POX, as a means of extirpating that horrible ſcourge of the human race, the *Small Pox*. Several hundred individuals have recently been inoculated for this new diſeaſe in the metropolis, and they have all taken it, and recovered from it in a few days, without its being attended by any illneſs, other than a few puſtules which have appeared in the arm: theſe perſons have ſince been repeatedly inoculated with the varſolous matter of the ſmall-pox, but without effect; ſeveral of them have even ſlept in the ſame bed with perſons in the moſt infectious ſtate of the latter diſorder, but without being in any degree affected by it!

Mr. CONSITT, lecturer on philoſophical chemiſtry, propoſes to deliver a courſe, conſiſting of twelve lectures, including a variety of experiments on the philoſophy of agriculture. The firſt lecture will be delivered on Thurſday, the 7th of March, at one o'clock in the forenoon, and they will be continued three times a week, until the whole is completed.

A tranſlation is in forwardneſs of the valuable Travels of the DUKE DE ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT in North America, ſo late as the years 1796, 1797, and 1798. The known talents of the enlightened and noble traveller, and the imperfect knowledge in Europe of the preſent condition of the United States and of Canada, will doubtleſs occaſion theſe volumes to be an acceptable addition to the exiſting books of Travels in the Engliſh language.

Dr. BLACKBURNE will publiſh his expected remarks on the uſe of the word *Heat*, and on the compoſition of light in the courſe of March or April.

The ſecond volume of Mr. BIDLAKE's Sermons on practical ſubjects, publiſhing by ſubſcription, is now in the preſs.

Mr. LANDSEER, engraver to his majeſty, is employed upon an emblematical monument in honour of Admiral LORD NELSON, of the ſame ſize and to be engraved in the ſame ſtyle as the ſplendid and very correct portrait which he has juſt publiſhed of General BUONAPARTE.

Dr. ALEXANDER ADAM, of Edinburgh, is underſtood to be at this time engaged in the compilation of a new Latin Dictionary, deſtined to ſuperſede the uſe of that of Ainſworth.

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The firſt number of "*The Medical and Phyſical Journal*," makes its appearance on the firſt of March, under the immediate ſuperintendance of Doctors BRADLEY and WILLICH. Among other valuable articles, will appear a diſſertation at large by Dr. BRADLEY, on the nature and practice of Inoculation for the COW POX, with an account of the recent experiments in London, illuſtrated by a coloured repreſentation of the puſtules, drawn in London from the life.

The learned Dr. JOHN GILLIES, whoſe late analyſis and tranſlation of the works of Ariſtotle have revived the fame and uſefulneſs of that philoſopher, is engaged in compoſing a continuation of his hiſtory of Greece, which will probably poſſeſs all the accuracy, philoſophy, and eloquence which are admired in the former part of this work, while it will be free from that turgidity of ſtyle which has been not undeſervedly blamed in the laſt writings of Dr. Gillies.

The Rev. Dr. THOMAS SOMERVILLE, of Jedburgh, whoſe recently publiſhed hiſtorical work is read with general eagerneſs, is underſtood to have prepared for the preſs a volume of ſermons of very great original merit.

An annual collection of poems is about to be publiſhed, on the plan of the French and German Almanacks of the muſes. Contributions ſhould be addreſſed to Mr. COTTLE, Briſtol, where the firſt volume will ſpeedily go to preſs.

A metrical Romance has been undertaken in that city, called "*The Deſtruction of Dom Daniel.*"

The celebrated CRELL, of Germany, has recently communicated to his philoſophical friends in this country, an account of a ſeries of ingenious and accurate experiments, by which he has accompliſhed the *decompoſition* of the *boracic acid*. *Digeſtion*, with a long-continued heat, was one of the principal means which he employed. *An inflammable matter* was found to be one of the principles of the *acid* decompoſed.

Mr. REVELEY, architect and engineer, is engaged upon a work relative to the port of London, which is nearly ready for publication. It is intended to give a more complete idea of the ſubject than has hitherto appeared, and will conclude with ſeveral new plans for the improvement of the port of London, and with that which was laid before the committee of the houſe of commons in April 1796.

Mr. PERKINS, of Leiceſter-ſquare, has in the preſs a tranſlation of the work announced in our Magazine for November laſt, entitled "*Perkiniſm*," lately publiſhed in Germany, by Dr. TODE, phyſician to his Daniſh Majeſty.

A Hiſtory of Liverpool, from the earlieſt period to the preſent time; with an account of the river Merſey, from its ſource to the ſea; and a ſketch of the principal objects on its banks, is preparing for early publication.

Agriculture.—It has been commonly ſuppoſed by farmers, that ſeeds and plants will degenerate, unleſs the ground on which they are planted be frequently changed. Some obſervations and experiments that have been lately made in this country, as well as in America, ſeem to render the truth of this ſuppoſition doubtful. It has been found here, that even potatoes may be conſtantly grown on the ſame piece of ground without any degeneration, provided the cuttings be always made from the fineſt potatoes, inſtead of the ſmalleſt and worſt, which have actually been employed for this purpoſe; and in America, it has been ſhewn, by the actual experiments of Mr. COOPER, that the ſame thing happens with reſpect to the ſeeds of the long watery ſquaſh, early peas, potatoes, and ſeveral other kinds of vegetables. The ſame principle has, indeed, long ago been applied in the breeding of animals, by Mr. BAKEWELL. It is generally known, that he improved his breeds by merely coupling thoſe in which the properties he wiſhed to produce were the moſt evident, not regarding conſanguinity, or any other circumſtance.

This is a matter of ſuch extenſive application and importance, that it ought more particularly to engage the attention and obſervation of the practical farmer as well as the horticuluriſt.

In the application of manures to lands, too little regard ſeems to have been paid both in reſpect to its nature, and the time of its being laid on. In regard to the laſt, it has been a common practice for farmers to apply manures to graſs lands during the time of froſt in the winter. This is certainly an improper practice, as during ſuch periods, no advantage can be derived to the land from it, and, at the thaw, much of its virtues muſt be waſhed away, and its ſoluble parts be deſtroyed; the ground being, in this ſtate, incapable of abſorbing liquids. Many other reaſons forbid this practice, which may be ſeen in an ingenious paper written by Dr. FENWICK. He conceives, that as the elaſtic fluids are the greateſt ſupports of vegetation, manures ought to be applied under

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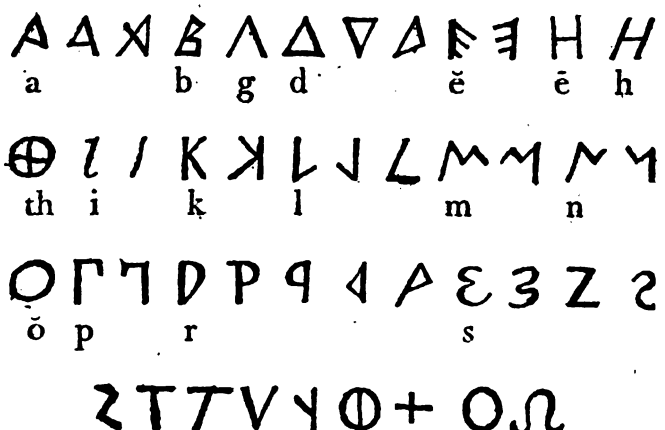
under circumstances that favour their generation. These, he says, chiefly occur in spring, after the grass has, in some degree, covered the ground, by which the dung is shaded from the sun, or early in the autumn, after the hay-crop is removed. This last is unquestionably the most convenient, and least objectionable period for the purpose in question.

Recent researches among the records in the Tower of London, and in the library of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, have discovered some of those ancient documents of the history of Scotland, which were supposed to have been lost in consequence of the depredations of Edward I. and of Oliver Cromwell. It is not improbable but more may yet be found. Even the list of the titles of a series of charters of the twelfth or thirteenth century, is now necessarily invaluable, on account of the light which it is capable of throwing on the laws and manners of those times. A *catalogue* of such titles of charters, the first fruit of the new discoveries here announced, has been just published under the auspices of Lord Frederic Campbell, by the learned *William Robertson*, esq. keeper of the records in the register-office at Edinburgh.

The MISSIONARY SOCIETIES of Scotland, in correspondence with those of England, are appearing to establish at Glasgow a seminary which is to be appropriated for the instruction of persons offering themselves for foreign missions, in those parts of knowledge which are deemed indispensibly requisite to qualify them for the undertaking. A news-paper, in connection with these religious societies, and exclusively devoted to moral and religious purposes, has recently been successfully established in London, under the title of "*The Weekly Register.*"

We learn that Mr. FRY has been favoured with numerous valuable communications, for his proposed *Pantographia*, which is intended to exhibit specimens of upwards of *four hundred* different alphabets, and oral languages. Notwithstanding the terms of the subscription are already fixed, the author has determined to embrace every article which may be recommended as serviceable to the cause of literature, or gratifying to curiosity. We are happy in being enabled to present our readers with a specimen of this unique and very promising work, selected from that part of it which is intended to exhibit the early state of the *Greek* alphabet:



This alphabet (the deficient letters being supplied on the authority of Chishull) is taken from the Sigean inscription, so called from the promontory and town of Sigeum, near Troy, where it was found. It is engraved on a pillar of beautifully white marble, nine feet high, two feet broad, and eight inches thick; which, as appears by an excavation in the top, and the tenor of the inscription, supported a bust or statue of Phanodicus, whose name it bears; and was undoubtedly erected before the time of Simonides, who flourished 500 years before Christ.

The antiquity of it is evinced by its being read alternately from left to right, and

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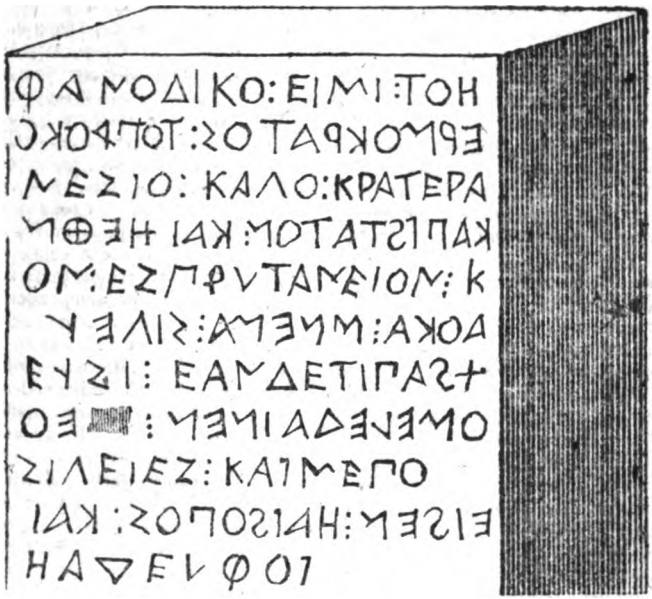
and from right to left; as well as by the ſtate of the Greek alphabet at that time: for we obſerve that Simonides had not then introduced the uſe of the H for the long E, nor the Ω for the long O. Some time after the pillar had been erected, and moſt probably long after the town of Sigeum had come under the power of the Athenians, which happened about 590 years B. C. the firſt part of the inſcription was again engraven near the top of the pillar, with the H and Ω; which, in the original, are ſupplied by E and O, and where the H is uſed only as an aſpirate, as in modern languages.

The authenticity and accuracy of the copies of the inſcriptions reſt on the moſt ſatisfactory evidence: they were firſt taken by a learned Greek, under the Direction of Dr. William Sherrard, the Britiſh conſul at Smyrna; then by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Liſle, Chaplain to the Britiſh Factory there, and ſucceſſor to Chiſhull; and again at Chiſhull's requeſt (when about to republiſh his account of this celebrated inſcription) by the Rev. Barnard Mould, who ſucceeded Dr. Liſle. The exact agreement between all theſe copies evinces the accuracy of each of them.



This is the original inſcription; in the reading of which we ſhould obſerve that every ſecond line is read from right to left; which manner of writing was called βουστροφηδον, as imitating the turn of the oxen at the end of each furrow. This union of the European and Eaſtern manner of writing in the ſame piece, was rarely uſed after the time of Solon, who probably adopted it, to give his laws an air of antiquity. We cannot imitate the manner of writing, without types caſt on purpoſe, which appears to be unneceſſary, as the original is given.

From the accuracy and beauty of the ſpecimens given above, we venture to preſume that this performance will be compleated in a manner highly gratifying to the learned world. We earneſtly hope indeed, that the public encouragement will amply keep pace with the great exertions of the ingenious author.

In a Voyage into the Belgic Countries, publiſhed not long ago by the celebrated FORSTER, the author, ſpeaks of the ſcarcity of wood of every kind and eſpecially of that for fuel, with which Europe is threatened. He imputes the growing evil to the great and almoſt ſudden waſte of this valuable neceſſary of life, and goes ſo far as to ſay, that unleſs immediately and effectually checked, it will ſtop the progreſs of civilization, and fruſtrate the efforts of reaſon and philoſophy in ameliorating the condition of mankind in Europe. However well or ill-founded theſe apprehenſions may be, they appear to have excited the attention of France

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France and the Low Countries to ſo deſerving an object. Complaints have been made of the profuſion of wood conſumed in the public offices of France, for which no better reaſon can be given than that the aſhes (now rendered doubly valuable on account of the quantity of ſalt-petre manufactured in every part of the republic) are the perquiſites of the office-keepers.

A very novel phenomenon we obſerve in the French book trade. From the extraordinary ſcarcity of ready money prevailing in the republic, the bookſellers in general are ruined, or at leaſt unable to make purchaſes of manuſcripts; and the few who have money, prefer applying it in the funds, where they can gain an intereſt of forty per cent. for ſpecie. The conſequence is, that foreign bookſellers repair from diſtant countries to Paris, to purchaſe the copyright of the moſt valuable French writers, and they could not enter into a more profitable ſpeculation. Thus Mr. VIEWEG, of Berlin, has lately purchaſed and imported into Germany, the copyright of "*Mercier's New Picture of Paris*," in four volumes, a work that contains a number of intereſting eſſays; it is reprinting at Berlin, and a tranſlation into German is preparing, by Citizen CRAMER, now at Paris.

There is now in the preſs, at Weimar in Germany, one of the moſt valuable and extenſive works that has appeared for a number of years, in the department of literary hiſtory, entitled, "*The Univerſal Repertory of Literature, from the Year* 1791 *to* 1795," being a continuation of the former Repertory from 1785 to 1790, in three volumes, quarto, one of which is already publiſhed, the ſecond to appear in Eaſter, and the laſt at Midſummer; the ſubſcription price of the whole, eight Saxon dollars, or about twenty-eight ſhillings ſterling. It conſiſts of a ſyſtematic regiſter of all the critical, general, or particular journals, of any value, and reſpectability, publiſhed in Europe during this period; of an alphabetical index of all the books that have appeared within the ſame time, together with their prices, and likewiſe of the individual treatiſes and Eſſays contained in periodical works, with regular reference to the "*Syſtematic Regiſter*;" and of alphabetical tables of the principal ſubjects treated of in the different claſſes of books, according to the following ſyſtematic arrangement. 1. Theology. 2. Juridical and ſtatiſtical literature. 3. Medicine, including phyſics, chemiſtry, and natural hiſtory. 4. Metaphyſics and education. 5. Mathematics, including naval and military tactics, economy, arts, and manufactures, and the commercial ſciences. 6. Hiſtory and geography. 7. Criticiſm and the Belles Lettres. 8. The hiſtory of literature, general and particular, including miſcellaneous works; and, 9. An univerſal alphabetical index of books publiſhed in this period, with the prices, to which is prefixed a portrait of Dr. HERSCHEL. For the accommodation of purchaſers, each of theſe nine departments is to be ſold ſeparately.

The arts of every kind, whether liberal or induſtrious, appear to meet with every encouragement in France at this time; that of printing ſeems in full activity. The C. C. DIDOT and HERHAN have gone beyond our *logographic* attempt: they have inſtituted what they call *ſtereotype* printing, i. e. the form to be printed off is compoſed of *ſolid pages*. They are not caſt in a maſs, but firmly cemented or ſoldered together, after they are compoſed, ſo as that no part may be looſened by the action of the preſs or the adheſion of the paper. We can eaſily conceive that the text may thus be preſerved more perfect from the ordinary accidents of printing; but it is not ſo certain that the economy of the art will receive any advantage therefrom; ſince it muſt of neceſſity employ a vaſt additional quantity of metal, and the ſolid forms muſt be very liable to be defaced. There will be a ſaving in paper undoubtedly; as ſo much need not lie on the ſhelves of the bookſeller, but till the total of the advantages and diſadvantages are taken into the account and fairly balanced, we ſhall heſitate to pronounce this novelty in the art an improvement.

Profeſſor FAUST, of Buckeburg, in Weſtphalia, ſtands, at this moment, in a conſpicuous point of view. Of his various philanthropic works his "*Catechiſm of Health*" is ſaid to deſerve a place among the firſt elementary books, But his favourite plan, and which occupies him at this moment, is the entire extirpation of the ſmall-pox. He conſiders it as a ſimple epidemic diſeaſe, whoſe duration and prolongation are the effect only of ignorance in the people, and indifference in governments, and that it ought to be made to diſappear like the leproſy. He points out the way by which he conceives this daily ſcourge of the human race, ſaid to ſweep away one twelfth of the population of Europe, may be removed. In ſhort, the profeſſor is deſirous to perſuade the

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the legiſlature of the different ſtates of Europe, that by a conſentaneous act of authority they might decree the extinction of the ſmall-pox as eaſily as France decreed the abolition of royalty. J. C. G. JUNCKER, profeſſor of medicine at Halle, and the poet REINEIKE, have ſeconded the humane views of Profeſſor FAUST in his laudable deſign: they have together in concert preſented three different addreſſes to the congreſs at Raſtadt, upon the neceſſity of taking general meaſures againſt the ſmall-pox: C. LENZ has alſo preſented one of a like tendency to the French Directory: it is therefore probable at leaſt that an experiment may be tried how far the hope will be realized of extinguiſhing this loathſome and frequently fatal diſeaſe, and with it doubtleſs, as the means cannot be more difficult, the meaſles. Profeſſor JUNCKER has formed a ſociety of more than a hundred and fifty phyſicians, German, Dutch, and Swiſs, who have ſolemnly engaged unitedly and perſonally to employ all their energy for ſtopping the ravages of theſe peſts of the younger age*.

There has been publiſhed at VENICE, a work of ſome importance in the ſcience of OPTICS, by a philoſopher, whoſe name is AMBROGIA FUSINIERI. Its object is to prove, that the reſiſtance of the refracting Media, and by no means the laws of Newtonian attraction, can alone account for the phœnomena of the refraction of light.

In their hopes of Oriental empire, the French have been induced to apply, with extraordinary zeal, to the ſtudy of the living languages of the eaſt. The *Perſian*, the *Arabic*, the *Turkiſh*, and the *Armenian* languages form a particular courſe of inſtruction, which is taught at the NATIONAL LIBRARY in Paris by a *different* profeſſor for each language.

The French, as was announced in the laſt Monthly Magazine, have formed a national inſtitute at Cairo. In the uncertainty and the difficulties of their preſent ſituation in Egypt, this inſtitution can ſcarcely appear otherwiſe than ridiculouſly premature. And yet we cannot but view with reſpect a ſcientific and literary activity, of which the ardour is not to be repreſſed, even by ſuch hardſhips as thoſe of the Egyptian expedition of the French. The liſt of the members of this *inſtitute* contains, among others, the illuſtrious names of Monge, Bauchamp, Berthollet, Dolomieu, and Denon. The following queſtions were propoſed at their *firſt* meeting: 1. How improve the ſtructure of ovens for the preparation of bread to the army? 2. To find a ſubſtitute that may be uſed inſtead of barley in making beer? 3. What are the beſt means for clarifying and cooling the waters of the Nile? 4. Are wind or water mills the more ſuitable for uſe in Egypt? 5. What are the fitteſt reſources to ſupply the French army in Egypt with gunpowder? 6. What is the preſent ſtate of legiſlation in Egypt? and how may it be ameliorated? 7. To produce a plan of general regulation.—At the *ſecond* meeting of this inſtitute, Andreoſſy, one of its members, reported, concerning the article of gunpowder, that Egypt had always received its ſupplies of ſulphur from Venice, that its charcoal was ſupplied from the burning of the ſtalks of the lupine, that, however, ſaltpetre is ſufficiently plentiful in Egypt, where it is found both in native veins and alſo manufactured, as in Europe. The ſaltpetre of Egypt he farther reported to be a nitrate of potaſh, and not like the French ſaltpetre, nitrate of lime; the ſtalks of Turkey corn are uſed in its preparation, and it is purified with white of eggs. The gunpowder is manufactured by workmen who remain naked while they are at work. It is of an excellent quality, and cheaper than gunpowder is in France. The Egyptian gunpowder was formerly an article of exportation to Leghorn. The Beys poſſeſſed no large magazines of gunpowder. At the *third* meeting of the inſtitute of Cairo, Berthollet read a memoir on the formation of *Ammoniac*; Sulkowſky read a deſcription of the road from Cairo to Salehieé; ſome converſation took place on the ſubject of *mills*, in which water-mills were concluded to be the fitteſt for uſe in Egypt. Berthollet read an account of the analyſis of the gunpowder of Cairo, in which he ſhewed it to contain only $\frac{5}{32}$ of ſaltpetre, and to be, as to its other ingredients, a mixture, of ſulphur, charcoal, earth, and muriate of ſoda, which requires to be lixiviated anew before it can be fit for uſe; Monge read a memoir on the monuments of antiquity in Cairo, in which he propoſed that a particular vaſe of granite, covered with hieroglyphics, ſhould be ſent to France.

The literature of GERMANY is ſtill ſo much more under the *influence* of men of trade

* The Cow Pox, which continues to be practiſed by ſome of the principal phyſicians in London with unvaried ſucceſs, will, perhaps, effect more towards eradicating the Small Pox, than all the well meant projects of the German profeſſors.

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trade than of men of genius and ſcience; and its ancient ſpirit of laborious compilation ſtill retains ſo much of its wonted aſcendency, that extracts, abridgements, and compilations from the ſucceſſive, new literary productions, continue to fill a very large proportion of that multitude of volumes with which the German preſſes inceſſantly teem. The French narrative of the voyage of *M. de la Pérouſe*; thoſe details which were communicated in the Engliſh newſpapers concerning the African travels of Mr. *Mungo Park*; a French publication by the brothers *D'Arbois*, on the iſles of Corcyra and Ithaca, and on the Egean ſea; *Waaſtrom*'s ſhort account of the colonial eſtabliſhment of *Sierra Leone* and *Boulama*, on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, have excluded almoſt all other articles of importance, from the two lateſt numbers which have fallen into our hands, of one exceedingly reſpectable German journal.

By the progreſs of events in the Turkiſh dominions, and by the late deſcent of a Ruſſian fleet through the Black Sea, the attention of the inhabitants of Germany appears to have been, in a particular manner, turning upon thoſe parts of the globe. We find in a recent number of a German periodical work a very curious hydrographical memoir, concerning the navigation and the coaſts of the Black Sea, which has been produced to gratify this temporary curioſity. The publication of a valuable German map of the Black Sea, with great and important alterations, was announced in our laſt number.

That ſpell of myſticiſm which involved the writings of KANT, and to thoſe who delight in the unintelligible, proved their beſt recommendation, now begins, in ſpite of the extravagancies of his pupils, to be gradually diſpelled. KANT perceived the reaſonings of Malbranche, Berkley, and Hume to have rendered the belief of the reality of things, material or ſpiritual, incompatible with the old metaphyſical doctrine,—that *ideas* are the only medium of communication between the human mind and all other things. He was anxious to give a new ſtability to the firſt principles of human knowledge. For this end, he diſtinguiſhed all our knowledge into the two claſſes of (1.) *primary*, *original*, perhaps *innate* knowledge, which muſt be poſſeſſed and believed before we can make any progreſs in obſervation and reaſoning; and (2.) *experimental* knowledge, founded upon that which is primary, and diſcoverable by reaſoning and obſervation. The *former* it is, in his opinion, an indiſpenſible law of our exiſtence, to believe, without demanding thoſe proofs, of which it is, by its nature, unſuſceptible. The *latter* is never to be received by the mind without the moſt rigorous diſcuſſions of reaſoning. KANT's *primary* knowledge is equivalent to the *knowledge of ſentiment* in the Savoyard Curate's Confeſſion of Faith, by ROUSSEAU,—to the *Firſt Truths* of BUFFIER,—to the *Common Senſe* of REID, BEATTIE, and OSWALD,—to thoſe *inſtincts* and *ſenſes* which are ſo multipled in the writings of Lord KAIMES. His *experimental* knowledge, which every perſon recognizes, as acquirable by reaſoning, obſervation, and experiment. But, KANT, in expreſſing his doctrines, was led to uſe the technical language of *Wolffius*, of *Leibnitz*, of *Burgerſdicius*. He himſelf delighted, like Ariſtotle, to ſpeak in the language of abſtraction and generalization; religiouſly avoiding the inaccurate terms of common life: and hence ariſes the greater part of his obſcurity. Emulating Bacon, he wiſhed to comprehend all human knowledge in his arrangements. In the attempt he was obliged to invent new terms, and to apply to objects, many new definitions, the very accuracy and truth of which give them often an air of odd and uncouth peculiarity. Like the late Dr. *Hutton* of Edinburgh, he ſeems to have accuſtomed himſelf to meditate much more than he read: and hence he fails to employ with eaſe the language of books. He has certainly often erred in ranking among the *primary* principles of knowledge, truths, which are but *ſecondary* and *experimental*; nor are thoſe reaſonings always juſt, from which he deduces thoſe which he accounts to be *truths of experiment*. But he is, undeniably, a great man, and the firſt metaphyſician in Germany. It is in this light that KANT's philoſophy is now viewed among his fellow-countrymen. Thoſe who would underſtand his works ought to be, firſt, familiarly converſant with the metaphyſical writings of Locke, Hume, Reid, Condillac, Leibnitz, *Wolffius*, and Bacon, otherwiſe they will read KANT in vain.

The favourite ſeats of German literature are ſtill Leipſig, Gottingen, Jena, Weimar, Hamburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort. Theſe places, either as eminently commercial, as the ſeats of univerſities, and the reſidences of men of letters, on account of particular eſtabliſhments of printers and bookſellers, or for other reaſons, have become to the literature

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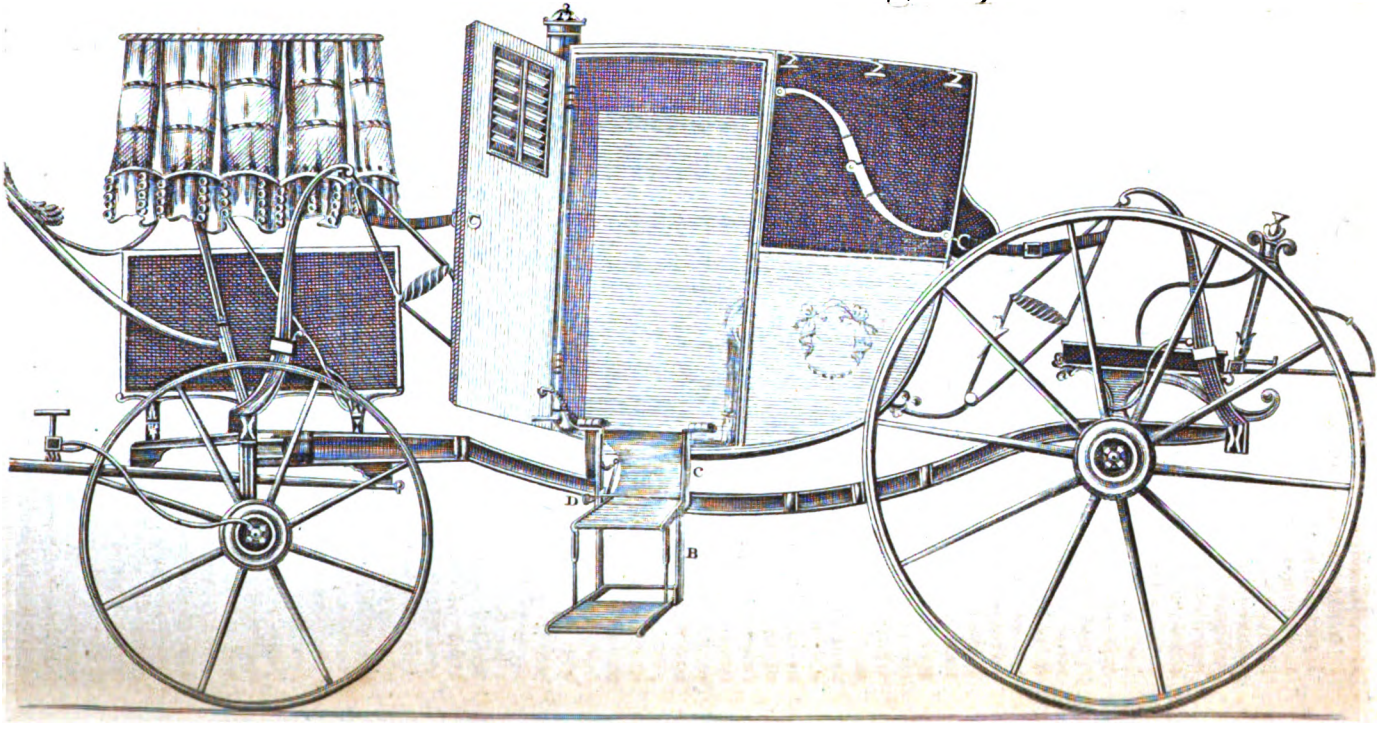
Mr Thomason's PATENT Carriage Steps.



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ture of Germany, what Athens, Elis, and Pisa were to that of ancient Greece. Books are incessantly manufactured and sold in them: and amid much mere *book-making* there are also many labours of genuine erudition, occasional inventions and discoveries evincing true philosophical penetration, and not a few effusions of poetical genius of superlative excellence.

Those Imperial prohibitions which have been recently opposed against the importation of the production of foreign literature into Russia, cannot but very materially retard the advancement of knowledge and civilization in that extensive empire. But the establishment of so many of the emigrant nobility of France in the Russian provinces will, necessarily, tend to counteract this effect to a certain degree. Nor will it be easily possible either to drive the literary arts from that *footing* which they have already gained in Russia, or to prevent them from continually acquiring there new influence. A new *Russian Atlas* is mentioned in the continental literary journal as a work worthy of applause. There is reason to believe that we might yet borrow from the Russians, as from other nations, various improvements in our arts of domestic accommodation. We have had a recent opportunity of seeing a model of a Russian stove for warming an apartment, which, on account of its equable diffusion of heat, its long preservation of that heat, without waste, and its capacity of assuming the form, even of any elegant piece of furniture, may, perhaps, more than vie with any thing of the same sort that has been mentioned in the ingenious and beneficent communications of Count *Rumford*.

DENMARK does not, just at this moment, present to us any thing so interesting in literature as the celebrated account by NIEBUHR of the discoveries and observations of that famous mission of *Literati*, which was sent under the auspices of Count Bernstorff to explore the geography and natural history of the East. But, we have the pleasure of informing our readers, that Niebuhr, the only survivor of those who went upon that expedition, still lives in comfort and good health at Copenhagen. The son, a very elegant and well-informed young man, is now in Britain; is in no mean degree a master of the English, and will, very probably, be induced to give to the British public a complete translation of his father's whole work, which is, in truth, one of the most *faithful*, the most *scientifically* accurate, and the most unaffected narratives of voyages and travels which have ever been published in Europe. It is but a meagre abridgment of Niebuhr's travels, of which an English translation was some years since published. Of the DANISH Drama, there has been recently presented to us an elegantly translated specimen, under the title of "*Poverty and Wealth*," which shews it to be, in comedy, very nearly of the same character with that which now prevails on the theatres of Britain and France.

SWEDEN no longer possesses a Linnæus, a Scheele, or a Bergman, but there are not wanting in it eminent chemists and naturalists, the pupils of those great men. "*The Elements of Chemistry*," by FOURCROY, so well known by various translations in the English language, have been recently translated as well into the language of Sweden as into that of Denmark. The university of *Upsal* is still adorned by men of distinguished literary and scientific activity.

A Professor GURLITT, of *Klooter-Bergen*, an eminent seminary of education in the Prussian dominions, has recently published at Magdeburgh a very curious production, on the nature and history of the ancient art of working in *Mosaics*. The lovers of the fine arts will, of course, be eager to procure this erudite and elegant treatise, and to assign it a place in their libraries, beside the writings of *Winckelman*.

A French gentleman, resident at *Munich*, in Bavaria, has executed a translation of the valuable essays of Count Rumford, which is now printing in the press of *Manget* at Geneva.

The FRENCH continue to cultivate science and literature with much of that energy with which they conquer countries and dethrone kings. Some important experiments on GALVANISM, of which we shall be able, next month, to present an abstracted account to our readers, evince the national institute to possess all those abilities for scientific research which were formerly displayed in the memoirs of the academy of sciences. At a late meeting of the *society for the improvement of the art of healing*, at *Nancy*, in Lorraine, there were read two valuable essays on the medicinal properties of *Iron*, and on the natural history of several varieties of the *Laurel tree*. The former of these essays was the production of Professor *Mandel*, and was replete with interesting mineralogical and medical facts. The diversities of form under which iron

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is found to exiſt in nature; thoſe changes which art has power to accompliſh upon it; its attractability to the magnet, and its property of acting as a conductor to the electric fluid; thoſe ſtrong affinities with oxygene which enable it to enter ſo readily into combination with air, water, and ſaline ſubſtances, were among the moſt remarkable claſſes of facts, into the detail of which he entered in the natural and chemical hiſtory of this metal. In ſpeaking of its *influence* on the animal œconomy, he conſidered *iron* as exiſting in a certain proportion in the blood and other humours when the human body is in a ſtate of health; and as occaſioning various diſeaſes by its diminution under that proportion, or its augmentation above it. He ſelected *chloroſis* as one of the moſt remarkable of the diſeaſes which have this origin. In oppoſition to the theory of Dr. ROLLO he maintained, that it is an *exceſs*, not a deficiency, of oxygene in the blood, which occaſions *chloroſis*, and that it is not oxyde of iron, but unoxydated iron, in a ſtate of extreme diviſion of its parts, which muſt be adminiſtered for the cure of this diſtemper. His eſſay concluded with a curious enquiry into the reality of thoſe medical properties which have been aſcribed to the magnet; the reſult of which led him to ſtate, that though not capable of working thoſe wonders of cure, which have been attributed to it, the magnet will ſtill, however, in ſeveral caſes, prove an uſeful remedy.

A Dr. LACOMBE, profeſſor of midwifery, has recently given great offence to almoſt all the other members of the medical faculty in Paris, by an outrageous public attack againſt that which is called in midwifery the *Cæſarian Operation*. He has challenged the advocates of this practice to public diſputations. Several very turbulent ſcenes of diſpute have paſſed between him and his adverſaries. He triumphs as victorious and invincible, they, after contending in vain to hiſs, and cough, and laugh, and talk him to ſilence, complain, that he will ſuffer none but himſelf to utter a word as long as he is able to ſpeak, and that when his animal ſpirits are exhauſted, he then eſcapes refutation only by retiring under the pretence of exceſſive fatigue from the ſcene of the diſpute. He denies that Julius Cæſar was cut out of his mother's womb, rejects the credibility of almoſt every fact in hiſtory that repreſents the *Cæſarian Operation* as capable of being practiſed with ſucceſs; *affirms*, that in the ſixteenth century, this practice was proſcribed in France on account of its certain danger and inutility; complains that a practice, which is neither more nor leſs than actual aſſaſſination, ſhould have, in the enlightened eighteenth century, become common in France, and almoſt in France alone; and aſſerts, that, with proper care, delivery is in all caſes poſſible, even without the uſe of inſtruments.

THE NEW PATENTS *lately enrolled.*

MR. THOMASON'S FOR STEPS TO CARRIAGES.

(With a Plate.)

NO plan has been adopted for getting conveniently in and out of a carriage, without the aſſiſtance of a ſervant to let down and put up the ſteps. The invention which the patentee offers to the public, differs very little in appearance from the ſteps in general uſe, and appears to effect that object. They fold up nearly in the ſame manner, do not occupy more room, ſtand in the ſame place, within the carriage, and are not ſo heavy. They are unfolded and let down by the action of opening the carriage door, and folded up by the action of ſhutting the carriage door.

To the bottom of the door, near the hinge, is fixed an iron roller wheel, which wheel runs on a bended lever. The lever is ſcrewed to the joint of the ſtep, ſo that when the roller bears againſt the lever, it will of courſe raiſe up the ſteps. The handle of the door is made to go through, ſo that the perſon ſitting in the carriage, while pulling to the door, occaſions the roller to bear upon the bended lever, and to raiſe up the ſteps before the door is half way ſhut. A ſpring then begins to act, which folds the ſteps flat; the lower frame B. ſlides into the upper frame C. A ſelf-acting bolt ſecures them firm together, and prevents the whole from making any noiſe in the carriage.

In the opening of the door, the ſteps will unfold and deſcend with the ſame rapidity as the door is opened, and if a perſon opens the door regularly, the ſteps will deſcend ſmoothly, and without noiſe. —A ſervant in putting up and letting down the ſteps ſhould take hold of the braſs handle D. and he will eaſily put them up.

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up and down in leſs than half the time he could the ſteps in general uſe.

The peculiar advantages from theſe ſteps are, that a gentleman may travel commodiouſly without a ſervant behind his carriage, or without the driver leaving his horſes; and in caſe the driver ſhould be thrown from the horſe, or the horſes become vicious, the perſon in the carriage may let himſelf out without any danger.

Mr. THOMASON's ſtep has, we underſtand, received the ſanction of Meſſ. Hatchet, Leader, Vidler, and the other principal coachmakers.

MESSRS. SHANNON AND BURNET, FOR IMPROVING THE PROCESS OF VINOUS AND ACETOUS FERMENTATION.

In December, 1798, a patent was granted to RICHARD SHANNON, M. D. of Pancras, and —— BURNET, of Vauxhall, diſtiller, for improving the proceſs of vinous and acetous fermentation.

It is well known that the proceſs of fermentation is often checked or carried on too rapidly by the too great cold or heat of the atmoſphere; and ſince the chemical analyſis by Lavoiſier of the component parts and products of fermentable matter, it appears that the evolution of hydrogen and carbonic acid gas is the eſſential cauſe of fermentation, and that upon the proportions of theſe gaſſes the quantity of ardent ſpirits materially depends. Dr. SHANNON therefore propoſes that the fermentation ſhould be wholly conducted in large veſſels, which are to be kept at a proper temperature by the uſe of *attemperators* or pumps of various conſtructions, for the purpoſe of circulating either ſteam or atmoſpherical air through the liquor. The ſame or ſimilar engines are made uſe of to impregnate the fermenting liquor with carbonic acid, hydrogen gas, or other elaſtic fluids, as may be found neceſſary.

Mr. RALEY's, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PHILOSOPHICAL FURNACE OR BOILER.

WILLIAM RALEY, of Newbold, Yorkſhire, chemiſt, obtained a patent in December, 1798 for the conſtruction of a philoſophical furnace or boiler. In this boiler a larger ſurface of water is expoſed to the heat of the fire than in ordinary boilers, hence with a ſmaller quantity of coals the evaporation is made to go on more rapidly. This improvement is applicable to all purpoſes in which the briſk evaporation of a fluid is required, as in the ſteam engine, the cryſtallization of ſalts, &c.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London.

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1799.

	No. of Caſes.
ACUTE DISEASES.	
TYPHUS Mitior	2
Pleuriſy	4
Peripneumony	5
Peripneumonia Notha	12
Small Pox	6
Acute Rheumatiſm	3
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Dyſpnœa	15
Cough	25
Cough and Dyſpnœa	17
Hoarſeneſs	6
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	4
Hæmoptoe	3
Aſcites	1
Hydrops Pectoris	3
Anaſarca	2
Cephalalgia	5
Vertigo	2
Ophthalmia	3
Epiſtaxis	1
Menorrhagia Difficilis	3
Amenorrhœa	2
Chloroſis	4
Fluor Albus	3
Enterodynia	2
Diarrhœa	4
Dyſpepſia	6
Obſtipatio	3
Gaſtrodynia	2
Colica Pictonum	1
Dyſuria	3
Hæmorrhois	1
Hernia	1
Jaundice	2
Eryſipelas	1
Paralyſis	3
Hypochondriaſis	4
Chronic Rheumatiſm	20
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Ephemera	3
Peritonitis	1
Menorrhagia Lochalis	2
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Aphthæ	3
Ophthalmia	2
Herpetic Eruptions	1
Vermes	2

The

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The ſevere degree and long continuance of cold has been productive of different diſeaſes of the pulmonary ſyſtem.

Cough, dyſpnœa, catarrh, and peripneumony have prevailed in an uncommon degree. The laſt of theſe diſeaſes, particularly that ſpecies of it called peripneumonia notha, has been ſeverely felt by many perſons in the decline of life, and to a great number it has proved fatal.

This diſeaſe ſometimes approaches in a very inſidious manner; and in thoſe patients who have long been ſubject to catarrhal affections it does not excite much alarm, and on this account is often neglected till it aſſumes a formidable aſpect. In addition to the common ſymptom of catarrh, a greater or leſs degree of pneumonial inflammation ſerves to characterize the diſeaſe.

A ſenſe of weight about the præcordia, with a difficulty of breathing, firſt announces the approach of this diſeaſe. Reſpiration is performed rather with *difficulty* than with *pain*; or if pain is occaſioned, it is rather of the obtuſe than of the acute kind. The cough at the beginning is dry and hard; but afterwards a quantity of mucus of various colour and conſiſtence is thrown up. A continuance of this expectoration, with an abatement of other ſymptoms, forms a favourable prognoſis reſpecting the termination of the diſeaſe. The pulſe is frequently weak and irregular. In ſome inſtances conſiderable pain is felt in the head: a bloated countenance and livid appearance about the cheeks and lips indicate a difficult return of blood from the head. In the early ſtage of this diſeaſe, antimonial preparations are more proper than thoſe expectorants which are more heating and ſtimulating, and when accompanied with mild diluting drink promote a gentle diaphoreſis. Bliſters often afford an alleviation of ſymptoms, eſpecially, when pain in the ſide, or in any part of the cheſt becomes urgent. In one of the patients referred to in the foregoing liſt, this ſymptom was ſo urgent as to render it neceſſary to take away a few ounces of blood, by which means, together with the application of a bliſter to the part affected, conſiderable relief was obtained. In advanced ſtages of the diſeaſe, the different preparations of ſquills and ſometimes the lac ammoniacum prove very uſeful expectorants, and promote a favourable termination of the diſeaſe.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In February 1799.

FRANCE.

IN our laſt number we left the French troops purſuing, with their accuſtomed ſucceſs, the vanquiſhed forces of his Neapolitan majeſty under General Mack. According to the account of the French General Championet, dated the 4th of January, the republican army had taken poſſeſſion of Peſcara and the fortreſs of Garea, paſſed the Garigliano at two points under the command of the Generals Macdonald and Kellerman, and arrived before Capua, which they ſummoned to ſurrender. General Mack, who commanded in perſon, anſwered, that he would defend himſelf. Upon receiving this reply General Macdonald ordered the attack, and the redoubts were taken. General Rey, when joined by the troops under Kellerman, preſented himſelf before Gaeta. This place, defended by 4060 men, 100 pieces of cannon and mortars, with proviſions and ammunition for one year, and having in its port ſeveral veſſels laden with corn, announced alſo that it would defend itſelf. General Rey immediately began the attack, and the garriſon ſoon teſtified ſymptoms of diſorder, upon which the town ſurrendered, and the garriſon were made priſoners of war. The French found in this place 100,000 weight of gunpowder, 20,000 muſquets, &c. &c. General Rey then proceeded with his troops, and joined the firſt diviſion before Capua. The left wing of the French army, about the ſame time, after a difficult march, arrived before the fortreſs of Peſcara, of which they took poſſeſſion. It was defended by 3000 men, 44 pieces of cannon, and a number of mortars.

General Mack, now finding himſelf cloſely inveſted in Capua, ſent a letter to General Championet on the 31ſt of December, informing him, that he had received an order from his government to propoſe to him an armiſtice to afford ſome repoſe to the troops of both armies in ſuch an inclement ſeaſon, and after ſo much fatigue. To this the French general replied, that the French army by its cuſtomary patience had overcome every thing,

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thing, and that nothing more remained for it to do but to subjugate Naples. General Mack, thus finding himself closely pursued on every side, without a prospect of refuge or relief, was at length compelled to capitulate upon the severe terms of surrendering himself and army prisoners of war. The unfortunate king of Naples, being informed of the repeated defeats of his troops under General Mack, had previously turned his thoughts to his personal safety; and finding the populace of Naples unfavourable to his cause, sought shelter on board Admiral Nelson's ship the Vanguard, and with his family embarked for Sicily, where, after experiencing great difficulties, he arrived, with the loss of one of his children, who died in the passage from the alarm and severities they had experienced.

The fortress of Ehreinbreitstein, hitherto deemed impregnable, has surrendered to the French armies, after a blockade of two years, which now completes the chain of French posts along the Rhine, and renders them entirely masters of that important river.

GERMANY.

The last day of January the French ministers at Rastadt having received dispatches from Paris and Italy, delivered to the deputation of the empire the following note: "The undersigned ministers plenipotentiary from the French republic for the negociation of peace with the German empire, declare to the deputation of the empire, that they are ordered neither to receive nor deliver any note upon any of the points in negociation, until a satisfactory and categorical answer is returned to that which they transmitted on the 2d of January."

They at the same time delivered a note to Count de Lehrbach, minister to the king of Hungary and Bohemia, in which they declared, "That if within fifteen days from the date thereof the emperor does not cause the Russian troops to evacuate Austria, and his other states which form a part of the Germanic empire, hostilities shall recommence between him and France."

The congress referred the French note to the diet of Ratisbon, and the principal ministers dispatched couriers to Vienna.

WEST INDIES.

It appears, by intelligence from the West Indies, that on the 22d of October, the generale was beating at Cape Francois, the troops were all under arms, at the news of General Toussaint marching with an army of 30,000 men, with an intention, it was said, to embark the agent, Hedouville, and to declare the independence of the colony. On the following day the agent embarked, and an hour afterwards General Toussaint entered the city with the cavalry, took possession of the arsenal and fort Picolet, which commands the harbour. The day after his arrival he published a proclamation, in which he invited the municipality to assist him in quieting the apprehensions of the citizens, assuring them that they had nothing to fear from the army, whose discipline was such, that not one soldier would behave amiss; and called on all the inhabitants to conduct themselves according to the laws and constitution of the French Republic, which he should support in the absence of the agent, and until the orders of the directory should be known.

AMERICA.

The senate of the United States, in a body waited on the president, on the 12th of December, and presented him with an answer to his speech of the 10th, at the opening of the session; it was nearly an echo of the speech, coinciding with him in his observations upon the conduct of the government of France, that nothing had been done by it which could justify a relaxation of the means of defence adopted during the last session of congress.

The impeachment of Mr. William Blount commenced before the senate on the 24th of December; his counsel gave in his answer in writing to the charges brought against him. They then adjourned to the 2d of January, to give the managers time to prepare their reply. Dr. Logan, late envoy of the French party to the executive directory of France, has been elected to a seat in the Pennsylvania legislature by 1250 votes against 769.

In the legislative assembly of Virginia two resolutions have been proposed, upon which the strength of the contending parties will be tried; the first resolution declaring that the federal constitution of the United States is calculated to secure the freedom, security, and happiness of the American people; that the executive government have acted with wisdom and energy in their measures towards the French, who have shewn "such an irreconcileable spirit of hostility as justifies the government in having recourse to those means of defence which heaven has placed in their hands."

The second, after declaring their firm attachment to the constitution, and to the union of the states, asserts at the same time

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time the right of each ſtate to proteſt againſt the abuſe of the powers granted by the compact; and laments, that in ſeveral late inſtances a deſire has been manifeſted by the federal government to enlarge its powers by forced conſtructions of the conſtitutional charter which defines them, ſo as to conſolidate the ſtates by degrees into one ſovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable reſult of which would be to transform the preſent republican ſyſtem of the united ſtates into an abſolute or at leaſt a mixed monarchy. "That the general aſſembly do particularly proteſt againſt the palpable and alarming infraction of the conſtitution in two late acts of the alien and ſedition acts, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the congreſs: the firſt of which exerciſes a power no where delegated to the federal government, and which, by uniting legiſlative and judicial powers to thoſe of executive, ſubvert the general principles of free government, &c." This declaration concludes with an appeal to the other ſtates, that they will concur with the aſſembly of Virginia in declaring that the aforeſaid acts are unconſtitutional, not law, but utterly null and void.

EAST INDIES.

It appears by intelligence from the Eaſt, that Tippoo Saib is aſſuming a warlike attitude, and it is ſuſpected that he holds a communication with General Buonaparte. Little apprehenſions of danger can, however, be entertained from that quarter, ſince Government has taken the precaution to augment our military force in India. A detachment of 2000 men from the Cape embarked in the beginning of November, for the different preſidencies, under convoy of the Sceptre and Raiſonable men of war.

IRELAND.

The oppoſition to the propoſed meaſure of an union with Great Britain has been ſo great as to call forth from Adminiſtration an open declaration of their diſappointment.

The Lord Lieutenant opened the Seſſion of the Iriſh Parliament, on the 22d of January, by a ſpeech to both houſes. The ſmall part of it that related to the project of an union was couched in the ſame general terms as his majeſty's meſſage to the Britiſh parliament of the ſame day. After a diſcuſſion the moſt intereſting, though not perhaps the moſt eloquent,, that occurred on any queſtion in the Iriſh parliament ſince the year 1782, and which occupied from four o'clock in the evening until one o'clock the next day, in which there were about eighty ſpeakers, the houſe divided on an amendment propoſed by Mr. G. Ponſonby, expreſſing their abhorrence of an union, which was loſt only by *one*. There were for the amendment 105, againſt it 106. A diviſion alſo took place, on paſſing the addreſs, ayes 107, noes 105.

The houſe of commons having met, according to adjournment, on the 24th of January, and the report on the addreſs being brought up, Sir Lawrance Parſons roſe to comment on the part which echoed that celebrated paſſage of the ſpeech— "Conſolidating into one fabric the ſtrength of both countries." He ſaid the conſtruction of that affectedly ambiguous paragraph was no longer a myſtery, and that it could not with conſiſtency be permitted to ſtand as part of the addreſs. He then entered into various arguments to prove that the propoſed Union would tend to a complete ſurrender of the inеſtimable conſtitution of their country; a ſurrender of that conſtitution which the vigour, the loyalty, wiſdom and ſpirit of the nation in 1782 obtained; a conſtitution which an impotent effort of the Britiſh miniſter, aided by his agents in Ireland, would now preſume to overturn, for the purpoſe of inveſting himſelf with ſupreme dominion in the mock legiſlation which he wickedly and arrogantly would preſume to ſubſtitute for it. He controverted the propoſitions laid down by the attorney-general in the former night's debate reſpecting the ancient dependance of the Iriſh parliament upon the Britiſh legiſlature ſo early as Edward the third. He proved by ſeveral quotations from the records of that and the ſucceeding reigns, that Iriſh members, though ſummoned to attend the Britiſh parliament, ſtill reſerved a power of ſtating that they attended not in conſequence of any conſtitutional dependance or obligation, but from a deſire of cementing a political amity with England, and were in every ſucceeding reign ſo jealous in the interference in the taxation of Ireland, that it would eaſily appear that the high independent ſpirit of the nation was by no means of ſo recent a date as gentlemen would preſume. He concluded with moving to this effect, "That the paragraph in the addreſs ſtating that the houſe would take into conſideration the principle of conſolidating, as far as poſſible, into one firm and laſting fabrick, the ſtrength, the power, and the reſources of the Britiſh empire," be expunged. Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid

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ſaid he did not feel himſelf called upon to diſcuſs the queſtion of an union. That meaſure was not before the houſe. As to what had been inſinuated relative to the miniſter endeavouring to influence the members, he paſſed it, he ſaid, with the contempt it deſerved.

Mr. Ponſonby made a long and able ſpeech in favour of the motion. The Right Hon. D. Browne, Sir H. Cavendiſh, Mr. J. Beresford, and Mr. Dobbs, took the ſame ſide of the queſtion. Mr. P. Holmes and Sir J. Cotton were in favour of the paragraph. Mr. Moore O'Donnel made a ſpeech of an hour and a half againſt the union. At ſix o'clock in the morning the queſtion was put, "That the paragraph do ſtand part of the addreſs;" upon which the houſe divided,

Ayes for the paragraph	105
Noes - -	111
Majority againſt the paragraph, and conſequently againſt the union,	6

The queſtion on the addreſs, as amended, was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

The houſe aſſembled again on the 28th of January, when the Right Hon. Iſaac Corry, was announced as chancellor of the exchequer, vice Sir John Parnel; and Mr. St. George Daly, as prime ſerjeant, vice the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald. Adjourned to the 7th of February.

On the 8th of February, after the uſual formalities, Mr. O'Donnell called the attention of the houſe to what he conceived materially affected its dignity and privileges. He then proceeded to remark with much aſperity on the language held out by the Britiſh miniſter reſpecting the conduct of the Iriſh parliament, as it appeared in a London news-paper, called the Sun, the proprietor of which, he ſaid, was in the confidence of the miniſter. Having read ſome paragraphs from that paper, he moved, that they were a falſe, malicious, and ſcandalous libel on the Iriſh houſe of commons. Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid a few words in reply. The motion paſſed *nem. con.* Mr. O'Donnel then moved a ſecond reſolution, that the paper containing the paragraph he had read be burnt in College-green, at twelve o'clock, on the ſucceeding Monday, by the common hangman; which was agreed to. A vote of thanks was then moved to the ſpeaker; which paſſed unanimouſly.

Lord Corry, in the houſe of commons, on the 15th of February, roſe to make his promiſed motion on the ſtate of the nation. After making ſeveral obſervations of the magnitude of the object he had in view, the quieting the agitations which now ſhook the public mind, he moved, "That the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee, to take into conſideration the ſtate of the nation." He was ſeconded by Lord Clements.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid the noble lord had not even ſuggeſted any ground for the motion he had made. If his lordſhip called for this committee, with reference to the meaſure lately diſcuſſed in that houſe, it muſt be untimely, becauſe that meaſure did not call for any further conſideration at preſent. No public object could be anſwered by any declaration of the houſe on the ſubject of an union; the houſe had already given its opinion, the meaſure was at preſent aſleep, and all the power could effect no more. Mr. G. Knox ſaid, that he, as an enemy to the union, would oppoſe the motion, as nothing could tend more to weaken the oppoſition to that meaſure than ſuffering party matter to mingle with it. Mr. Tighe expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that any objection could be made to the motion, when the exigency of public affairs called ſo loudly for it. Colonel Vereker, Mr. Dobbs, and Mr. Handcock ſupported the motion. Mr. Vandeleur oppoſed it.

Lord Corry replied to his opponents, by reading a reſolution to the houſe, for an addreſs to his majeſty, to the following effect: "Reſolved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, aſſuring him of our attachment to his royal perſon and government. That we look upon our connection with Great Britain as the boaſt and happineſs of this country. That the competency of an independent legiſlature, to the wants and regulations of this country, has been fully evinced in the proſperity which has reſulted from the free conſtitution eſtabliſhed in 1782, and that we conſider its continuance as eſſential to the welfare and happineſs of Ireland, and to her connection with Great Britain, with whom we are determined to ſtand or fall." After a long debate, the houſe divided.

For the motion - - -	103
Againſt it - - - - -	123
Majority - - -	20

GREAT BRITAIN.

The introduction of the great queſtion of the union between Great Britain and Ireland into parliament, by a meſſage from his majeſty, was noticed in our laſt.

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On

On the 24th of February, the house of commons were informed by Lord Stopford, that their address had been presented to his majesty and graciously received. A Committee of thirteen members was then appointed to investigate the papers presented by Mr. Secretary Dundas, respecting certain persons, whose object was to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and to make their report upon them to the house.

Mr. Pitt, on the 31st of January, moved the order of the day for taking into consideration his majesty's message; which having been read, he openly confessed his disappointment at the manner in which the measure had been treated in the parliament of Ireland; but was convinced, from reflecting on the business since he first mentioned it, that it would be for the advantage of Ireland to be legislatively consolidated with this kingdom, and that it would add to the happiness and stability of the British empire. In discussing the question, however, he allowed it as an indisputable point that the Irish parliament was fully competent to reject any proposition from this country to unite the parliaments, nor could it be done without the acquiescence of the Irish house of commons. He hoped that, upon a more deliberate discussion of the subject, the sister kingdom would at length see the advantages which would attend the adoption of the proposed measure. He contended, that as Ireland was the most assailable part of the British empire, parliament ought to profit by the designs of the enemy, and, by consolidating the two countries, render it secure against future attack. He next adverted to the adjustment of 1782, which, he insisted, so far from being a final settlement, left the kingdom exposed to considerable peril; and he quoted the words of Mr. Foster, the speaker of the Irish house of commons, to prove that such was his opinion. He then spoke of the jarring interests of the various religious sects in Ireland. As to the disparity of numbers between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, he said, that it was the only kingdom where the majority were not entitled to the same privileges as the minority. He thought that much of the apprehension and inquietude entertained by the Protestants, with respect to the Catholics, would be obviated by a legislative union. He next calculated the advantages which would arise in a commercial point of view, and again quoted the language of Mr. Foster on the Irish propositions, to prove it. He denied that the country would be ruined and the capital depopulated by the adoption of the measure. Perhaps some of the members, who now live in the metropolis of Ireland, would reside in this country, but Dublin would still retain its courts of law, with which it was not intended to meddle, and the seat of learning. That city would, besides, be benefited in trade, which would more than compensate for other losses. He then called the attention of the house to the union with Scotland, and concluded with reading a series of propositions, setting forth at great length the numerous advantages which would attend the adoption of the proposed measure; and moved, "that his majesty's message be referred to a committee of the whole house."

Mr. Sheridan rose and combated the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He dwelt particularly on the untavourable reception which the measure met with in the Irish parliament, and cautioned the right honourable gentleman to beware how he pressed his plan against the sense of the nation. He concluded by saying, that no measure can have a tendency to improve and perpetuate the ties of amity and connection now existing between Great Britain and Ireland, which has not for the basis the manifest, fair, and free consent and approbation of the parliaments of the two countries; that whosoever shall endeavour to obtain the appearance of such consent and approbation in either country, by employing the influence of Government for the purposes of corruption or intimidation, is an enemy to his majesty and to the constitution.

Lord Hawkesbury and Dr. Lawrence spoke in reply; after which the house divided—Ayes 140, noes 15.

On the 17th of February, Mr. Pitt moved the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee, to consider of the proposition respecting an amicable adjustment between Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Sheridan objected to the order being read. The house of commons, he said, had not pledged itself to pursue the measure farther, though the right honourable gentleman had declared, that he would not abandon it during his political life. The house had not gone farther, he observed, than to vote that the propositions should be referred to a committee, but that did not oblige them to record them on the journals. He could not think that parliament conceived itself bound by the pledge of

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of the right honourable gentleman. If any thing could augment the miſchiefs ariſing from the meaſure, it was that pledge, as this aſſertion had cauſed a very ſerious ſenſation, and excited much diſguſt throughout Ireland. The beſt mode, he obſerved, of rendering the people happy, was not to corrupt its parliaments; and if this ſyſtem had not been adopted five years ago there would have been no rebellion in that country. He concluded by moving, "That the propoſing any meaſure to promote the eſſential intereſt of Great Britain and Ireland, that had not for its baſis the free conſent of the Iriſh legiſlature, and which endeavoured by corruption or intimidation to procure the ſame, was incompatible with the independence of the Iriſh legiſlature, and that any miniſter who would bring forward the ſame was an enemy to his majeſty."

Mr. Grey and Mr. Johnes ſpoke in favour of Mr. Sheridan's motion, which, on a diviſion, was negatived by 141, againſt 25.

The order of the day being read, and the queſtion that the ſpeaker do leave the chair being put, Mr. St. John roſe and objected to the motion. He was of opinion, that it was better the meaſure ſhould reſt where it did, than paſs it, again the ſenſe of the parliament in Ireland.

Meſſrs. Grey, Dundas, and Sheridan ſpoke ſeverally on the ſubject, and diſcuſſed the queſtion at conſiderable length. The houſe then divided—for the ſpeaker's leaving the chair 149, againſt it 28.

The order of the day being read on the 11th of February for going into a committee, Mr. Sheridan roſe, and obſerved, that he had a propoſition to make, which was to do away all civil and religious incapacity; the ſpirit of which meaſure was evinced under Lord Effingham's adminiſtration, and in which the Britiſh cabinet, with Mr. Pitt at their head, certainly concurred at that period. He therefore moved, that it be "an inſtruction to the committee to conſider whether it may not be conducive to the intereſts and conſolidation of the empire at large to do away all civil incapacities ariſing from religious diſtinctions." Mr. Pitt ſaid, the motion was of the moſt extraordinary nature, and that the whole tenor of the mover's ſpeech was marked with contradictions. If ſuch a reſolution was adopted it would, in reſpect to Ireland, deſtroy the very frame and eſſence of its conſtitution, as reſting on a proteſtant aſcendancy, and therefore he felt it his duty decidedly to oppoſe it. The queſtion was put, and Mr. Sheridan's motion negatived. The remainder of this night's debate, though conſiderably extended, principally conſiſted of explanations, and reciprocal animadverſions on what fell from contending ſpeakers. The only point of conſequence immediately revelent to the important ſubject of an union, and marked with argument, was, Whether the Settlement of 1782 did or did not leave an opening for further arrangements between two independent legiſlatures, and particularly for the attainment of the great object of the preſent meaſures. In ſupport of the affirmative, Mr. Pitt, in reply to General Fitzpatrick, ſtated part of an addreſs in 1782, from the Iriſh parliament to his majeſty, on the repeal of the 6th of George the Firſt, praying him to take ſuch meaſures as would be moſt likely to produce the eſtabliſhment of a connection between the two kingdoms." On the other hand, General Fitzpatrick contended, that although there were ſome matters to ſettle through the appointment of commiſſioners, they were of a *commercial* and not of a *conſtitutional* nature. On this ground Mr. Tierney alſo argued, and adduced a document from an addreſs of thanks to his majeſty, moved by Mr. Grattan in the Iriſh houſe of commons, and containing this expreſſion, "gratified in this particular (the adjuſtment of 1782) we do aſſure his majeſty, that no conſtitutional points will longer exiſt to interrupt our harmony." Mr. Dundas inſiſted, that notwithſtanding Ireland was ſatisfied with the independent legiſlature ſhe had obtained, there was nothing in that ſettlement which hindered the two independent legiſlatures from making any further ſettlement which they might think would conduce to the benefit of th two countries.

The ſolicitor-general, Dr. Lawrence, and ſeveral others, contended on the ſame ground. The queſtion being again agitated on the following day, Mr. Sheridan roſe, and declared that he was againſt the meaſure in *toto*, and whenever the ſpeaker left the chair, he ſhould certainly leave the houſe. He was convinced, that at no period whatever, would an union be beneficial to either country.

The houſe then formed itſelf into a committee; when the firſt reſolution was read from the chair, and the queſtion put, Mr. Banks roſe, and oppoſed the meaſure in a ſpeech of conſiderable length. The reſolutions being agreed to in the committee, the houſe was reaſſumed, and

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the report ordered to be brought up on the 24th of February.

On that day the report was brought up accordingly by Mr. Douglas, which was strongly opposed by Mr. Hobhouse and several other members, who traced nearly the same ground of argument which had been gone over before in the several stages of the discussion. On a division for receiving the report of the committee, there appeared—Ayes 120. Noes 76.

The house then proceeded to a consideration of the report, all the resolutions were read and agreed to, with a few amendments, and sent to the lords for their concurrence; together with a message to their lordships, requesting a conference on the means of perpetuating and improving the connection between the two countries.

At a meeting of the whig club, on the 4th of February, the health of Mr. Fox having been drank by the members, was soon followed by that of Mr. Pomfonby, proposed by Mr. Erskine, as a gentleman who had always deserved the applause of the friends of freedom, but who had recently, in a most particular manner, laid an eternal claim to the gratitude and love of all men, who cherished in their hearts the freedom of man and the independence of nations. There was in his conduct, a striking similarity with that of Mr. Fox. He had seceded from an habitual attendance in the Irish parliament, at a time when he found that his presence could be of no service to the cause of his country, but when he saw that the unbridled career of the minister brought back a moment that was favourable to exertion, and that inclined men to listen to the voice of reason and truth, he returned to his post, and victory crowned his patriotic effort in the preservation of his country. So it would be with his honourable friend, Mr. Fox, whenever an occasion offered of being serviceable to his country.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.] George Thornhill, of the General Post-office, to Miss Sarah Pennington, of Reading.

At St. Mary, W. J. Morson, esq. to Miss Akers, of the island of St. Christopher. Mr. J. Reilly, merchant, to Miss Maria E. Swain, daughter of the late Alderman Swain.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Mr. Pearson, of Fore-street, to Miss Ogilvy, of Pentonville.

At Greenwich, Major William Jephson, of the 17th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Kensington, of Blackheath. Mr. Robert Stevenson, of Barnes, to Miss E. Hollis, of Chelsea.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, M. B. Lister, esq. of Burwell-park, Lincolnshire, to Miss Bolton, of Brompton.

At Deptford, W. Barnard, esq. to Miss Goodwyn, daughter of H. Goodwyn, esq. of Blackheath.

At Lambeth, T. Shone, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of the Rev. J. Lloyd, rector of Barnack, Northamptonshire.

At Bromley, S. J. Vatchell, esq. to Miss Milward.

At Bow, Mr. Windle, of Milford-lane, to Miss Brown, of Old-ford.

At Clapham, Mr. C. Hale, of the Poultry, to Miss M. Palmer, of Clapham.

William Hartley, of Long-Acre, to Miss A. Wentworth, of St. James's-street.

R. Vyner, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Glover.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hurt Sitwell, esq. of Ferney-hall, Salop, to Miss Ann Hardy, second daughter of S. Hardy, esq. of Huntingdon.

At Lambeth, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, of Bridge-end, to Miss K. Paterson, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Paterson, of Morgam.

At Greenwich, T. Gordan, esq. to Mrs. Campbell.

Died.] At the British Museum, aged 85, Charles Morton, M. D. F. R. S. a scholar of distinguished eminence.

In Charles-street, Charles Shurle, esq.

In Crutched-friars, aged 72, C. Harris, esq.

In Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, C. L'Huile, esq.

In Poland-street, aged 23, Harry Cotton, esq. captain of the 1st regiment of the Tower Hamlet militia.

Aged 68, Mr. P. Dunkley, of Fenchurch-street, builder, and common-council-man of Aldgate-ward.

At Limehouse, F. Anley, esq.

In Wood-street, aged 57, the Rev. Mr. Wylde, rector of Beeston, and vicar of Wingfield, Berks.

At Twickenham, aged 87, Mrs. Harwood, who was burnt to death in bed by the candle setting fire to the curtains.

In St. James's, aged 65, Miss Mary Tryon, one of the maids of honour to the queen, which situation she has held for 38 years.

Suddenly, Lieutenant J. Welton, of the 15th light dragoons.

In Golden-lane, aged 25, Edward Bond, esq.

In

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In Cateaton-ſtreet, J. Krain, eſq. a planter in Demerary.

In Hereford ſtreet, Mrs. Willes, relict of Mr. Juſtice Willes.

At Streatham, the youngeſt daughter of Lord W. Ruſſell.

In Artillery-lane, Mr. Stephen Clarke, many years upper marſhall of the city of London.

In Curſitor-ſtreet, Chancery-lane, Mr. W. Thomas, attorney.

At Hammerſmith, Mr. S. Mayler.

At Hoxton, Mrs. Frances Bell, widow.

Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Payne, a reſpectable bookſeller at the Mews-gate, Caſtle-ſtreet.

In Southampton-ſtreet, Strand, aged 77, F. A. Martelli, eſq.

At London-wall, Mr. Thomas Boultby, currier.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Langford, relict of the late Robert Langford, eſq. of Enſham-hall, Oxon.

At the Earl of Effingham's, in Wimpole-ſtreet, of an apoplectic fit, William Beckford, eſq. of Somerly-hall, Suffolk.

At Hackney, aged 83, Mrs. Cotton, widow of Thomas Cotton, eſq.

Aged 81, Mrs. Catherine Wood, relict of William Wood, eſq. of the India-houſe.

In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, Edward Biſhop, eſq. of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, ſon of E. Biſhop, eſq. army agent.

In Eſſex-ſtreet, F. Barlow, eſq. many years ſecretary of the Crown-office, and deputy-clerk of the crown in the court of King's-Bench.

Near Blackheath, after an illneſs of five years, Mrs. E. Miller, wife of Capt. Simon Miller, of the navy.

In Northumberland-ſtreet, Mrs. Cranage, wife of Mr. Cranage, coal-merchant.

At Brompton-grove, aged 86, Mrs. Nicholſon, widow of the late Mr. Nicholſon, of Cornhill.

In Dean-ſtreet, Soho, Harman Leece, eſq.

Feb. 7th. At his houſe in Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, at the age of 78, Thomas Mulſo, Eſq. the eldeſt ſon of an ancient family in Northamptonſhire: he inherited there a ſmall paternal eſtate, but was himſelf brought up to the law, and acted for many years as ſecretary to his uncle, Dr. Thomas, the late Biſhop of Wincheſter, and as commiſſioner of bankruptcies: engagements which prevented the tedium generally occaſioned by a want of regular employment, at the ſame time that they were not inconſiſtent with leiſure, and the eaſy enjoyment of life. Mr. Mulſo lived amongſt a pretty large circle of friends, by whom he was equally reſpected and beloved. His judgment was ſound, his taſte elegant, his heart affectionate, and his mind imbued with the pureſt ſentiments of virtue. He poſſeſſed a vein of genuine humour, ever chaſtened by delicacy and politeneſs; for in his manners, which were remarkably gentle, he had all the urbanity of the true gentleman in the beſt ſenſe of that appellation. He was a man of great liberality and candour; nor had he any excluſive attachments to any ſect or party. He was, above all, remarkable for the unvarying ſweetneſs and equanimity of his temper, in which he had the rare felicity of poſſeſſing as a gift what others are obliged to labour after as a virtue. Mr. Mulſo was always fond of polite literature; and gave to the world, ſeveral years ago, a novel, entitled "*Sempronius and Caliſtus*," which was very well received by the public. It is grave and pathetic; nor is it recommended only by ſentiments of virtue ſlightly interwoven in the piece, for to recommend virtue is the ſole and entire aim of the work; and the death-bed, particularly, of the vicious character of the piece, is drawn in colours that, we doubt not, have touched the heart of many an ingenuous youth. Mr. Mulſo alſo poſſeſſed an eaſy vein of poetry; but his performances in this way went no farther than the circle of his friends. So temperately did Mr. Mulſo uſe life, and ſo gradually and evenly did the whole man ſeem to wear away together, that his friends, who watched his declining years with a tender ſolicitude, had flattered themſelves he would be ſpared the agonies of a painful exit out of life, and enjoy that *euthanaſia* which is the ſole remaining wiſh of advanced age. It did not prove ſo: the laſt weeks of his life were tried with ſharp pain, which he bore with firmneſs, conſcious of his ſituation, and as not wanting thoſe principles which might enable him to meet death with a manly compoſure.—Mr. Mulſo was brother to the juſtly reſpected Mrs. Chapone, and married the ſiſter of General Preſcott, a lady as eminently calculated to inſpire, as her huſband was to feel, the delicacy and tenderneſs of that attachment which was only interrupted by his death.

Aged 32, Mr. Follet, better known by the familiar appellation of Jack Follet, who has ſo often excited the wonder of majeſty, the approbation of the *gods*, and the laughter of the little Eaſter and Chriſtmas gentry. He was the ſon of an itinerant actor; but whatever abilities the father might have poſſeſſed in the oratorical way, it is certain Jack could never make any progreſs towards attaining the celebrity of a Roſcius: he therefore wiſely availed himſelf of the advantages nature had given him in an athletic frame; and ſtrong muſcular powers, by turning his thoughts to pantomime; in which he ſo well ſucceeded, that he has ſcarcely left his equal as a repreſentative of a clown. He had a particular method of walking, in a poſition in which his knees were ſo inverted as nearly to touch the ſtage; a ſtriking proof of the ſtrength of his muſcles. At one period of his life his agility was equal to his ſtrength, and he has frequently taken leaps which Har-

lequin

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Jequin could not accompliſh, to the no ſmall chagrin of that motley gentleman. He performed at Covent-Garden for about ſeven years previous to his death; and, from his open diſpoſition and honeſt bluntneſs, conciliated the good opinion of all his brother performers, by whom his premature death is unanimouſly regretted.

At his ſeat at Moor-park, in Hertfordſhire, Thomas Bates Rous, Eſq. ſon of the late Thomas Rous, Eſq. for many years chairman of the Eaſt India company, and one of the moſt active members of that body. The late Mr. Rous was bred to the ſea; and at an early age obtained, through his father's intereſt, the command of a ſhip in the Eaſt India company's ſervice. In this capacity, being particularly patronized by the late Lord Clive, and indulged with profitable voyages by the court of directors, he made a rapid fortune, which was ſoon after increaſed by his father's death. Captain Rous had, prior to that event, returned from the ſea-ſervice, ſettled in Worceſterſhire, and in 1774 ſtood a candidate for the city of Worceſter, on the miniſterial intereſt in oppoſition to Sir Watkin Lewis and a friend, the popular candidates; and, after a long and expenſive election, was ſucceſsful. In parliament he ſupported the adminiſtration of Lord North, and was by his lordſhip's influence brought in again for that city in 1780. Attached to Lord North, he entered warmly into the coalition, and as long as he ſat in parliament oppoſed Mr. Pitt. This conduct loſt him the intereſt on which he ſtood at Worceſter; and he has not ſat in parliament ſince. Captain Rous not only oppoſed Mr. Pitt in the houſe, but in a well-written pamphlet, entitled "*Obſervations on the Commutation Project*," (1786) ſpiritedly and unanſwerably attacked that meaſure. Three years afterwards he publiſhed another pamphlet, entitled "*An Explanation of the miſtaken Principles on which the Commutation Act is founded.*" Theſe performances, as the author of the "Literary Memoirs of Living Characters!" juſtly obſerves, were ſuppoſed to contain the ſtrongeſt arguments urged on that ſide of the queſtion.—Captain Rous having for many years lived in the county of Worceſter reſpected and beloved, ſome time ſince removed to Moor-park, where he died ſuddenly.

On Thurſday, January 31, at his houſe in St. James's Square, of an abceſs in his ſide, Francis Oſborne, Duke of Leeds, Marquis of Carmarthen, Earl of Danby, Viſcount Latimer, Baron Oſborne and Keveton, and a Baronet in England, and Viſcount Dumblaine in Scotland. The duke was born in 1751: the care of his education was entruſted to the late Dr. Jackſon, who executed the important truſt ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the noble family, that both the late duke and his father honoured him with their patronage and eſteem. To the former he was indebted for conſiderable preferments in the church, and ſome good appointments for his children. The Duke of Leeds very early in life entered into the political world. Soon after he became of age, he was introduced by family intereſt into the houſe of commons, where he took a decided part in favour of Lord North's adminiſtration, and againſt the claims of the Americans. During his father's life he was called up to the houſe of peers, in 1776, by the title of Baron Oſborne of Keveton. At the age of 23, his grace married Lady Amelia D'Arcy, only ſurviving child of the late Earl of Holdernesſe, and in her own right Baroneſs Conyers, by whom he had two ſons; George William Frederic, the preſent Duke of Leeds; and Lord Francis. This marriage proving unfortunate, he was divorced from that lady, by act of parliament, in May 1775. In 1777 the marquis was appointed Chamberlain to the Queen, and next year Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the Weſt-Riding of York. Poſſeſſing theſe places, he for a conſiderable time ſupported the miniſtry; but Lord North's meaſures being carried much beyond the principles and opinion of the marquis, he independently voted againſt them, and was in conſequence deprived of his lieutenancy: ſtill, however, retaining his poſt in the queen's houſehold, which he kept till 1781, when he reſigned it, and was ſucceeded by the Earl of Ayleſbury. When the Rockingham adminiſtration came into power, in 1783, they reſtored the marquis to his lieutenancy, which he enjoyed till his death. He ſeems, however, to have inclined to the Shelburne party; and when that noble lord came into power, and concluded the peace, his lordſhip was one of the moſt zealous ſupporters of it, and moved the addreſs on that ſubject in the houſe of lords. When his friends, or, properly ſpeaking, thoſe with whom he had politically acted, came into power in 1783, his lordſhip was appointed ambaſſador to France; but was ſuperſeded in the appointment before he quitted England. When Mr. Pitt came into adminiſtration, he accepted the place of Secretary of State for the foreign department, in which office he continued eight years. In 1786 he was appointed High-Steward of Hull, an honorary poſt to which no emolument, and little influence, is attached; and, on the death of Lord Godolphin, he was appointed Governor of the Scilly Iſlands. In 1789 his lordſhip married his ſecond wife, Miſs Anguiſh, daughter of the Maſter in Chancery of that name; and the ſame year, by the death of his father, became Duke of Leeds. In 1795 he reſigned his place as ſecretary of ſtate to Lord Grenville; and ſince that period he has occaſionally voted with and againſt the miniſtry. In private life the duke has ever been reſpected and admired for his elegance, accompliſhments, and polite conduct.

PROVINCIAL

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

State of the trade of the port of Newcastle in the year to December 25, 1798:

	Ships,	*Coastwise,*	*Over sea,*	*Total,*
Inwards	1091	248		1338
Outwards	4738	570		5308

Exclusive of ships which had no ladings.

Coals cleared outward:

Coastwise,	*Over sea,*	*Total,*
395,960	44,460	440,420

Chaldrons, of 53 hundred weight each. The quantity coastwise is greatly short of the year preceding, and that over sea exceeds it.

Married.] At Durham, Emanuel John Martini, esq. of Hamburgh, to Miss Hays, of Durham.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Pattinson. Mrs. Christian Crow. Suddenly, Charles Wren, Esq.

At Burn-hall, near Durham, Henry Methold, esq. captain of the Durham Light-horse Volunteers.

At Dissington, aged 16, Miss Dobson, daughter of Mr. Philip Dobson, coal-viewer, after an hour's illness. Aged 90, Mr. James Moore, taylor.

At Littleharle Gower, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Aynsley, the Hon. George Edward Collingwood Aynsley, his lordship's youngest son.

Suddenly, on the 27th of January, the Rev. George Busby, minister and master of the free grammar-school at Hexham. As this extraordinary man was not much known beyond the province in which he lived, justice demands that an acknowledgment be made to his departed genius. It has been the fate of the greatest men, whilst living, to stand in a diminished point of view; but when by death the clamours of invidious calumny became silenced, a funeral oration has raised trophies of praise to their memories. Had Mr. Busby possessed an able biographer, a history of his life would have formed an interesting article in this department of our work. His talents as a writer, had he not lived in a country clouded with local prejudices, would have placed him at the head of the composers of sermons. A few years ago he published a discourse as a specimen, which he promised, if approved of, to succeed by a volume: it met, however, notwithstanding its merit, with very inconsiderable encouragement. No preacher could be more a master of the passions: he could always command the tears of his congregation. His works had at once the piety and pleasing simplicity of Addison; the logic of Blair; and many of the fine sentimental touches of Sterne. His temper, which was warm, was ill-calculated for his office as master of the grammar-school. As a teacher he expected that clearness of comprehension in a boy which maturer years only could give. Such, indeed, was his austerity, that for several years the grammar-school was without a single pupil: his admirers were, however, enthusiastic; but his enemies were inveterate and implacable; even to them his loss as a preacher will be severely felt.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Cumberland, Mr. Wilson, sadler, to Mrs. Wyly.

At Brampton, Captain Burrough, of the navy, to Miss Ann Ewart, of that place.

At Great Salkeld, Mr. Thompson, to Miss Byers.

At Aldingham, Mr. Westmoreland, to Miss Westmoreland.

At Kirklinton, Mr. Haliburton, of Carlisle, to Miss Jane Waugh, of Seat-hill.

At Brigham, Mr. Fisher, of Cragg, in Setmurthy, to Miss Hudson, of the same place. Captain Leathorp, of the hon. East India company's military establishment, to Miss Hall, grand-daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of Gamblesby.

Died.] At Carlisle, suddenly, Mrs. Martha Wilson. At an advanced age, Mr. George Scaife.

At Whitehaven, Miss Barras. Mrs. Bragg, wife of Mr. John Bragg.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Graham, wife of Mr. J. Graham. Miss Mary Barns. Aged 36, Miss S. Brown.

At Denton-Mill, in the prime of life, Mr. John Robertshaw.

At Colby, near Appleby, the Rev. Mr. Earle.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. Scott, attorney, to Miss E. Thompson, of Berrington, Durham. Mr. Robert W. Hotham, to Miss Eastburn.

At Leeds, Mr. Joseph Smith, of Selby, merchant, to Miss Smith, of the same place.

At Sheffield, Mr. Samuel Coldwell, of West Stockwith, to Miss E. Goody, of Doncaster.

At Hull, Captain William Collender, to Miss Moxon, niece to General Ellerker.

At Finghall, Mr. Thomas Lumley, of Patrick-Brompton, to Miss Gargrave, of the former place.

Died.] At York, aged 78, Mrs. Garforth. Aged 76, Mrs. Williamson, widow of the late Mr. John Williamson, sheriff of York in the year 1771. David Lambert, esq. of Malton. Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. W. Blanchard, printer. Aged 30, Mr. J. Darley, surgeon and apothecary.

At Hull, Mr. Samuel Akam, brewer. Suddenly, Mr. Everingham, aged 76. Miss Lundie, daughter of Mr. T. Lundie, shipowner. In the prime of life, Mr. Thorpe, surgeon. Suddenly, Mrs. Darling, widow.

At Beverley, aged 59, Mr. Robert Kirby, a bachelor, who having but few relations, has bequeathed considerable property to a number of poor housekeepers and mechanics. Aged 73, John Johnstone, esq. many years

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an eminent physician at that place. Miss Fletcher, sister to the wife of Mr. Alderman Hall.

At Bolterton, aged 94, the Rev. Isaac Wilson, 62 years vicar of that parish.

At Leeds, aged 72, Mr. Tolson. Mr. Fenton, woolstapler. Aged 105, Lazarus Levi, a Jew, well known in the neighbourhood of Leeds, as a vender of hardware.

At Whitby, Mrs. Holt, widow of the late T. Holt, esq.

At Sykehouse, suddenly, aged 28, Mr. William Hunt, one of the West-Riding yeomanry cavalry.

At Pudsey, near Leeds, aged 24, Mr. Joseph Shaw.

At Thirsk, Mrs. Dent, wife of W. Dent, esq.

At Thorne, Mrs. Wise.

At the vicarage near Bingley, aged 87, Mrs. Parkinson, formerly of Fewston, near Otley.

At Bridlington, aged 66, Miss Esther Carter.

At Harrogate, Mrs. Thackwray.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Shaw, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Shaw, vicar of Ardsley, near Wakefield: she has left the whole of her property, amounting to 15,000l. to her maid-servant, a young girl, who has lived with her about two years.

At Selby, aged 64, Mrs. Rylah.

At Kirkby-under-Dale, at the Rev. Mr. Bourne's, aged 69, Miss Twigg.

At Bentham, the Rev. Thomas Benson, nearly 60 years head-master of the grammar-school.

At Mattersey, near Bawtrey, Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. Cartwright, formerly of York.

At Lofthouse, near Harewood, Mr. L. Dickinson, who kept the Harewood Arms inn for many years.

At Marton, near Skipton-in-Craven, the Rev. Reginald Heber.

LANCASHIRE.

There has lately been established in Liverpool a library on a very large and magnificent scale, 350 gentlemen having subscribed ten guineas each for the erection of a building, and engaged to support the institution by an annual subscription of two guineas. A more detailed account of this design, so highly honourable to its promoters, will appear in our next number.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. George Morville, merchant, to Miss Whitefide.

At Manchester, Mr. Nathan Wood, to Miss Demilla, of Rhodes, near Middleton. Mr. Wm. Tate, portrait-painter, to Miss Hulme, only niece of Thomas Hodgen, esq. of Salisbury. Mr. John Gillett, to Miss Beever. Mr. Edward Hardman, surgeon, of Bolton, to Miss Alice Whitlow, daughter of the late Mr. Whitlow, of Broughton. Mr. W. Ainsworth, to Mrs. Penry, widow.

At Liverpool, Mr. Moses Cassin, to Miss Morley. Mr. James Wright, to Miss Kingsley. Mr. Richard Briggs, corn-merchant, to Miss Rider. Captain Thomas Charnley, to Miss Fallowfield, of Preston. Mr. J. Hewitt, cabinet-maker, to Miss Smith, daughter of Captain Smith. Mr. W. Lucas Reay, to Miss Robinson. Captain Hasler, to Miss Forrest. Capt. Robert Marshall, to Miss Sarah Law.

At Preston, Mr. Benjamin Thomas, of Liverpool, to Miss Eliza Lodge, of Preston.

At Blackburn, Mr. James Hayhurst, timber-merchant, to Miss Walmsley.

At Leyland, near Chorley, Mr. B. Metcalfe, of Moss-hall, Hool, to Miss Betty Pilkington, of the former place.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mr. Henry Cork, Mr. Alderman James Barrow.

At Liverpool, aged 60, Mr. L. Oliphant, formerly an African merchant. Peter Haffey, esq. Mrs. Brown, wife of Captain Brown. Mrs. Plumbe, relict of John Plumbe, esq. Mr. William Edmonson, surgeon. Mrs. Elston, wife of Mr. J. Elston. Mr. James Heeron, haberdasher. Mr. Chew. Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Clark, flour-dealer. Aged 63, Mr. Edward Houghton, flour-dealer. Aged 81, Mr. Betson Braddock, many years a tide-surveyor. Mrs. Walton. Mr. John Dugdale, baker.

At Withinshaw, W. Talton, esq.

At Crupsall, aged 94, Mrs. Jane Barlow.

At Rochdale, John Royds, esq.

At Preston, Mrs. Sarah Barnes, widow of Mr. J. Barnes, baker.

At Salford, Mrs. Kinaston, wife of Mr. Kinaston, distiller.

At Blackburn, Mr. George Ainsworth, late of Liverpool. Miss Ann Baxenden. Aged 58, Mrs. Walmsley, relict of the late Mr. B. Walmsley, attorney.

At Ormskirk, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Barrett, formerly of Manchester.

At Croft, near Winwick, aged 84, Mr. Richard Speakman.

At Manchester, Mr. Robert Lowe, cotton-merchant. Aged 82, Mrs. Ann Smalwood, late of Chapel-Milton. Mrs. Walton, relict of the late Mr. M. Walton. Aged 80, Mrs. Atkinson. Mrs. Hallsworth, widow of Mr. J. Hallsworth.

CHESHIRE.

On the night of the 8th of February, two decent-looking women perished in the snow near Nantwich: they were discovered about two hundred yards from a public-house at the Hough, where they had called, and drank some warm ale. The same evening a man perished about a quarter of a mile from his own house at Wybunbury.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Strongfellow, attorney, to Mrs. Powell, widow. Mr. Stanton, bookseller, to Miss Armitage.

At Bowden, Mr. John Laidler, brewer, to Miss Rigby.

At St. Oswald's, Mr. James Hyatt, of the Oxford light dragoons, to Miss Williams, of Beaumaris.

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At Ashford, Mr. Paul Miller, to Miss E. Bradley.

At Astbury, Mr. John Bailey, to Miss Gallimoor, of the Royal Oak inn.

At Prestbury, Mr. Gaunt, to Mrs. Whieldon.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Stanford, wife of Mr. Stanford, tallow-chandler. Miss Neville. Mr. John Monk, formerly proprietor of the Chester Courant. Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Turner, hair-dresser. Mrs. Gregory, wife of Mr. Gregory, cheese-factor.

At Moor-side, near Neston, aged 91, Mr. John Matthews, a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Macclesfield, Thomas Warolle, esq. Mr. Ridgway, ironmonger.

At Tatton, William Tatton, esq.

At Bidston, Mr. Thomas Watmough, aged 61.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Repton, Mr. Stringer Tonks, to Miss Ann Dawson, of Foremark-park.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Clara Maria Broade, daughter of the present and sister of the late Thomas Broade, esq. of Fenton Vivian, Staffordshire.

At Eglston, Edmund Marsden, miner, aged 95, leaving a widow aged 91, 8 children, 56 grand-children, and 38 great grand-children.

At Mackeater, aged 63, Mr. Wilson.

At Makeney, aged 84, Mr. G. Bradney.

At Alfreton, aged 89, the Rev. Mr. Carr, vicar.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Revele, of Staunton, near Plumptree, to Miss Wilson, of Rempstone.

At Newark, Mr. Thomas Wilson, brazier, to Miss Jackson, eldest daughter of Mr. John Jackson, wharfinger.

At Scriveton, near Bingham, Mr. Crane, a respectable farmer in Thorney-Fen, to Miss Grace Sampey, of the former place.

At Mickleover, Mr. Hodkinson, baker, of Derby, to Miss Earl, of the former place.

At Southwell, the Rev. William Chaplin, of Tathwell, to Miss Isabella Frances Sutton, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, bart. of Norwood-park.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Tunney, formerly an upholsterer. Aged 91, Mrs. Edenborough, mother of Mr. Edenborough, of the Exchange.

Suddenly, while on a visit at Mr. Lockten's, Spread-eagle inn, aged 29, Miss Sarah Rowland, of Chaddesden in Derbyshire. Aged 24, Mrs. Wilson; and a few days afterwards, aged 21, her sister, Miss Lucy Smith. Aged 93, the Rev. Timothy Wylde, rector of Beeston, and vicar of Winkfield in Berkshire. Mrs. Cox, widow of the late Mr. F. Cox. Aged 63, Mr. William Howitt, alderman, who served the office of mayor in 1784 and 1796.

At Crosswell Butter, Mr. Joseph Marriott, a respectable farmer and grazier.

At Newark, Mr. Chapman, of the George and Dragon inn. Aged 33, Mr. D. Holt, printer.

At Arnold, Samuel Hage, a labouring man, who, imprudently standing too near one of the mill-shafts, was unfortunately killed.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

From an agricultural survey of the county of Lincoln, drawn up by the secretary to the Board of Longitude, it appears that the extent of this county is calculated at 2,888 square miles, or about 1,804,000 acres: of which, taking round numbers, 234,000 are wolds; 148,000 heaths; 777,000 low-land; and 718,000 miscellaneous. The rental of the whole is thus estimated:

Wolds, at 9s. per acre	-	195,696
Heaths, at 8s. 4d.	- -	49,333
Low-lands, at 23s.	- -	803,504
Miscellaneous, at 14s.	-	502,656
	£	1,551,189

Average per acre 16s. 9¼d.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Green, of Hesle, to Miss Bygot, of Barton. Captain William Collenden, to Miss Morton. Mr. J. Clarke, late of Grantham, to Mrs. A. Kersheval, widow.

At Stamford, Serjeant Daniels, of the Rutland fencibles, to Miss Hart, of Uppingham.

At Gainsborough, Mr. James Wainwright, to Miss Blyth.

At Bourne, Mr. William Massey, of London, to Miss Henrietta Holland, of the former place.

At Uppingham, Mr. Bellington, to Miss Sesson.

At Rickworth, Mr. Wright, to Miss Bunning, of Effingham.

At Westborough, Thomas Reeve Thornton, esq. of Brock-hall, to Miss Susannah Fremeaux, of Kingsthorpe. Mr. Thacker, of Horbling, to Miss Mitchelson, of Dowsby Decoyl. Mr. Walker, jun. of Spilsby, to Miss Blackburn, of Friesler.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 52, Mr. Thomas Compton. Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, surgeon of the 34th regiment. Aged 67, Mr. John Cowper, senior choral vicar of the cathedral, and master of the chorister, having served 60 years in the cathedral. Aged 24, Mr. Matthew Lund, baker. William Robson, a labourer of Lincoln, aged 61: his body was discovered in the river Witham, half a mile below the town, into which he is supposed to have fallen, being intoxicated. A private belonging to the North Lincoln militia was found frozen to death near that city.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Bourne, wife of Mr. Bourne, jun. The Rev. Mr. Butler, of Langtoft.

At Stamford, aged 95, Mrs. Thompson, widow. Mrs Mason, relict of Col. Mason. Edward Rhodes, stage-coachman, whose death was occasioned by the coach overturning against the bridge in Cannington-lane, by which his back was broken: the guard and his

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his arm and two ribs broken, and one of his feet nearly cut in two.

At Whaploud, Mrs. Perkins, widow of Mr. T. Perkins.

At Fleet, near Holbeach, aged 34, Mrs. Sarah Johnſon.

At Spalding, Mrs. Harmſton. Aged 68, Mrs. Brown.

At Caneby, near Spittal, aged 86, Lawrence Monk, eſq.

At Langtoft, Mr. Treen, late grocer at Uppingham.

At Edenham, Mr. Hoglay.

At Waddington, aged 17, Miſs Fieldſend.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A benevolent undertaking has been commenced—the town of Leiceſter to open an ASYLUM for INDIGENT GIRLS, from the age of 12 to 16. The deſign is to place girls within that age, who appear to be objects of compaſſion, under the care of an intelligent and experienced matron, to be inſtructed and employed in every kind of houſehold work, ſewing, &c. and to qualify them for good ſervants. It has been propoſed for the preſent to hire a convenient houſe for the reception of ten girls, the expence of which is eſtimated at 100l. per annum. The preſent ſubſcriptions amount to 70l. From the ſubſcribers at large two committees are to be choſen, one of ladies, the other of gentlemen, who are to have the direction and controul of the eſtabliſhment.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Joſeph Coley, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miſs Jennings.

At Enderby, Mr. John Harris, carpenter, to Miſs A. Crowſher.

At Aſhby de la Zouch, Mr. Gibbs, organiſt, to Miſs Newbold. Mr. Hopkinſon, to Miſs Ward.

Died.] At Eaſenhall, in the prime of life, Mrs. Sael, wife of Mr. Sael, mercer, of Coventry.

At Thornton, aged 91, Thomas Willett, a labourer, who had lived in the time of ten vicars of that place,

At Swepſtone, aged 99, Mrs. Jarvis, wife of Mr. R. Jarvis: they were born in 1700, and married young.

At Enderby, in an advanced age, Mrs. Pyne, relict of the late V. Pyne, eſq.

At Sheepſhead, Mr. Thomas Emmerſon, of Captain Farnham's troop of Leiceſterſhire yeomanry cavalry: he was followed to the grave by near four hundred members of the club to which he belonged.—Henry Lydall, returning from Sheepſhead, was ſmothered in a ſnow-drift near his own houſe on Charnwood Foreſt.

At Croft, aged 40, Richard Gamble, eſq. captain of marines. The patronage of the late Duke of Rutland introduced this gallant officer to the ſervice of his country by a commiſſion in the marines: within a few months of which appointment he was in that ever-memorable engagement betwixt the Flora frigate and La Nymphe, one of the moſt brilliant actions of the laſt war. The ſword of the French officer was given him in compliment, and he was immediately appointed to the rank of firſt lieutenant over ſeveral ſenior officers. Between the concluſion of the laſt war and the commencement of the preſent, Captain Gamble had the command of a party of marines on board the Porcupine, Commodore Brabazin, on the Iriſh ſtation. After the commencement of the preſent war he ſerved on board the Majeſtic and the Bellerephon; in the latter of which, his conduct on the memorable firſt of June was ſo meritorious, that Admiral Paſley ever after ſhewed him particular marks of his attention. After Lord Howe's victory, he had leave of abſence for ſome time; and in 1796 was made captain. During the laſt year he commanded a party of marines on board La Pompie, Captain Vaſour, till July, when he was taken ill—a dropſy enſued, and was the occaſion of his death.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walſal, Mr. Joſiah Adams, to Miſs Garrett, of Wolverhampton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Sandals, to Miſs E. Talbot, of Walſal. Mr. Mitchell, to Mrs. Brearley, of the Angel inn. Mr. John Cardale, of Bilſton, to Miſs E. Smith, of Brierley.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 73, Mrs. Fernyhough.

At Lichfield, aged 84, Mrs. Horbery, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Horbery, canon of that cathedral.

At Highlin's Park, near Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Dicker.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Holt, to Miſs Maria James, whoſe joint ages make little more than 30 years. Mr. Martin, of Ham-green, to Mrs. Barnes, of Norgrove-mill. Mr. Edward Price, to Miſs Ward. Mr. Richard Lynhall, of Solihull, to Miſs Ann Evans. Mr. Henry Tranter, to Miſs Stone, both of Maxſtock.

At Warwick, Mr. Tomes, of Loutham, to Miſs Cotton.

At Sutton Maddock, Mr. Richard Phillips, of Brockton Farm, to Miſs Mary Vaughan, of Weſton-wood.

Died.] At Coventry, in an advanced age, Mr. George Owen, ſilkman. Mrs. Willerton, relict of Mr. Willerton, ribbon-manufacturer. Mr. John Worton, whiteſmith. Mr. Cleaver, of the Chace public-houſe.

At Birmingham, Mr. Charles Hearley, factor. Mrs. S. Lloyd. Miſs Charlotte Collins, of the White-horſe inn. Miſs Eliza Fletcher. Mr. Edward Standley, lockſmith. Mr. W. Blythe. At a very advanced age, Mr. John Potts. Aged 85, Mr. James Harriott, carpenter. Henry Perkins, eſq. ſen. merchant. After a confinement of five years, Mrs. Radnall. Suddenly, after eating a hearty ſupper, aged 18, Mr. James May, builder.

At Aceſter, Mr. Cox, grazier.

Near

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Near Methriden, at an advanced age, Mr. Bellison, farmer.

At Radway, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Chambers, rector of Shernal.

At Coleshill, Mrs. Dale.

At Brinley, near Coventry, Mr. Henry Watts, steward to Lord Craven, celebrated as a very ingenious agriculturist, particularly for his improvements in draining marshy lands.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 28, Mrs. Tindale.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Breck, to Mrs. Cox. Mr. Joseph Lukins, of London, to Miss Griffiths, of Lengor.

At Overton, John Owen, esq, to Miss Corne, of Stowbridge.

At Hodnet, Mr. Lamb, of Portman square, to Miss Sarah Walters, of Hodnet.

At Tong-castle, Charles Durant, esq. to Miss Eld, daughter of Francis Eld, esq. of Slighford.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 61, Mr. Hayward, late of Nesscliff. Aged 51, the Rev. Mr. Lucas, late minister of the dissenting congregation on Swan-hill, who had laboured under a paralytic affection for nearly two years, and in consequence of which had resigned the pastoral office, in which he was lately succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Weaver. Mrs. Prichard, wife of Mr. Prichard, whipmaker. Mrs. Hayward, wife of Mr. Hayward, hair-dresser. Mrs. Oliver. John Manly, a weaver, who returning from Shrewsbury, sunk into a snow-drift near Baschurch, where he remained a whole night before he was discovered: he has left a numerous family, of which he was the honest and industrious supporter. Miss Whitfield, of Condover.

At Park-lane, near Leek, Mr. John Hand.

At Ludlow, Miss Maria Holland.

At Bishop's Castle, aged 72, Mr. Richard Williams.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Kempster.

At Acton-Burnett, Mr. Cooper, many years agent to Sir Edward Smith, bart.

On Clun-Forest, Jane Hamer, having perished in the snow on her way from Knighton to Clun.

At Coalbrook-dale, aged 23, Mr. Mark Gilpin, jun. Quaker, and clerk to the Coalbrook-dale company.

Sarah Pinches, servant to a farmer; as she was riding with corn to the mill, the horse threw her into the water at a place called the Bridges, near Wentnor, when she sunk under the ice, and could not be extricated till she had perished.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Feckenham, Mr. John Hutton, to Miss Mary London. Mr. Thomas Martin, to Miss Barnes.

At Dorn, Mr. John Dunn, jun. to Miss Mary Phillips.

At Alcester, Mr. Smith, to Miss Butler, of Feckenham.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. James Walters, post-master, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss Elizabeth Beddoes.

Died.] At Worcester, Samuel Roberts, a soldier, who fell under the wheels of a loaded waggon in a state of intoxication, and was so dreadfully bruised, that he expired within half an hour after the accident. Miss A. M. James, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. James, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral. Aged 93, Mr. Samuel Corbyn, Quaker, formerly a linen-draper, and one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Worcester.

At Wickenford, aged 102, Mrs. Tilsley.

At Stoke-Prior, Windsor Harris, esq. Mr. Richard Blower, of the Tything near Worcester.

At Dudley, Mr. Daniel Hodgetts, hop-merchant.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Romney, a maiden lady.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Davis, widow of the late Mr. Davis, glazier.

At Burford, near Tenbury, in the prime of life, Miss Letitia Wheeler, daughter of Mr. Wheeler, of Upton.

At Elmbridge, Mr. William Williams, a few days after the death of his eldest son.

A man at Feckenham being employed to clean a gun-barrel, put in a large nail, red hot, to dry it, which setting fire to some powder left in the barrel, was forced out, and entered the man's head to the depth of four inches, who languished two days after, and then expired.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Owing to the late heavy rains, and fall of snow, the waters in the neighbourhood of Hereford are much out. The river Wye has completely overflowed its banks, and has been higher than at any period since the flood of 1795. The Lug and smaller streams are so much swoln, that the low grounds in their vicinity are entirely under water.

Married.] At Brompton Abbots. Mr. Tho. Dew, farmer, of Netherton, to Miss Ann Dew, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Dew, of Upper-end.

At Thornbury, the Rev. John Taylor, A. M. to Miss Pearce, only daughter of the late Mr. Pearce, surgeon, of Ross.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 82, Mrs. D. Phelps, of St. Owen's-street. After a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. Jones, maltster. Mrs. Gwalter.

At Leominster, aged 74, Mrs. Evans, relict of the Rev. Henry Evans, late of Bylett.

At Peter-church, Miss Seward, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Seward.

At Huntington, at an advanced age, Mrs. Adams, widow.

At the Court of Whitney, Mr. Wm. Haywood, an opulent and respectable grazier.

At Kingstone, aged 99, Mrs. S. Gunter.

At Little Birch, suddenly, Mr. George Bethel, of Lyson, formerly a glover in Leominster. Having called at a friend's house,

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in his way home, without the ſmalleſt ſymptom of previous illneſs, he exclaimed—"O Lord! I am ſtruck to the heart!" and almoſt inſtantly expired.

At Bodenham, at an advanced age, the Rev. Dr. Bewicke, vicar of that pariſh.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Richard Powles, mercer, to Miſs Margaret Wanklin, of Olbaſton.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Ampney, Mr. Iſaac Hewlings to Miſs Mary Day, and Mr. Jacob Hewlings to Miſs Betſy Day, brothers and ſiſters.

At Nympsfield, Mr. E. Prout, to Miſs Mary Dangerfield.

Died.] At Glouceſter, the Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Seymour, Dean of Wells.

At Cirencester, Mr. Brown, an eminent grocer. At an advanced age, on her way to Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Vixen, nearly related to the Rutland family.

At Cheltenham, aged 80, Mrs. S. Tomlinſon, widow of the late Dr. Tomlinſon, daughter of Thomas Foley, eſq. of Stoke-Edith, and great aunt to the preſent Lord Foley.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A chemical experiment to produce artificial cold, firſt diſcovered by Mr. Lowitz, of Peterſburgh, was lately tried at Oxford by Mr. Walker. It conſiſts in mixing inſtantaneouſly four parts of cryſtallized muriat of lime reduced to powder, with three parts of light, dry, and freſh ſnow; by which mixture Mr. Lowitz ſunk Fahrenheit's thermometer from 32 above 0, to 55 below 0. The ſame mixture, as repeated by Mr. Walker, only ſunk the thermometer to 48 below 0; but upon mixing the ſame articles, previouſly cooled by art to 40 below 0, the thermometer ſunk to 63 below 0.

Married] At Oxford, Mr. W. F. Beddall, to Miſs Hunt. Mr. Brown, to Miſs Smith.

At Witney, Mr. William Lanſkear, to Miſs Perrott, of Newcaſtle-under-Line, Staffordſhire.

At Cornwell, Mr. John Dunn, junior, to Miſs Mary Phillips, ſecond daughter of Mr. Philips, of Dorn.

At Chipping-Norton, Mr. Tho. Higgins, to Miſs Fiſher, of Mitcham, Surry.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 76, Mrs. Gardner, relict of the late Mr. Gardner. Aged 64, Mr. Jones, taylor; and two days after Mrs. Jones, his wife, aged 66. Aged 70, Mr. B. Tiſdale Gardener.

At Wheatley, aged 87, Mr. Richard Sheen.

At Burford, Mrs. Pattin, wife of the late Mr. Pattin, an eminent banker and mercer of that place.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Reeve Thornton, eſq. of Brock-hall, to Miſs Suſannah Fremeaux, of Kingſthorpe.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Seanton, grocer, to Miſs Winrow.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Douglas, wife of Mr. Douglas, cabinet-maker. Aged 79, Mr. James Hollis.

At Middleton-cheney, aged 67, Mr. Wm. Gramſhaw, of the Dolphin inn.

At Welford, Mr. George Bliſs, member of Major Haime's troop of yeomanry cavalry.

At Willow-hall, near Peterborough, Mr. Joſeph Newton, a reſpectable farmer.

At Newnham, aged 82, Mrs. Hickman.

At Paulerſpury, Charles Macawley, a poor aged man, who was ſent thither from Bucks on an errand, miſſed his road in the ſnow, and was frozen to death.

At Stoke-bruern, Thomas Rawbones, who in going from Grafton Regis to Bliſworth, miſſed his road, and was frozen to death in Stoke-bruern field.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Court-garden, Richard Davenport, eſq.

At Marſh-gibbon, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Croke.

At the Four Aſhes, near High Wycombe, aged 55, John Bates, eſq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Elſtow, Mr. J. W. Willis, to Miſs Maule, of Cardington Cotton-end.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mrs. Mary Clay, a Quaker.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The ſubjects for Sir William Brown's prizes this year are: for the Odes, *Pontifex Italia exterris*; and for the Epigrams, *Ipſe dixit*.

On Sunday, the 10th of February, as Mr. Muncey, of Impington, was going to Cambridge, he obſerved a handkerchief upon a ſnow-drift; and, on approaching the ſpot, diſcovered a woman of the name of Woodcock, buried in the ſnow, who had been miſſing ſince the ſecond. It appears, that as ſhe was returning from market on Saturday evening, about half a mile on this ſide Impington, her horſe ſtarted, and threw her off with her baſket, in which were ſome meats, candles, &c. After wandering a conſiderable diſtance from the road with her baſket, ſhe became exhauſted, and ſat down under a buſh in expectation of the ſnow abating. Being much fatigued, it is ſuppoſed ſhe fell aſleep: the ſnow was drifted over her to the height of ſeveral feet; and ſhe remained in that ſituation eight days without any ſuſtenance, except what ſhe received from eating the ſnow. She heard the bells ring for church at Impington, Hiſton, and Chefterton, on Sunday the 3d, and frequently heard people paſſing near her. She beat down the ſnow as far as her hands could reach, which formed a ſpace that enabled her to breath eaſily: and it was ſo light, that ſhe frequently read in an almanack ſhe had with her. When the ſnow began to waſte on Saturday, ſhe ſtripped a branch from the hedge under which ſhe was confined; and finding ſhe

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she could thrust it through the snow, fortunately thought of tying her handkerchief to the branch, by which means she was discovered; and is now living, with no other injury than the loss of her toes.

Married.] At Cambridge, John Castleton Miller, esq. of Queen's-college, to Miss Pagett, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Pagett, of Totteridge in Herts.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Martindale, relict of Mr. Martindale, attorney Mr. Dawson, stone-mason. Aged 86, Mrs. Saville, formerly a school-mistress. Mrs. Sarah James, relict of the late Mr. Thomas James, formerly printer of the Cambridge Journal.

At Burwell, aged 80, Mr. Stevenson, an opulent and respectable maltster.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. F. W. Stevenson, one of the Norwich association, to Miss H. Wilkins. The Rev. Francis William Robe, to Miss E. Wolverton. Mr. M. Smith, formerly of London, to Miss Hen, of Wymondham.

At Loddon, Mr. Jenny, shopkeeper, to Miss Brame, of Lowestoft.

At Diss, Mr. J Musgrave, of London, to Miss Williams, of Diss.

At Yarmouth, H. Popplewell, esq. to Miss Mary Ann N. Taylor. Mr. Samuel Howes, timber-merchant, to Miss Goodens, of Potter Heigham. Mr. James Laws, to Mrs. Bean.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 84, Mr. Jeremiah Spurrell. Mrs. Olletts, of the Half-Moon inn: Mrs. Howlett. Mrs. Bussey. Mr. Chamberlain, shoemaker. Aged 7 years, Ann Dybald, who having been sent by her aunt for some water, fell into the river, and was drowned. Aged 47, John Brunings, bricklayer, who was found drowned in Thorpe Upper-reach. Aged 64, Mrs. Parslee, wife of Mr. Parslee, of the Bell inn. Mr. Wm. Perowne, publican. Mr. Larke, formerly of the Hand inn. Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. R. Porter. Aged 81, Mr Cook, who expired whilst on an afternoon's visit to a friend. Aged 77, Mr. Tho. Walsby. Mr. Nichols, the clerk of St. Gregory's parish, who attended the funeral of Mr. Cook the day before his own death. Mr. J. Talbot, of London. Aged 39, Mrs. Hawkes, of the Ribs of Beef inn. Mr. R. King, book-binder. Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Boyce, shopkeeper. Miss M. Herring. Mr. Edward Callon, formerly master of the Duke's Palace workhouse.

At Mulbarton, Mrs. Bates, relict of John Bates, esq.

At Whiponsett, Mr. Nathaniel Raven, grocer.

At Sprouston, aged 89, Mr. Edward Davy, a respectable farmer.

At Backheath, aged 83, Mr. William Burrowes.

At Madder-market, aged 60, Mrs. Earl, wife of Mr. C. Earl.

At Hingham, the Rev. Mr. Buck, master of the grammar-school, and vicar of Deepham.

At Aylsham, aged 34, Mrs. Ainge, wife of Mr. Joseph Ainge.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Spauls, wife of Mr. Spauls, sugar-baker.

At Funden-hall, Mr. Gray, sen. farmer.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, the Rev. P. Houghton, minister of the octagon chapel, to Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late Mr. Taylor, surgeon.

At Stretford, the Rev. Mr. Leeds, to Miss Philippa Eastgate.

Died.] At Bury, Thomas, the youngest son of Mr. A. Hunter, upholder. Mrs. Johnston, a maiden lady, aged 61. Aged 64, Mr. William Church. Mr. Lionel Mayhew, an opulent farmer.

Aged 76, Mr. James Peake, upwards of 32 years governor of Bulcam House of Industry.

At Somerly-hall, Wm. Beckford, esq.

At Melford, aged 73, Mrs. E. Bowers, late of the Ram inn. Mr. Thomas Corden, builder.

At Lowestoft, aged 27, Lieutenant Eastland, of the North Lincoln militia.

At Great Wenham, Mr. D. Rift, a respectable farmer.

At Nayland, in an advanced age, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Mr. Jones.

At Nedging, Miss Martha Bolton, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bolton, who fell from a horse as she was riding to school, and was pressed to death by a loaded waggon passing at the same instant.

At Wood-Ditton, a private of the West Suffolk supplementary militia, who was found frozen to death. The body was discovered by the barking of a spaniel dog, who flew at the person who first approached his master, whom he had continued to watch three nights and days without food.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At his seat at Cole-green, aged 23, the Right Hon. George Nassau Clavering Cowper, Earl Cowper. In the spring of last year his lordship fell from his horse, and refused to be bled; to which neglect his physicians attribute his premature death, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel in the lungs.

At Baldock, after a lingering illness, Mr. Fiejohn, an eminent maltster.

At Great Gaddesden-place, aged 91, Mrs. Crawley, relict of the late J. Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, Bedfordshire.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Clarke, brazier, to Miss Sarah Clarke, of the Duke's-head.

At Colchester, Mr. John Jackson, grocer, to Miss Hibbs, of Walton Le Soken.

At Hockrill, Mr. Tyler, coach-maker, to Miss Taylor, of Bishop-stortford.

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At

At Elmſtead, Mr. Theophilus Bridges, of the Croſs-keys, Colcheſter, to Miſs Powell, of the academy at Elmſtead.

At Brentwood, Mr. John Maypowder, aged 24, to Mrs. Maſcal, of Mote-houſe, aged 76.

At Purleigh, Mr. John Harris, blackſmith, to Miſs Moſs, of Brentwood.

Died.] At Witham, aged 23, Mrs. Iſaac, wife of Mr. James Iſaac, and eldeſt daughter of Mr. Bailey, of Woodbridge, a moſt amiable and accompliſhed woman: ſhe had been married ſcarcely four years, when a rapid conſumption ſnatched her from a ſmall circle of affectionate friends, and from an infant family which ſhe was rearing in domeſtic felicity.

At Black Nobley, the infant ſon of Danzie William Rayment, eſq.

At Chamſick's Farm Felſted, Mr. William Ffitch, member of Captain Tuffnell's volunteer cavalry.

At Springfield, Mrs. Harrod, wife of Mr. Harrod, farmer. Mrs. Price, widow of the late Mr. Price, mill-wright.

At Hitchin, J. Colliſon, ſen. eſq.

At Rickling, Mr. John Cannon, farmer.

At Saffron-Walden, Mrs. Hopwood, wife of Mr. William Hopwood. Suddenly, Mr. John Hale.

KENT.

Married.] At Deal, Mr. Thomas Forward, to Miſs E. Durban.

At Teſton, Mr. William Benſted, of Maidſtone, to Miſs Harding, daughter of Mr. Harding, of Teſton.

At Sandwich, Mr. W. S. Huntley, of Dover, to Miſs E. Cocking, of Sandwich.

At Rocheſter, John Ford, eſq. alderman, to Miſs Mary Ford.

At Whitſtable, Mr. Wm. Uden, of the company of dredgers, to Miſs Nancy Chariſon.

At Ayleſford, Captain Page, to Mrs. Amherſt.

Died.] At Canterbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Patteſon, wife of Mr. Patteſon. Mr. John Butcher, Mrs. Turner. Mrs. Ann Stroats. Aged 72, Mr. Minter.

At Deal, Mrs. Finnis. Lieutenant Read.

At Wootton, in a decline, Mr. L. Baker, junior.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Roberts, wife of the late J. Roberts, eſq. Mrs. Rice, wife of the Rev. Mr. Rice.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Benjamin Ruck, ſenior, bricklayer. Mrs. Lowen. Mrs. E. March. Aged 87, Mr. H. Pope. Mrs. Burr.

At Dover, Mrs. Beck. Mr. Hans White, gunner of Major Lewis's company of artillery, his wife, and two of their children, who were killed by the falling of the bank againſt which their hut in the caſtle was built.

At Newington, near Sittingbourn, aged 64, Mr. John Murton.

At Appledore, Mr. Thomas Adams, farmer and grazier.

At Aſh, aged 89, Mrs. Wood.

At Rorinham, Mr. Heard, of the Green Lion inn.

At Drapers, near Margate, Mr. James Beale, farmer.

At Wingham, Mrs. Elgar, wife of Mr. S. Elgar.

At Haſtingleigh, Mrs. Kidder, wife of Mr. Kidder.

At Tenterden, Mr. Joſ. Breeds, a reſpectable farmer. Mr. Edward Wicken, cooper.

SURRY.

Married.] At Pendhill, Joſeph Seymour Briſcoe, eſq. to Miſs Stephana Law, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. Law, archdeacon of Rocheſter.

Died.] At Ongar-hill, near Chertſey, John Kirkpatrick Eſcott, eſq. formerly a merchant at Malaga.

At his apartments in the King's-Bench priſon, Edward Beavoir, eſq. late of Farnham.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chicheſter, Captain George Stephens, of the Montgomery militia, to Miſs Steward, daughter of Colonel Steward, of the royal artillery.

Died.] At Ticehurſt, Major Sayer.

At Newick, Mrs. Jenner, widow of the late John Jenner, eſq. of the Victualling-office.

At Horſham, Mr. Deane, corn-chandler, and three days afterwards Mrs. Deane, his widow. It is remarkable, that Mrs. Deane, who was in perfect health when her huſband died, requeſted that his funeral might not be hurried, as ſhe was confident one grave would ſerve them, which was the caſe.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Templeton, near Hungerford, T. Rendall, eſq. to Miſs Pinckney, of Wilsford.

George Thorhill, eſq. of the General Poſt-office, London, to Miſs Sarah Pennington, of Reading.

Died.] At Abingdon, after a ſhort illneſs, Dudſon Rawlins, eſq. a man of very large property.

At Newbury, Quarter-maſter James Leachman, the oldeſt of that rank in the ſervice, having borne his warrant 39 years.

At Reading, aged 86, Mrs. Jennings. At an advanced age, Mrs. Wallis, a Quaker. Aged 91, Mrs. Sturdy.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Butcher, of Pewſey, Wilts, to Miſs Gilbert, of the former place.

At Southampton, Colonel Gordon, to Miſs Johnſon. Mrs. Lucas, to Mrs. Blanch.

At Andover, Mr. Bennett, of Froyle, to Miſs Lywood, of Eaſtondown, with a fortune of 30,000l.

Died.] At Winchester, H. Foulkes, eſq. of the Cheſhire militia. Mrs. Kade, of the Plume of Feathers. In St. Lawrence workhouſe, aged 105, Mary Martin.

At Tichborne-houſe, aged 83, the Dowager Lady Tichborne, relict of the late and mother of the preſent Sir H. Tichborne, bart.

WILT-

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WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, the Rev. C. Rigby, M. A. to Miss Collins, daughter of William Collins, esq.

At Westborough, Mr. Hagar Barnsdole, of Claypole, to Miss Ann Peppett of Doddington.

At Malmsbury, Mr. Alderman Garlick, aged 76, to Miss Judith Ball, aged 26.

At Grittleton, John Skottowe, esq. of Chesham, Bucks, to Miss Sarah Pollok, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pollok.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. Smart, glazier; and a few days after one of his sons: they were both interred in one grave.

At Stratford, under the castle of Old Sarum, John Saunders, at the great age of 106 years.

At Purton, aged 70, Mrs. Goddard, relict of the late W. Goddard, M. D. and daughter of the late Lord Chief-justice Willes.

DORSETSHIRE.

A cutter was lately driven on the sands near Pool, and the crew, who remained in the most imminent danger, were at length rescued by the active humanity and wonderful courage of C. Sturt, Esq. M. P.

Married.] Mr. Francis, of Castle-Carey, to Miss Conway, of Netherbury, Dorset.

Died.] At Blandford St. Mary, aged 57, the Rev. John Willis Burrough, vicar.

At Sherborne, Mr. R. Clarke, maltster.

At Wareham, aged 75, the Rev. Sir Thomas Bankes l'Anson, rector of Corfe-Castle 51 years.

At Hannington-house, aged 69, the Rev. John Freeke, one of his majesty's justices of peace for the counties of Dorset and Wilts.

At Frampton, Mr. Stone, a respectable farmer.

At Shaston, Walter Whitaker, esq.

At Nether-compton, suddenly, Mr. Tho. Westcomb, late of Bridport.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Mitchell, woollen-draper, to Miss F. Tresler. Mark Robinson, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Mrs. Shirley. John Wansbrough, esq. to Miss Fussell, of Nunney. Wm. Bury, esq. to Miss Maxwell Major-general Jones, to Miss E. A. Williams.

At Bristol, Mr. Steel, of London, to Miss Mary Cockin, of Minchin Hampton. Mr. John Reeves, to Miss Mary Wood.

At Frome, Mr. George Kingdon, clothier, to Miss Jane Bayly, daughter of B. Bayly, of Little Keyford.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Fowell, relict of B. Fowell, esq. Mrs. Patten, wife of Tho. Patten, esq. of Bank, near Warrington, Lancashire. Phillip Cade, esq. Aged 66, Major-general Prendegast. J. R. Middleditch, esq. of Pickwell-house, Devonshire. Mrs. Bonner, wife of Mr. Bonner, printer.

At Taunton, aged 23, Mr. Alexander Ball, tobacconist, one of the Taunton volunteers.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Hayne, woollen-draper, to Miss Mayne.

At Plymouth, Mr. Nicholls, to Miss Sarah Upham, of Stogumber.

At Southmolton, Mr. Hocker, to Miss C. Brown of Dulverton.

Died.] At Exeter, Stephen Hawtrey, esq. formerly recorder of Exeter, and barrister at law.

At Berry-house, Nicholas Wolferstan, esq.

At Hambrook, Mr. Wm. Fugile.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. E. Trebilcock, one of the masters of Lloyd's coffee-house.

At St. Martin's, near Looe, Mrs. P. Nicholas, wife of Major Nicholas, of the Cornwall fencible dragoons.

WALES.

Married.] At Halkin, Flintshire, Mr. Edward Edwards, to Miss Ann Jones, of Groes, Denbighshire.

At Denbigh, Mr. David Jones, of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Evans, daughter of Mr. W. Evans, of Parky Fwile.

Died.] At the Mount near Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, aged 22, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Mr. Humphreys, attorney, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Worthington, of New Chapel.

At Caernarvon, Mr. Robert Roberts, of the Bank.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Williams, mother of Mr. Williams, serjeant at law.

At Haverford West, the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, rector of St. Thomas.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, George Abercrombie, esq. eldest son of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to Miss Montague Dundas, youngest daughter of Mr. Secretary Dundas. The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, to Miss Nisbett, of Dirleton.

At Bargeny, the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, to Miss J. Gordon.

At Glasgow, John Gardner, jun. esq. to Miss Christiana Biggs.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. Peter Williamson, who was kidnapped when a boy at Aberdeen, and sent to America, for which he afterwards received damages. He passed a considerable time among the Cherokees, and on his return to Edinburgh, amused the public with a description of their manners and customs. He was the first who published a directory, so useful in commercial cities, and originally instituted the penny post at Edinburgh, for which, when government assumed it, he received a pension.

Colonel A. Duncan, provost of the city of St. Andrew. David Finlayson, esq. late of Savannah la Mar.

At Tarland, aged 67, the Rev. William Maitland, in the 32d year of his ministry.

At Dumfries, John Oughterson, esq. of Milnthird.

At Aberdeen, the Right Rev. John Geddes, whose extensive learning, and amiable manners, endeared him to a numerous and respectable acquaintance.

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DEATHS

DEATHS ABROAD.

At New York, Sept. 16, 1798, I. B. Scandella, M. D. aged 28, a native of the Venetian ſtate, and deſcended from a family of rank and opulence. He received the beſt medical education, but conſecrated his talents to the general improvement of ſcience, and the benefit of mankind. Having reſided for ſome time at London in the capacity of ſecretary to the Venetian embaſſy, he conceived the deſign of viſiting America. His country's ſervice no longer demanding his attention, he propoſed to gratify his liberal curioſity in ſurveying the principles and ſtructure of a riſing empire. He firſt viſited Quebec, and thence took various journeys through the northern and weſtern diſtricts. His chief attention was directed to agricultural improvements, juſtly conceiving that mankind would derive moſt benefit from the perfection of that uſeful art. Having ſpent two years in America, and accompliſhed the purpoſes of his viſit, he embarked for Europe in June, 1798. The veſſel, however, proving unfit for the voyage, he returned to Philadelphia, and from thence proceeded to New York. An epidemical diſeaſe had meanwhile made its appearance in both cities. Notwithſtanding its greater progreſs and malignity in Philadelphia, his concern in the welfare of a helpleſs family, whom his departure had deprived of their only uſeful friend, induced him to return thither. After enduring continual loſs of reſt, and expoſing himſelf to the influence of an infected atmoſphere for ten days, he ſet out on his return to New York, where he had ſcarcely arrived before ſymptoms of diſeaſe appeared, which on the ſixth day terminated in death.

At the ſame place, in Sept. 19, 1798, the celebrated Elihu Hubbard Smith, phyſician, aged 27 years, who fell a victim to the deſtructive epidemic in that city. There were few who periſhed during that calamitous ſeaſon, whoſe fate excited more univerſal regret, and whoſe memory will be more fondly and permanently cheriſhed. In his domeſtic relations, the knowledge of his excellence is neceſſarily confined to few; but by thoſe few, his conduct as a ſon and a brother, will ever be regarded as a model of unblemiſhed rectitude. Indefatigable in the promotion of the true intereſt of thoſe allied to him, a caſual obſerver would have imagined that he, whoſe affections were ſo ardent, whoſe mind was ſo active for their good, had no leiſure for the offices of friendſhip, or the ſtudy of the general good. To theſe valuable purpoſes, however, no one attended more zealouſly. He was a native of Lichfield in Connecticut, and received the firſt rudiments of his education at New York. He entered the college of Newhaven at the age of eleven, where he gave early proofs of intellectual attainments. His education was completed under the care of the Rev. Timothy Dwight, who kept a ſchool of conſiderable repute at Greenfield. At the age of 17 he returned to Lichfield, and commenced the ſtudy of medicine under the direction of his father. In the year 1791 he arrived in Philadelphia, and attended the medical lectures that are annually delivered in that city. In the ſucceeding year he ſettled for ſome time as a practitioner of phyſic at Wethersfield in Connecticut; but removed, in the autumn of 1793, to New York, where he remained till the time of his death. His talents could not otherwiſe than ſlowly ſurmount the obſtacles which were thrown in the way of his profeſſional ſucceſs by his youth, and by the want of patronage. Beſides his medical purſuits, he cultivated, with ſucceſs, almoſt every branch of literature. He was early diſtinguiſhed by his attachment to the muſes, which is atteſted by a great number of juvenile compoſitions. Theſe have found their way, in different forms, to the world, and manifeſt a vigour of imagination which, with the advantages of age and experience, would have rendered him an honour to his country. As a phyſician, his loſs is irreparable. He had explored, at an early age, an extent of medical learning, for which the longeſt lives are ſeldom found ſufficient. His diligence and activity, his ardour and perſeverance, knew no bounds. The love of ſcience and the impulſe of philanthropy directed his whole profeſſional career, and left little room for the calculations of emolument. He had formed vaſt deſigns of medical improvement, which embraced the whole family of mankind, were animated by the ſoul of benevolence, and aſpired after every object of a liberal and dignified ambition. He was ripe for the higheſt honours of his profeſſion; his merits were every day becoming more conſpicuous, when his premature death deprived him of that extraordinary degree of public confidence which awaited him. In 1796 the corporation of New York Hoſpital appointed him one of the phyſicians of that charity. His writings, already publiſhed, excite regret that the number of them is not greater. They diſplay ſingular diligence and acuteneſs of reſearch, accurate and extenſive obſervation, great force and preciſion of reaſoning, and a vigorous and comprehenſive mind. Though ſunk into the ſhades of inaction and ſilence, his example cannot ceaſe to offer inſtruction, nor fail to attract imitation. His plans for the alleviation of human miſery, and the advancement of human happineſs, though deprived of their author and ſupporter, will not entirely periſh.

Of that very uſeful periodical work the MEDICAL REPOSITORY, publiſhed at New York, he was one of the moſt zealous founders, and one of the moſt active and ardent promoters. In its eſtabliſhment he had fondly anticipated the diffuſion of uſeful knowledge, the improvement of medicine, and the advancement of the intereſt and welfare of mankind.

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Monthly Commercial Report.

EARLY in the month arrived two of the company's ships from China, with the following cargoes:

	l. chests.	f. chests.	lbs.
Tea, Bohea -	975	500	401,676
Congou ——		16,702	1,488,697
Souchong ——		620	51,120
Singlo ——		738	58,040
Twankay ——		3,214	252,948
Tea, Hyson skin ——		351	23,325
Hyson ——		1,006	65,421
	975	23,131	2,341,227
Raw Silk, three bales		- -	299lb.
Nankeen cloth -		-	27,400 pieces.

Also ten ships from Bengal, one from Bencoolen, and three whalers from the Cape of Good Hope, with part of the cargo of the ship Lion from Bengal; the particulars of the cargo as follows:

Piece Goods, Muslins	pieces 215,825	Ditto, White —	tons 78
Callicoes —	282,792	Pepper, bags 250, —	lbs. 18,500
Prohibited —	98,027	Indigo, boxes 90, chests 51,	lbs. 23,934
Raw Silk - bales 2870 and bundles 5		Ginger, bags 627 —	cwt. 646
Lack Lake, bags 8, boxes 9,	lbs. 3,561	Tumerick, bags 1687 —	cwt. 1,966
Saltpetre, bags 27,710,	cwt. 36,949	Sugar, bags 23,246 and casks 5,	cwt. 32,762
Cotton, bales 808,	lbs. 257,100	Shellack, boxes 13, chests 12,	cwt. 133
Pepper, Black —	tons 555		

Beside privileged goods, consisting chiefly of sugar, indigo, gum, cotton, mother of pearl shells, ginger, &c.

The continuance of severe frost, during almost the whole month, has again produced a great interruption of mercantile correspondence, by the detention of the Hamburgh mails, and the orders from the continent being thus kept back, has caused a heavy market for the principal articles of export, though there has been no considerable decline of price. The average price of raw sugars for the week, ending the 20th, was 70s. 1d. exclusive of duty.

The East India company's sale of *silk*, which commenced the 26th, consists of only 408 bales of China raw, 498 bales of Bengal raw, 44 bales of Bengal organzine, and 5 bales of waste; but the company reserve to themselves the liberty of selling a further quantity of the Bengal silk lately arrived, not exceeding 1200 bales, which, it is supposed, will be sold in June. The China silk has sold higher than the last sale, the average price of superfine being 30s. 4d. The Bengal organzine is superior in quality to any they have before sold, five bales were particularly curious, but have not sold at the price it was expected they would fetch; the average price of the whole was 27s. 3d. There has been a very small import of Italian silk during the present month, and little alteration in the market.

The *shawl* manufactory which we noticed in a former report being at present a branch of much importance to the Norwich manufacturers, we should be glad to receive some further account of it, especially from the intelligent correspondent who favoured us with the former particulars, to whom the readers of the Monthly Magazine are indebted for a more extensive and valuable article.

The following particulars relative to the manufactures of *iron* and *steel* in Great Britain shew how greatly they have increased in value, though the annual produce in crude iron appears to have diminished.

About the year 1620, charcoal pig iron sold for — —	£. 6 0	per ton.
In the year 1792, carbonated pig iron — —	8 10	
In the year 1798, ditto ditto — —	10 0	
Coak pig iron when invented sold at — — —	4 0	
In the year 1792, melting pig iron sold for — —	5 10	
In the year 1798, ditto — — —	7 10	
Mallable iron made with charcoal sold for — —	15 0	
The same in 1792, to be drawn into wire, for —	23 0	
Ditto in 1798 — — — —	£27 or 28 0	
The first bar iron made (1620) with pit coal, sold for —	12 0	
The same iron in 1792, sold for — — —	18 0	
Ditto in 1798, for — — —	22 0	

This statement strongly shews the effect of the depreciation of the value of money on the current price of commodities, but it will be seen that all along there has been preserved an analogy between the value of the respective states of the metal. We cannot however but be astonished at the great advance of iron within the last six years, nearly and in some cases more than equal to the advance of a period of 170 years before. The total produce of pig iron in Britain, at the beginning of the last century, has been estimated at 180,000 tons, but at present does not exceed 100,000 tons; and reckoning on an average that 33 cwt. of crude iron produces one ton of bars, and that the manufacture of malleable iron amounts to 35,000 tons per annum.

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57,750 tons of crude iron will then be neceſſary to form 35,000 tons of bars at 20l. — — — —	£ 700,000
42,250 tons caſt into cannon, cylinders, machinery, wares, &c. at 14l.	591,500
100,000 tons amount of the native manufactures of iron at this period	1,291,500

The extenſive manufactures of this country have for many years paſt demanded an additional ſupply of foreign bar iron. This has been chiefly obtained from Ruſſia and Sweden, and the annual quantity may be averaged for the laſt 20 years at 70,000 tons, which at 18l. per ton makes 1,260,000l. amounting with the ſum before ſtated to 2,551,500l. which may be taken as the annual amount of the raw material, the chief part of which becomes more valuable in an uncommon ratio, by ſubſequent labour.

Monthly Agricultural Report.

IT was fortunate for the farmer that the operations of the plough had been continued without much interruption for ſome time previous to the ſetting in of the froſts; as thoſe together with the very unuſual quantity of ſnow, which has fallen during the laſt month has nearly put a ſtop, for the time, to the buſineſs of huſbandry. The farmer could indeed do little elſe than look after his ſtock—his ſtock, however, required all his attention, and, during the ſeverity of the weather, made him but a trifling remuneration. The turnips were ſo cold and comfortleſs that they would eat no more than were abſolutely neceſſary for their ſupport. Many farmers fortunately had a great deal of old hay by them, and this they were under the neceſſity of giving to their bullocks and weathers, with an unſparing hand. It is probable that large graziers muſt have loſt a great deal of money this ſeaſon.

The late ſown wheats ſuffered conſiderably from the ſeverity of the firſt froſt, and the conſequent tardineſs of their growth expoſed them much to the depredation of *vermin* (crows, pidgeons, wire-worms, &c.): that froſt, however, enabled the farmers to take time by the forelock; they top-dreſſed thoſe wheats which had not been *mucked* at Michaelmas, and manured almoſt all the layers which were intended for wheat next ſeaſon. Some fortunately ſtill further anticipated the labour of another year; they actually finiſhed mucking their layers, and made ſome progreſs in carting dung on their wheat-ſtubbles for a crop of turnips in the ſummer. The ſnow which accompanied this *ſecond* winter, prevented, however, the moſt active farmers from proceeding with their buſineſs; they could neither *fence* nor *ditch*, nor *underdrain* nor *marle*, nor make any other uſe of their carts and horſes than bring a few rotten turnips to the ſtock.

The flail in ſome diſtricts and the thraſhing machines in others have indeed been kept pretty briſkly in motion. The blocks in the wood-yards have been riven and ſtacked for the fire. Thoſe who had ploughed their wheat-ſtubbles before the froſts ſet in, expect to have the land in fine order for turnips, as nothing pulveriſes ſtiff heavy ſoils ſo effectually as froſt, and it is found that turnips will not flouriſh where the earth impedes the expanſion of the young plant. From the deſtruction of the preſent crop, the farmer may perhaps look forward to a plentiful harveſt of ſummer corn next year, if the ſeaſon is not particularly unfavourable. Our Norfolk reporter ſays, that there they never manure for barley or for oats, except, as is the caſe at preſent, where they cannot help it. Farmers, continues he, therefore, if they be a little dejected *now*, at the loſs of their turnip crop, may, in all probability, be in ſome meaſure repaid by the luxuriance of their ſummer corns.

From ſome of the northern diſtricts we are informed, that wheats and clovers, where covered with ſnow, ſeem to have received no injury from the froſts, &c. but where the ſnow has been drifted off by the ſtrong gales of wind which have prevailed, they ſhew a more meagre aſpect. On the whole, however, it is hoped, that they have not ſuſtained any very great hurt.

The remaining turnips, and particularly thoſe of the larger ſorts, have now many rotten ones among them, but not more than might reaſonably be expected from the long continuance of the froſt at this ſeaſon.

Turnip ſtock have not improved much during the ſeverity of the late ſeaſon, either in the field or at the ſtall, and that root is now becoming ſcarce, and conſequently higher in price. Indeed fodder of all ſorts is remarkably ſcarce and now ſold very dear.

During the inclemency of the late ſeaſon there does not appear to have been ſuch a mortality among the lambs as might reaſonably have been apprehended: ſome few which were dropt during the ſevereſt part of the ſeaſon, periſhed inſtantly on their birth; but Providence ſeems to have ordained that the ſeverity of the ſeaſon ſhould retard the period of parturition; it certainly *ſo happened* about us at leaſt (Norfolk) that a very large proportion of ewes dropped their lambs during the interval between the two froſts.

GRAIN, in the northern parts of the iſland, ſeems to be getting rather lower in price.

HORSES ſtill keep low. At Dumfries fair in Scotland they ſold very cheap.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the ſubject of *Penitentiary Houſes*, to which the attention of the public has lately been much excited, has occaſioned a frequent reference to the plans of the late Mr. Howard, and that in terms not always the moſt reſpectful, I think it in ſome meaſure incumbent on me, as the friend and biographer of that excellent man, to make ſome ſtatement of his real opinions and propoſals with regard to that part of police, that they may not be confounded with thoſe of other perſons. As long ago, indeed, as the time of my writing his life, I was aware that falſe notions prevailed concerning his ideas of *ſolitary confinement*, which, in ſome places, had been adopted, in ſuppoſed conformity with his recommendation, to a degree much beyond his intentions; and I ventured to bring forward ſome conſiderations on this ſubject, founded on a note of his own. (See "*View of the Character, &c. of J. Howard*," p. 170.) His own "*Remarks on Penitentiary Houſes*," in the ſecond volume of his work, are, however, ſufficient, if properly attended to, to prevent any miſconception of his views. From theſe it clearly appears, that the *reformation* of thoſe committed to ſuch places of confinement was his main object; he therefore ſuppoſes them to be of that claſs of offenders who, by ignorance, idleneſs, and vicious habits of all kinds, have been led to violate the peace and good order of ſociety. To make a Penitentiary Houſe a place for ſafe cuſtody previously to trial could never have entered into his mind; nor do I ſuppoſe he had an idea of rendering it the abode of *political criminals*, who, however ſerious might be their delinquency in a public view, might have none of thoſe immoral habits which it was his purpoſe to correct. As to the regulations of theſe houſes, he has explicitly ſaid, that confinement to ſolitary cells *during the day* was only intended to break the ſpirits of the audacious and profligate, who could be tamed by no other means; and therefore that it was to be conſidered as a temporary expedient, and not a part of uſual practice: but he certainly approved of ſeparate lodgment *by night* for *all* the convicts, and during their whole term. He was likewiſe rigorous in his intentions of preventing all priſons from being in any reſpect places of idle reſort or amuſement; and therefore not only forbid viſits from friends, except at ſtated times; but abſolutely excluded ſpirituous and fermented liquors of every kind. (See his "*Draught of a Bill for the better Regulation of Gaols, &c.*") As no one could be more attentive, not only to the health, but to the comfort of his fellow-creatures, even though unhappily the objects of puniſhment, he was an advocate for every indulgence with reſpect to clothing, bedding, fire, light, &c. that could reaſonably be deſired; yet his ſtrong conviction of the benefits of freſh air cauſed him to propoſe that plan of building with unglazed windows or apertures, which, in this climate, during certain ſeaſons, may, perhaps, be found incompatible with a proper degree of warmth and dryneſs. I am, however, convinced, that the experience of any material ſufferings conſequent upon this plan would have induced him to alter it. With reſpect to food, though it was part of his deſign to ſubjugate the ferocity of the mind by bodily regimen, and therefore he was an advocate for what may be comparatively called *low diet*, as chiefly conſiſting of vegetable articles; yet the allowance he propoſed was very far from being ſcanty in quantity, or meagre in quality. As a proof of this, I ſhall exactly copy the dietary contained in the ſchedule annexed to his "*Draught of a Bill*."

Good wheaten bread, a pound and a half daily, *i. e.* half a pound at breakfaſt, and a pound at dinner.

BREAKFAST. Every day, a quarter of a pint of wheaten or barley meal, oatmeal, or rice, made into ſoup.

DINNER. *Sunday* and *Thurſday*, a pound of beef, mutton, or pork, without bone.

Monday and *Friday*, a pint of peaſe boiled in the broth of the preceding day.

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Tuesday, half a pint of wheat or wheaten flour, made into pudding or soup.

Wednesday, two pounds of potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other vegetables that are in season.

Saturday, a quarter of a pound of cheese, or the vegetables as on Wednesday.

Salt, every day a quarter of an ounce.

This is certainly no starving plan; and I may add, that Mr. H. was particularly attentive to the securing of due weight and measure in prison allowances, being well apprised of the usual frauds in this point.

Having thus endeavoured to vindicate the memory of this distinguished friend of mankind from the imputation of undue harshness and severity in his own genuine plans, I do not feel it to be my business to draw any comparisons, in which I could have no other guide than common rumour, or representations of which I know not the truth. Let those make them who are possessed of the means of information, and of impartiality to use them with justice. The subject is, doubtless, of high importance, and ought not to be passed over lightly. Had Mr. H. been still living I am sure it could not have long remained without a complete investigation. J. AIKIN.

Stoke Newington, March 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will do me a great favour, if, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, you will allow me to notice a misstatement respecting the "*Essay on the Principles of Population*," in a note to a poem, called, "*The Literary Census*," by Mr. Dutton.

It has not unfrequently happened, that an inference has been drawn from an author's reasonings by others, totally different from that which he himself had in view. From the nature of the principal argument in the "*Essay on Population*," I have not been without apprehensions, that some person would exercise his ingenuity in applying it to a defence of war; and I was rather anxious for an opportunity of stating, that no such use could be made of it with the slightest resemblance of just reasoning. War being, generally speaking, a voluntary act, tending to foster the more malignant passions of the soul, and to produce the worst effects upon the human character, must ever be considered as vice: and in whatever light we view the situation of man on earth, he can never be justified in recurring to vice in order to avoid misery. To bear the unavoidable evils of life with unyielding integrity is the highest test of our virtue: to attempt to escape them by vicious means is the great proof of our weakness, and of our unfitness for a superior state. This would alone be a sufficient answer; but, in addition to this, let it be recollected, that war is in itself an evil in no respect inferior to any that it might be supposed to prevent. If it were probable that ten thousand people would die of a pestilence or famine, it would certainly be a strange mode of proceeding, to massacre these ten thousand, in order to prevent such an event. For, granting that by such means you prevented the pestilence or famine, you would not have prevented the misery; you would only have exchanged one species of distress for another not inferior in degree, and you would still have the cries of the orphan and the widow, and the groans of the dying. It is evident, therefore, that no degree of inconvenience arising from an overcharged population could ever afford to a civilized people the slightest excuse for war. Yet I thought it not absolutely impossible that some person might advance such a plea, however palpably weak; but, I own I was totally unprepared to expect that any person should seriously assert, that I myself had advanced it, and had undertaken to prove "that war was an unspeakable blessing to mankind." I every where rank it among the checks to population, which I call misery and vice; and in speaking of it as the prominent feature of the barbaric character, I expressly say, that the commission of war is vice, and the effect of it misery. This, I should hardly think, would be the language of a person who attempted to prove war an unspeakable blessing.

In a note towards the end of the poem, Mr. Dutton says, "I am not of that class of men who, with the author of the "*Essay on Population*," think it necessary that man should be destroyed by war by wholesale, because, forsooth, the Author of our existence has no other method of disposing of us; or, that it becomes us to cut each other's throat, because God has not rendered the earth capable of producing sufficient sustenance for the prolongation of our existence." I should certainly feel very much ashamed of myself, if I had expressed such a sentiment; but being conscious that there is not in the whole Essay any thing that bears the most distant

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tant reſemblance to it, I can only feel the emotion of ſurpriſe at ſo very ſtrange an aſſertion. Satire has, undoubtedly, great latitude; but it may be a queſtion whether, even in a ſatirical compoſition, it is perfectly juſtifiable, in order to make a man a proper object of attack, to affirm, that when he calls an action *vicious*, he means *virtuous*; when he ſpeaks of *evil*, he means *good*. Yet, without ſome ſuch converſion of terms, I am at a loſs to conjecture how Mr. D. can make out, that I have ever ſaid a ſingle ſyllable in favour of war. If Mr. D. has any candour, he muſt acknowledge, that, from inadvertence, or ſome other cauſe, he has in this inſtance been guilty of a more palpable miſrepreſentation than any which he imputes to the author of the "*Purſuits of Literature*."

It is my intention at a future time to enlarge and illuſtrate, by a greater number of facts, the principal part of the "*Eſſay on Population*;" and, as the ſubject of the two laſt chapters is not neceſſarily connected with it, I ſhall, in deference to the opinion of ſome friends whoſe judgments I reſpect, omit them in another edition. I ſhould rather wiſh, therefore, the ſubject to reſt: but, in anſwer to Mr. D.'s ironical obſervations, I cannot help begging him to reflect for a moment, if ever he thinks upon theſe ſubjects, whether it is more derogatory to the Deity, to ſuppoſe that an immortal ſpirit may require ſome time or proceſs for its formation; or, to ſuppoſe that man might be placed at once in the moſt exalted ſtate of happineſs, exactly in the ſame manner formed to, or confirmed in virtue, as if he had paſſed with approbation through this life; but that the Supreme Being ſaw with ſatisfaction the toil, the tears, the pains, the continual failure of numbers, in this world, and was pleaſed with the ſpectacle of *unneceſſary* evil!

Author of the "Eſſay on the Principles of Population."

March 1, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

FROM an unauthenticated report of Aubrey, the antiquary, in an unpubliſhed MS. of the Aſhmolean muſeum, and an apparent corroboration in ſome Latin verſes of Milton's elegies, this great genius is concluded to have ſuffered *flagellation* whilſt a ſtudent at Cambridge: and this fooliſh tale is moſt eagerly embraced and exaggerated by Mr. Warton in his edition of Milton's ſmaller poems, and by Dr. Johnſon in his "*Life of Milton*," from the pleaſure derived by theſe two gentlemen in attempting to degrade a *Cambridge man* and a *republican*. As to Aubrey's ſtory, it muſt be left to its own merits, and the proportionate credulity of the reader. Milton's verſes are theſe, in Eleg. i. ver. 11.

Jam nec arundiferum mihi cura reviſere Camum,
Nec dudum vetiti me laris angit amor:
Nec duri libet uſque minas perferre magiſtri,
Cæteraque, ingenio non ſubeunda meo.

That ſome circumſtance, different from *ruſtication*, either of domeſtic avocation, bodily indiſpoſition, or ſome other impediment, not now diſcoverable, is intended in the *firſt diſtich*, I conclude from the dates of his admiſſion, Feb. 12, 1624-5, and his two degrees, 1628-9 and 1632, by which there is no appearance of any loſs of *terms*; and from an unwillingneſs which every man muſt feel to the publication of his own diſgrace: for certainly a puniſhment from ſuch a ſociety as Chriſt's college is at that time repreſented to have been by Milton himſelf, would have been diſgraceful to any man. And that reader muſt have very little acquaintance with Milton's proſe works, and the uniform ſpirit of the man through life, who cannot ſee in college *jobations*, and *impoſitions*, and *formal exerciſes*, and rigorous exactions of a regular *attendance at chapel*, an adequate explanation of the *ſecond diſtich*.

How long the *flogging diſcipline* was continued at *Oxford*, or whether it be exerciſed at *this day*, I know not; but its prevalence at Cambridge, ſo as to render a *public* flagellation of Milton credible, is much diſcountenanced by a paſſage in "*Gardiner's Letter to Cheke*," ſo far back as June 1542, towards the concluſion. "*Puerilem* denique temeritatem, ſi quid publice auſa fuerit, DOMI APUD SUOS CASTIGARI curato."

But to thoſe who have well conſidered the *magnanimity* and *ſanctity* of Milton's character, the following paſſage muſt be regarded as a ſufficient refutation of all unauthenticated ſurmiſes to his diſcredit. "*Proſe Works*," pp. 174, 175. edit. Amſterdam.

"I muſt be thought, if this libeller can find belief, after an inordinate and riotous youth ſpent at the *univerſity*, to have been at length *vomited out there*. For which commodious lie, that he may be encouraged in the trade another time, I thank him; for it hath given me an apt occaſion to acknow-

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ledge publicly, with all grateful mind, that *more than ordinary favour and respect, which I found above any of my equals at the hands of those courteous and learned men*, the fellows of that college wherein I spent some years, who, at my parting, after I had taken two degrees, as the manner is, signified many ways how much better it would content them if I would stay, as by many letters full of kindness and loving respect, both before that time and long after, I was assured of their singular good affection towards me; which being likewise propense to all such as were for their studious and civil life, worthy of esteem, I could not wrong their judgments and upright intentions so much as to think I had that regard for them for other cause than that I might be still encouraged to proceed in the honest and laudable courses, of which, they apprehended, I had given good proof. And to those ingenuous and friendly men, who were ever the countenancers of virtuous and hopeful wits, I wish the best and happiest things that friends in absence wish one to another," &c.

These friendly and respectful sentiments are not reconcileable with a recollection of those gross indignities which must have left an indelible impression of antipathy on such a mind as Milton's. Such, at least, is my view of the subject.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, March 2, 1799.

P. S. Since I wrote the foregoing observations, a friend informs me, that Mr. Hayley, in his "*Life of Milton*," has urged the same passage, in confutation of the same calumny. As I have never had the pleasure of reading that publication, and am unacquainted with its contents, if my communication be not wholly superseded, and therefore unworthy of a place in your Magazine, it may not be altogether unimportant, as an uninfluenced and independent effort to rescue from disgrace the character of a man who adorned his species no less by the purity of his manners than the endowments of his understanding.

March 8.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THE lamps with what are called *patent burners*, that is, with a convex refracting glass placed before them, are, it should seem, at present almost generally adopted, under the idea of their giving a very superior light to the common lamp. It is very certain that a strong ray of light is thrown to a great distance by means of these convex glasses, but this ray seems to attach on a particular spot only, and often through the injudicious manner of placing the glass, is made to fall so high as to produce no effect whatever on the pavement. It is found, I believe, that on the spot where the lamp is placed, no additional light is thrown, and the glare of light that proceeds from the numerous focuses that catches the eyes of the passenger, is extremely offensive. On the whole, and I speak without the least prejudice whatever, I should conceive it would be found that the light from lamps of the old construction will be found nearly equal and certainly more mellow; and in support of this opinion I might perhaps with conviction to some persons add, that it has already been so decided; for though one should suppose from the term *patent burners*, that the invention is new, your readers may be surprised and gratified in knowing that this is far from being the case, and that these lamps were used in London more than a century ago, when Misson the celebrated traveller visited England, from whose travels I beg leave to quote the following passage.—"Instead of lanterns, they set up in the streets of London lamps, which by means of a very thick convex glass, throw out great rays of light, which illuminate the path for people that go on foot tolerably well." The translator adds, that these lamps were at every tenth house; and a marginal note in the French edition says, that Mr. Edmund Heming was the inventor. The inference then is, that they were found not to answer, and were consequently disused. Perhaps some of your philosophical readers will favour us with their remarks on the comparative advantages of common and patent burners.

I am, &c.

March 7th, 1799. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AGAIN take the liberty of calling the attention of your numerous readers to the subject of NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY. My former observations on that painful topic have failed to produce the effect intended; perhaps this might be owing to their being too general. Particular enquiries, probably, may elicit information from some of your intelligent correspondents. With your leave then, I will here mention a few names, concerning which any intelligence will be very acceptable, not only to myself, but to the public at large. I shall make a few

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few remarks upon them, which may serve to kindle in the minds of persons better informed than myself, a resolution of giving more ample and correct memoirs.

1. JAMES PIERCE, *Divine.*

This learned critic, and eminent controversialist, has been omitted, together with his coadjutor, HALLETT, in every biographical work that has fallen in my way. No two names stand higher in the class of biblical critics, nor any among what are called rational dissenters, and yet they have been strangely neglected. They were both settled at Exeter, at the head of a large and respectable congregation of presbyterians; and when Dr. Clarke kindled the controversy respecting the Trinity, they avowed the Arian hypothesis, which raised a violent disturbance among the dissenters in the west of England. Mr. Pierce commenced his literary career by a very able, and what is rather unusual in a polemical treatise, a very entertaining book, entitled "*A Vindication of the Protestant Dissenters,*" which was first published in good Latin, and afterwards in English, 1717, in reply to Dr. Nicholls's "*Defence of the Church of England.*" He also printed several single sermons and tracts, but his greatest work is his "*Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles.*" I believe both he and Mr. Hallett were natives of Exeter, or its neighbourhood. Sure it is in the power of many now living, to gather some interesting facts relative to these able scholars, and though the information be but little, it is better to communicate that little to the public through the channel of a respectable work, than to suffer men of such merit to remain without any memorial.

2. BENJAMIN MARTIN, *Mathematician.*

A meagre notice is given of this extraordinary and indefatigable man in the last edition of the "*General Biographical Dictionary,*" but no reader can be satisfied with it; we are left by it totally in the dark as to the birth-place, various settlements, and even family of this ingenious writer. He was at one time settled as a schoolmaster at Chichester, but from the circumstance of his afterwards becoming an itinerant lecturer in experimental philosophy, it seems that his school did not answer. He next set up as a mathematical instrument maker and optician in Fleet-street, where he failed. The catalogue of his writings is very numerous, and all of them are very respectable, but he certainly succeeded better upon philosophical than mathematical subjects. The plan of his philosophical grammar is a very excellent one; though it is marked by too much pedantry. His "*Magazine of Arts and Sciencies,*" was a good work, and it excites astonishment and indignation to find that it dropped for want of encouragement. His "*Philological Library,*" is a very judicious compendium, and extremely well fitted for the use of young persons, and those who have not the means of procuring many books. A new edition, with corrections and improvements, would doubtless be acceptable at present, especially as the book is become rather scarce. The same may be said of the "*Philosophical Grammar,*" and some of the other productions of this industrious writer. I have been told that his "*Young Gentleman's and Lady's Philosophy,*" which first appeared in his magazine, and was afterwards published in two volumes, owes much of its liveliness to his daughter, who polished the language, and selected the poetical passages which ornamented the work. If I am not mistaken, a son of Mr. Martin's is now living; if it should be so, I hope this sketch will fall in his way, and stimulate him to send the publisher of this magazine some information which may be made use of in drawing up a more satisfactory memoir of his father. The chief particulars desired are his birth place, names and profession of his parents, dates of birth, death, &c. place of his education, his different settlements, &c.

3. SAMUEL DUNN, *Mathematician.*

This gentleman was the contemporary, correspondent and friend of Benjamin Martin. He was a native of Crediton, in Devonshire, where he kept a respectable mathematical school for several years; but afterwards removed to Chelsea, where he was engaged in the same way. He was deeply versed in the science of calculation, and was a good practical astronomer; several reports of his observations being inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. He was also the author of some separate treatises on mathematical subjects, and published an Atlas in folio which has been held in good estimation. He died in good circumstances, and left an estate of about thirty pounds a year, to support a mathematical school in his native town, the first master of which was appointed in 1793.

4. MARTIN MADAN, *Divine.*

This once very popular clergyman was brought up to the bar, and possessed extraordinary powers as an orator. He had a hand-

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a handsome income arising from plantations in the West India Islands, on which account he never sought for, nor would accept any preferment in the church. In the former part of his life he was rather gay and dissipated, and the occasion of his conversion is said to have been this: Being one evening at a coffee house, with some companions who knew his talent for mimickry, they desired him to go and hear Mr. John Wesley, who was then about to preach some where in the neighbourhood, and then to return to exhibit his manner and discourse for their entertainment. Madan accordingly went with this intention, and just as he entered the place, the preacher named as his text "Prepare to meet your God," with a solemnity of accent which struck him with a seriousness that encreased as the good man proceeded in exhorting his hearers to repentance. On his return to the coffee-house his acquaintance asked him whether he had taken off the old methodist, to which he answered "no gentlemen, but he has taken me off," and then left their company altogether. From that time Mr. Madan became an altered character; he frequented places of worship, and associated himself with serious people, at the instant persuasion of whom, he entered into holy orders, but was never settled in any particular cure till he became chaplain to the Lock Hospital, where he obtained an astonishing degree of celebrity. He himself subscribed largely towards erecting the chapel at this hospital, and when it was built, volunteered his services as the chaplain; nor did he ever receive a shilling for his attendance during the whole time that he officiated in that capacity. He continued to maintain his popularity as a preacher, without the smallest diminution, till the year 1780, when he unfortunately roused the public resentment against himself, by the publication of a work entitled "*Thelypthora, or a treatise on Female Ruin*;" in which he became the earnest but weak advocate for polygamy. His intentions, it is said, were good, being no more than to oblige every seducer to marry the person he has injured, even though he should have a wife already living. A host of writers appeared against this modern Ochinus, some serious and some satyrical. The most powerful, however, by far of all his antagonists, was the late ingenious Badcock, who, in his criticisms on Thelypthora in the Monthly Review, completely demolished the cause of polygamy. In consequence of this imprudent publication, Mr. Madan was under the necessity of withdrawing from his situation at the Lock Hospital, and never after resumed it. Some years afterwards, he published a more useful work, viz. "*the Text of Juvenal*," with a literal version, for young persons, in two volumes, 8vo. These books, with a collection of psalms and hymns for the use of the Lock Chapel, and a single sermon, are all that he ever published.

In his private character, Mr. Madan was a very excellent man; he was a good husband, an affectionate father, and a firm friend. He was of a very benevolent disposition, and his charities were extensive. No stain was ever affixed upon him, but that which he incurred in the manner just mentioned, and that surely may be pardoned when we consider his motives, and that the excellent Luther himself sanctioned the Landgrave of Hesse's marrying two wives.

All the persons here noticed, except Benjamin Martin, are entirely omitted in the new edition of the Biographical Dictionary, which is also the case with a vast number of other eminent and extraordinary names, many of which, with remarks, will be brought forward in the next and following numbers.

J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS it would not have been very unreasonable to expect that a publication like yours, professedly friendly to liberty, should, in criticising a work of the same general tendency and spirit, have discovered something of the candour, and even the indulgence of sympathy. I am not sensible, however, that I owe any obligation of this nature, or that the work stands indebted for the slightest portion of "celebrity" it may have attained to the conductors of the Monthly Magazine; the last supplementary number of which contains remarks upon the "History of the House of Brunswick," affecting the moral, at least as much as the literary character of its author, and *therefore* demanding on his part some degree of animadversion.

With respect to the objections properly literary, I have nothing to say; the work is before the public, and to the public I cheerfully entrust the ultimate decision. But, I conceive myself most unjustly charged in two instances of a very different kind, by strong insinuation and implication

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plication, at leaſt; which is indeed infinitely the worſt mode of preferring an accuſation. 1ſt. It is ſaid in confirmation of an opinion, which you are doubtleſs perfectly free to entertain, viz. that the characters of the hiſtory are often over-loaded, either with cenſure or encomium,—"William, Prince of Orange, is ſo great a favorite, that even the maſſacre at Glencoe is not ſuffered to *diſturb his repoſe*." This expreſſion is ſo curious and obſcure, that I think it difficult to aſcertain its diſtinct meaning. If this means any thing to the purpoſe, it muſt import that I have admitted King William to be the author of the maſſacre at Glencoe; and yet, that I have repreſented it as no blemiſh in his character,—a ſerious allegation indeed! On the contrary, however, it is not only aſſerted, but fully proved in the hiſtory—that King William was groſsly impoſed upon in this buſineſs by two very artful and deep-deſigning men, Lord Breadalbin and Secretary Dalrymple. The maſſacre is every where ſpoken of in terms of the utmoſt abhorrence, and the king himſelf is freely blamed, not as an accomplice in the barbarity, for that would be infamous injuſtice; but for negligence in ſuffering himſelf to become the dupe of ſo execrable a deſign, and ſupineneſs in not puniſhing with ſufficient ſeverity the contrivers of it. The truth is, that Dalrymple was a man to whom the monarch, not to ſay the nation, owed in many reſpects ſuch high obligation, that the king may on plauſible ground be ſuſpected of a ſecret wiſh of extending too far his mercy to the unmerciful. And to puniſh ſubordinate agents, while the principals were allowed, by a culpable lenity, to eſcape, would have reflected no honour on the juſtice of the government. But all this is mere ſuſpicion; the villainy, however enormous, was perpetrated under the forms of law, by the king's own warrant ſurreptitiouſly obtained; and the declaimers upon this ſubject have never yet ſhewn that the king had it in his *power* to inflict that vengeance upon the parties concerned in this bloody buſineſs, which they load his memory with reproaches for withholding. The ſecond allegation, is of a nature more immediately intereſting; the charge is, that I have "*ſtained the pages* of the Hiſtory of the Houſe of Brunſwick, by an unbecoming and dangerous latitude of expreſſion, or rather virulence of inveƈtive;" and this is explained to refer to what you are pleaſed to ſtile "my deciſive hoſtility againſt Mr. HASTINGS at the time that gentleman was under trial. Our opinion, ſay you, concerning the delinquency of Mr. H. is perfectly coincident with the opinion of Mr. BELSHAM, but nothing ſhould have extorted it from us till a jury of peers, then ſitting in judgment on the priſoner, had pronounced their verdict of acquittal or condemnation." It is well known to the public that Major SCOTT has replied, no doubt with the full approbation of Mr. HASTINGS, in two very able pamphlets, to that part of the hiſtory which relates to India; and I have moreover before me at this time ſeveral letters of Major SCOTT, privately addreſſed to me on the ſame ſubject. It is material to my vindication to contraſt his ſentiments upon this point with yours, and this muſt be my apology for the apparent vanity of the quotation:—(Feb. 16, 1795,) "I do not ſay that you ought to have poſtponed the publication of your hiſtory of the preſent reign until the cloſe of Mr. HASTINGS's trial; *far from it*, I think the miſerable and almoſt hopeleſs ſtate of England, unleſs ſome change in her policy ſhall take place, rendered your publication highly important indeed at this moment, and particularly your hiſtory of the American war. I truſt that the public will reap benefit from it; but, ſir, as the hiſtory of India makes a material part of your memoirs, it did behove you to exert your great abilities fairly and honeſtly, in order to obtain the beſt poſſible information." Major SCOTT does, indeed, impeach, as he had unqueſtionably a right to do if he ſaw reaſon, the authority of the facts; but he elſewhere acknowledges, that if the facts themſelves are admitted, every one muſt allow that the epithets are well applied. To this concluſion there is one, and probably only one exception; for, while you, gentlemen, profeſs to concur in opinion with me reſpecting the delinquency of Mr. HASTINGS in its fulleſt extent, your delicacy is ſhocked at my "virulence of inveƈtive." Your counſel, had I been fortunate enough to have conſulted you previous to the publication of the hiſtory, would doubtleſs have been "to laſh no ſort of vice," but to make that pleaſant and playful ſatiriſt my model,

> "Whoſe ſly, polite, inſinuating ſtile,
> Could pleaſe at court, and make Auguſtus ſmile."

Yet viewing the political conduƈt of Mr. HASTINGS

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HASTINGS in the ſerious light I do, I ſhould have thought myſelf at once mean and criminal to have ſuppreſſed the emotions of my indignation. Is this carrying the boldneſs of hiſtoric licence too far?

"So impudent, I own myſelf no knave;
So odd, my country's ruin makes me grave."

As to the period of publication, I can truly aſſert, that it never entered into my imagination to conceive that after nine years parliamentary inveſtigation of the queſtion, after pamphlets, ſpeeches, and reports innumerable, had been circulated relative to it, that any thing I could ſay would, in the ſlighteſt degree, influence the judicial deciſion of the houſe of peers; or that a rule of diſcretion adapted to common caſes could poſſibly be ſuppoſed to apply to this. *Your* opinion might indeed have carried great weight; it might become you, therefore, to be ſilent; and the caſes you ſee are not analogous. I know not whether I aſk too great a favor in requeſting a place in your magazine for theſe remarks. As they relate not to my literary, but moral character, unjuſtly and ungenerouſly, *as I think*, attacked by you, I flatter myſelf they will not be rejected by perſons entertaining ſuch delicate notions of honor; and I dare venture to affirm, that as this is the firſt, ſo it will, in all probability, be the laſt and only time that I ſhall ever ſolicit for the privilege of admiſſion. I remain, ſir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Bedford, Feb. 18, 1799. W. BELSHAM.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following piece of natural hiſtory has been thought by many of my friends ſo curious as to be worthy of being communicated to the public. I therefore ſend it to you, that if you think it merits the notice of your readers, you may give it a place in your valuable miſcellany;

About the middle of my garden ſtood an old plumb-tree, which had gone to decay, and loſt moſt of its branches. As it produced little, if any fruit, and ſhaded the green-houſe, I ordered it to be cut down towards the end of the year 1793. The head and the root were cut off and burned, with a part of the trunk, the lower part of which, about eight or nine feet in length, lay on the ground all the winter.

In the ſpring of the year 1794, having occaſion to make a boarded fence to ſcreen the cucumber-bed, I ordered this old tree to be put in the ground as a poſt, merely to ſave the expence of a new one. As the ſpring advanced, I obſerved ſeveral leaves ſhoot forth toward the top of it, which I expected ſhortly to wither away: but they grew conſiderably in the ſummer; and the next ſpring, to my aſtoniſhment, they put forth again, and ſeveral bloſſoms appeared. In the courſe of that year theſe little ſhoots became vigorous branches, and the year following produced twelve or fourteen fine plumbs, much like a damſon, but of a much larger ſize.

The body of the tree ſtill appears old and decayed, but the branches have continued to grow more luxuriant than thoſe of any other young tree in the garden. The laſt year it was full of bloſſoms; but the ſharp north-eaſt wind cut them all off. At this time there is the appearance of a fine bloom.

As this tree ſtands at the entrance from the garden into the burying-ground, it has often reminded me of the ſtriking contraſt, ſo finely illuſtrated in the book of Job, between "a tree cut down, of which there is hope," and the bodies of men, which, when once laid in the duſt, "riſe not till the heavens be no more." *See Job* xiv. 7—12.

I ſhould be glad to be informed if any of your readers have ever met with an inſtance of renovation in a fruit-tree of a ſimilar kind, and whether this fact may be applied to any practical uſe in gardening.

I am, Sir,

Very reſpectfully, your's,

Hackney, March 5, 1799. S. P.

To

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* We have inſerted this letter entire, becauſe we think that as far as concerns the *defenſive* part of it, Mr. BELSHAM had a right to require it; and with reſpect to any mixture of contemptuous acrimony which was not eſſential to the argument, we leſs fear undergoing its effects, than the imputation of ſuppreſſing it through a conſciouſneſs of deſerving it. Mr. BELSHAM's literary talents and exertions in the cauſe of liberty, cannot but command our eſteem, whether it be returned or not. The general character and contents of our miſcellany will, we truſt, alſo ſecure for us that of the public, notwithſtanding any individual expreſſions of reſentment. EDITORS.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INARTICULATE ſounds are inſufficient for the mutual communication of the knowledge and the deſires of rational and ſocial beings, ſuch as men. Articulate language has been, therefore, invented. Even this is inſufficient to commemorate the paſt, or to tranſmit information to thoſe who are at a diſtance. Hence, among even the rudeſt nations, ariſes the uſe of moveable, material ſigns of thought, and of hieroglyphics, paintings, and ſculptures.

Hieroglyphics were, in their firſt invention, ſimply painted or ſculptured imitations of the objects of which the ideas were meant to be conveyed. To this claſs were almoſt immediately added other painted ſigns, expreſſive of the geſtures, attitudes, and ſituations, in which different actions were reſpectively performed, and meant to communicate, by means of theſe repreſentations, the notions of the actions themſelves. Thoſe figures which ſcantineſs of idea, paucity of words, inaccuracy of conception, and ardour of ſentiment, quickly introduced into ſpeech, were to be expreſſed by a correſpondent figurative uſe of the ſigns of hieroglyphic painting. Such ſeem to have been the three principal modifications under which hieroglyphics exiſted, after they were firſt enlarged into a ſyſtem of permanent ſigns, and before they had yet begun to be, in any conſiderable degree, abbreviated for the ends of myſterious concealment, or quicker uſe.

In the progreſſive application of theſe hieroglyphic ſigns, they were gradually altered and abbreviated. Qualities, energies unconnected with external attitude or geſture, affirmations and all the varied tranſitions of thought, with thoſe notions of generalization, in which the mind endeavours to combine into genera and ſpecies the individuals of nature, were neceſſarily to be marked in hieroglyphical writing by other contrivances than that of ſimply painting the object ſignified. As in ſpeech, as in the alphabetical writing with which we are acquainted, innumerable abbreviations are, from time to time, almoſt unconſciouſly introduced by mere uſe alone, unaſſiſted by any proſpective plans of improvement; ſo would hieroglyphics, in a manner little diſſimilar, be gradually abbreviated in the hands of the prieſts of India and Egypt, or of the merchants of Phœnicia. Other abbreviations were no doubt occaſioned by the deſire of prieſts employing theſe hieroglyphic ſigns to conceal what they recorded in them from the diſcovery of the vulgar. By all theſe means would the ſyſtem of hieroglyphics be at length wrought into a curiouſly complex and artificial ſtructure; juſt as ſpoken language that, at firſt, conſiſted but of the ſimple name and interjection, has been gradually reared into a complex fabric of parts of ſpeech, declinable and indeclinable, of inflexions, numbers, modes, genders, compariſons, and forms of conſtruction.

In this progreſs of abbreviation, it was natural that the attention, at leaſt, of the more unlearned among thoſe who made uſe of hieroglyphics, ſhould be at length turned to think more of the relations between thoſe painted ſigns of thought and articulate language, than of their relations to things. Adjectives, pronouns, all the indeclinable parts of ſpeech, even very many verbs and nouns, repreſenting things which were not ſuſceptible of being painted, and which could ſcarcely be, by every underſtanding, even preciſely and definitely underſtood, muſt in conſequence of theſe circumſtances have been denoted in hieroglyphic painting, by ſigns having, not a natural, but an arbitrary and poſitive connection with the things ſignified. While this connection aroſe, it was impoſſible that the attention of the writers and readers of theſe arbitrary ſigns ſhould not be, in very many inſtances, fixed particularly upon the relation between the ſound and the painted ſign, and upon that almoſt alone. This was one grand ſtep in the tranſition from the uſe of hieroglyphics to that of alphabetical writing. The converſion of metaphorical terms into ſimple ones, the difficulties ariſing from the attempt to expreſs different ſpoken languages by the ſame common ſyſtem of hieroglyphic ſigns, the merely technical variations and abbreviations of different writers, would all likewiſe contribute to ſeparate, in the ideas of thoſe by whom hieroglyphic writing was uſed—the greater part of the hieroglyphics, from the things they originally repreſented, and to leave them in aſſociation, merely with the vocal articulate ſigns denoting thoſe things in ſpeech.

After the alliance between ſounds and hieroglyphic ſigns has come to be more regarded than the relation between theſe laſt ſigns and the things ſignified, new diſcoveries to direct continued abbreviation, are quickly made by the con-

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tinual comparison of the sounds with the signs. It is obviously perceived that the different articulate sounds are far from being equally numerous with the different syllables or words in any language; that, the complex articulate sounds of words and syllables, are susceptible of being analysed into a few, simple, primary, elementary sounds, the endlessly varied combinations of which, form all the infinite diversities of speech. Rude languages consist chiefly of monosyllabic words, or of words which, although long, are made up of syllables, having each separately, the powers of a word. In a language of this character, therefore, it is easily seen, that, there must be many among its monosyllabic words agreeing in sound. Nothing can be more natural after this has once been perceived, and after hieroglyphics have begun to be ordinarily referred to words in preference to things, than that it should be attempted farther to abbreviate these hieroglyphics, by ceasing to use more than one hieroglyphical sign to denote all those words or syllables which are the same in enunciation. By this new artifice of abbreviation, the number of the hieroglyphics necessary for ordinary use, is greatly diminished. This is another grand step in the progress toward the analysis of articulate sounds, and their written representatives into their ultimate and most general constituent principles. An exceedingly near approach is now made to actual alphabetical writing.

The very next remarkable change produces alphabetical writing. It is quickly perceived that syllables are susceptible of analysis into principles yet more simple and more general; and that by this new analysis of syllabic sounds, the number of the signs requisite to denote language in writing, may be infinitely diminished. Among those signs which are at this time in use, is found a certain number of which one has already been applied to every simple elementary sound in the language; for all the primary, simplest, and most general sounds are to be found subsisting as distinct separate words among the vast multitude of its monosyllables. The selection of those hieroglyphic signs which thus embrace in the words to which they are separately applicable, all the simple sounds—each different sound a different word—each different word having its peculiar sign; the rejection of all the rest out of the use of writing; the combination of these few primary signs in a manner corresponding to the combination of the simple sounds in words and syllables, at last complete the invention of alphabetical writing, and hieroglyphics are no more.

These ideas concerning the use of hieroglyphics and their gradual transition into alphabetical writing, have long been mine. To have detailed that induction of facts on which they are respectively founded, would have been here unseasonably tedious. I was for a moment afraid that in the communication of them to the public, I had been anticipated by Sir George Staunton, in his account of the Embassy to China; but he has only thrown out some valuable hints concerning the manner in which hieroglyphic signs come to be first associated in the minds of those who use them rather with words than with things: I admire his work, as alike masterly in composition and rich in important and interesting information; but I cannot think that he has exhausted the subject of hieroglyphics. Perhaps my notions concerning them are good for very little.

Edinburgh, Sept. 1798. R. H.

DESCRIPTION OF MALTA.

[The following valuable article respecting an Island which has always attracted the attention of mankind, and which has lately become a very interesting subject of political speculation, has been communicated to us by a gentleman whose opportunities of collecting original information are considerable, and who has combined with his own materials those of all the writers who have had occasion to describe it.]

(Concluded from page 121.*)*

THE city of Valetta is built on a peninsula, between these two ports. Between it and the sea is the celebrated castle of St. Elmo, accounted the chief fortification in the island; here it was where the Turks, (under Solyman himself, the same who had driven the knights from the Isle of Rhodes), lost so many men in their famous siege: they could not carry this fortress till the very last knight who defended it was slain. It is now far more impregnable than ever. Beyond Valetta, on the land side, lies what is called the Lower-Town, both it and Valetta being defended by fortifications which appear impregnable; and all of these are, notwithstanding, covered by other works of nearly equal importance, called Florian, from the name of the engineer who constructed them. This latter fortification, called also the Citadel, is, as well as St. Elmo,

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Elmo, situated between the two ports; and although the front on the land-side is thought to be too extensive, it is reckoned one of the best and most perfect works which the art of defence affords. The access, both to Florian and the Lower Town, is mostly over precipices and steep rocks; besides which, Florian itself is completely overlooked by the city of Valetta, whose batteries effectually prohibit all approach to it. The works of Florian also, on the covered ways, are mined and countermined to a considerable extent; and as this citadel is the only point on which it is possible to direct an attack on Valetta from the land-side, it is easy to conceive what a number of obstacles must be surmounted ere an enemy could effect the reduction of the city: and after all, even if Florian were taken, it would be impossible to keep undisturbed possession of it, on account of its being commanded by Valetta, which must necessarily be besieged.

It is a fortunate circumstance for the Malteſe, that their island is so difficult of approach, insomuch that (as the Chevalier Folard observed) 10 or 12,000 men are sufficient to hinder a descent, although 30,000 would barely suffice to defend the works alone (in the cities and other parts of the territory); which works, daily augmenting, consequently become weaker, and require more roops to defend them.

If a descent be once accomplished, the principal dependance of Malta will be in the works which encompass and defend the port. From what has been already observed, it is evident that nature designed the execution of each of these works, and that nothing has been neglected by art to improve her advantages. No country in the world, of such small extent, abounds with so many various works; a thirst for fortification, carried almost to a pitch of extravagance (considering that they could never support a sufficient number of soldiers to maintain them) has constantly pervaded the Grand Masters and the whole order; yet these very works, if left defenceless, would, in case of an attack, only prove so many intrenchments for their enemies.—The whole territory of Malta is surrounded, as it were, with fortifications, mortars, and cannon. Of these last there is a vast number; in one place only, the great circumvallation, near Valetta, called *La Cotonera*, (from the name of the Grand Master who built it), there are upwards of 1500, of which 500 are of brass; yet the Malteſe were continually purchasing or casting new ones. All their ships and gallies likewise were well supplied with excellent artillery.

Indeed, it must raise the astonishment of a stranger to conceive how this nation has ever been able to execute such great and noble undertakings, than which nothing can be bolder, or wrought in a better style; at once simple and dreadful! These immense and truly masterly constructions are more like the works of a mighty and powerful people, than of so petty a state. To form, however, a proper idea of them, and give them all the admiration they deserve, it is absolutely necessary to see and observe them on the spot. All the boasted catacombs of Rome and Naples are trifles compared with the immense excavations that have been made in this little island. Valetta, in particular, is wonderfully strong, both by nature and art, and has certainly been planned in the finest situation imaginable, betwixt two of the finest harbours in the world. The artillery also which defends their coast is immense. Although the greater part of the works on the island have been constructed or repaired after the manner of Vauban, there are yet some remaining, which serve to evince the improvement which the art of fortification has undergone during the last 200 years.

The city of Valetta, properly so called, with the citadels of Florian and St. Elmo, require no more than about four or five thousand men for their defence. If the Malteſe, from various causes, were compelled to abandon their other works for the defence of these places, it would be an easy matter for the enemy, being masters of the island and the sea, to block up the garrison by land, with a body not much superior in number; and by forming entrenchments, supported at each port, and out of the reach of the cannon, would at length force them to surrender merely for want of provisions.

In these forts there are exceedingly good and spacious magazines hewn in the rocks, sufficient to contain provisions, &c. for three years, and sheltered from all external annoyance; consequently the surrender of the forts can only depend on the quantity of provisions contained in the magazines.

Besides the cisterns which every inhabitant is obliged to have in his house, there are water-houses cut in the rocks, which, when filled, contain sufficiency of water for three years; it is kept very good, and used at all times. Little advantage would, therefore, be derived from cutting

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cutting or destroying the aqueduct, which from near the other extremity of the island brings water into all the works of Valetta; as the winter rains, being from every where directed to the reservoir, will be found adequate to supply the deficiency.

From the superior excellence of its harbour, and its advantageous situation in the very centre of the Mediterranean, Malta seems as if especially ordained by nature to favour and protect commerce; and accordingly it is, and ever has been, an emporium and place of refreshment for all the European vessels which trade in the Mediterranean. It may, in fact, be considered as the key and bulwark of this sea and of the Levant; and, in the hands of the French, or any other maritime power, would certainly become very formidable. The utmost extent of the island is 12 miles in breadth, 20 in length, and nearly 60 in circumference. The population has been constantly increasing, ever since the establishment of the order there to this day; from 10 to 50 or 60, or, as some say, 90,000 souls, the islands of Goza and Cumino included.

Cumino, which is very small, and in sailing by it seems little else than a barren rock, contains some inhabitants; and, like Malta and Goza, produces the most exquisite oranges and melons, and like them is covered with citron-trees, date-trees, vines, &c. It derives its name from the cummin it produces, which grows apparently upon the very stones. Near it is a small uninhabited rock, called Cuminotto.

Goza* is the highest of the three islands, being discernible at sea at the distance of thirty miles. Most of the Malteſe manufactures of cotton (stockings, coverlids, blankets, and other stuffs) are carried on in this island. The inhabitants are accounted more industrious than those of Malta, being almost entirely secluded from the world; and they here cultivate the sugar-cane successfully, though not in any considerable quantity†.

Goza is about one-third as large as Malta: its capital, of the same name, is in the centre of the island, although the castle of Goza is on the sea-side. Goza is also remarkable for a wall, said to be of Phœnician or Carthaginian workmanship; for a quarry of alabaster, similar to that in Asia, and manufactured here, although with little taste or elegance; and also for the *fungus* rock. The natives of Goza, as well as the other islands, live principally on fish, fruits, and leguminous plants. The streight between Malta and Goza is about five miles in breadth; nearly in its centre stands the island of Cumino, which thus appears formed, as it were, for the defence of the streight. The breadth of the channel between Sicily and Malta is computed at from 40 to 80 miles, and between Africa and Malta at about 270.

The Phœnicians first settled in these islands, about 1500 years before the christian æra; and their colony here, in the sequel, became very flourishing. Seven or eight centuries afterwards, the Greeks, then masters of Sicily, reduced the island, and gave it the name of *Melité*, (changed by the Romans to *Melitas*), on account of the excellent honey found here in abundance. At the end of about two centuries, the Carthaginians, whom the Greeks had suffered to establish themselves here, made themselves masters of it; and they lost it themselves to the Romans, on the destruction of Carthage. On the division of the Roman empire, it fell to the eastern part, and afterwards became alternately the prey of the Goths and Vandals. Belisarius drove them away in 533. The Saracens conquered it from the Greek emperors in 870, and lost it about 200 years afterwards to the Norman princes reigning in Sicily. It then passed into the hands of the Germans; and at length became subject, together with the kingdom of Sicily, to the Duke of Anjou, brother of Louis XI. Charles of Anjou yielded it up to the kings of Castile and Arragon, who frequently made a grant of it to their sons or favourites, or borrowed money upon it by way of pledge or mortgage. The inhabitants at length purchased their emancipation from this humiliating servitude, on condition that their island should become an unalienable fief of Sicily.

* Either Malta or Goza is supposed to be the celebrated island of Calypso, first called *Hyperia*, and afterwards *Ogygia*. According to fable, the Pheacians, giants of whom Homer speaks, were the first inhabitants of one or both of these islands. At present, however, they contain nothing that resembles the flattering pictures of them to be found in Homer and Fenelon.

† These islands have been famous for many ages for weaving cotton; as we find that Cicero, when pleading against Verres, governor of Sicily, inveighed against him, for having, among other extravagancies, procured a robe of cotton to be manufactured at Malta, at an exorbitant price, to present to some favourite female.

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Under this laſt title, Charles V. became poſſeſſor of it; and here he eſtabliſhed the religious order of St. John of Jeruſalem. The knights took poſſeſſion of the iſland in 1530, under the grand maſter, *Villiers de L'iſle Adam*, (having loſt Rhodes a few years before); and remained proprietors, or ſovereigns of it, till its late ſudden and unexpected ſurrender to the French General BUONAPARTE *.

In teſtimony of the original conceſſion of this iſland, the Grand Maſter was obliged every year to ſend a falcon to the King of Sicily, or his viceroy; and on every new ſucceſſion, to ſwear allegiance to the Sicilian monarch, and to receive from his hands the inveſtiture of theſe iſlands.

The Malteſe nation has for many ages kept up the ſpirit for commerce and ſpeculation of its Phœnician origin, together with the ſame ſort of indifference for literature and the fine arts. Of late years, however, they have begun to cultivate the arts with ſome ſucceſs; and they have now among them muſicians, ſculptors, and painters, not devoid of merit. About twenty years ago, one of the grand maſters founded a muſeum, which was to be the property of the order: in this were ſome pictures and marble bas-reliefs, (Roman works) found in the country. They have ſince added to it a number of ſpecimens of ſculpture and medals found here, ſo that it is now full of curioſities and antiques; and the palace of the grand maſter abounds with paintings of the moſt famous Italian maſters: his library alſo contains a number of manuſcripts, rare editions, and beautiful deſigns. There is alſo a public library here, which is already of ſome conſequence, and was daily increaſing by the additions of the private collections of the knights, &c †.

* The curious reader may find, in the works of the Abbe de Vertot, and in the Modern Univerſal Hiſtory, intereſting details relative to the famous ſiege in 1565, under Solyman, and the reſt of their hiſtory.

† Some of the copper coins of the Phœnicians are ſtill to be found here, which repreſent a female head, and the deities Orus, Iſis, and Oſiris, upon the reverſe. Carthaginian coins have been alſo found here, with Punic inſcriptions. The Romans, when in poſſeſſion of this iſland, ſtruck coins with Greek inſcriptions on one ſide, and Latin on the reverſe. In the muſeum are two monuments highly intereſting and curious, on account of their antiquity, *viz.* two broken pieces of marble candleſticks, with Phœnician inſcriptions upon the pedeſtals in perfect preſervation. They have been tranſlated as follows, by the Abbé Barthelemi:

"Abdaſſar and Aſſeremar, ſons of Aſſeremar, ſon of Abdaſſar, have made this vow to our lord Melerat, titular God of Tyre: may he bleſs them, after having led them aſtray."

The ſecond inſcription is in Greek:—"Dionyſius and Serapion, of the city of Tyre, ſons of Serapion; to Hercules, ſurnamed Archegetes."

Theſe fragments were diſcovered in the Villa-Abela, at the bottom of the great harbour, where formerly a temple of Hercules ſtood, of which nothing now remains.—A marble ſtatue of that hero has alſo been found here, which is highly valued at Malta: it is two feet in height, but has been injuriouſly handled by the ſculptor who retouched it.—In the muſeum are a great number of vaſes, lamps, and lachrymatories, which are either Phœnician, or of the poſterior ages, as they do not poſſeſs the elegance of the Grecian vaſes. It likewiſe contains a beautiful glaſs vaſe, found in the iſland, and exactly reſembling thoſe diſcovered at Pompeii; from which it is ſuppoſed to be Roman.—Among the Grecian coins, one has been found of the iſland of Goza itſelf; repreſenting a head of Diana, with a creſcent upon it, and on the reverſe a ſoldier armed with a ſword and buckler, in the very onſet of attack.

* The members of the committee were Citizens Coulomb, Sabatier, Pelletan, Charles, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, Guyton, and Hallé. Citizens Venturi, De Modene, and M. Humboldt, aſſiſted in the experiments.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* EXPERIMENTS *made to aſcertain the phænomena of* GALVANISM, *by a committee of the phyſical and mathematical claſs of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France**.

THE report of theſe experiments, very properly, preſents them, not in the order in which they were made; but, in a ſort of claſſification, by means of which their general reſults are more eaſily to be underſtood.

The proceſs for producing the very ſingular and extraordinary phænomena of Galvaniſm, is now well known to all the phyſiologiſts in Europe. It conſiſts in effecting, by the uſe of the exciting apparatus, a mutual communication between any two points of contact, more or leſs diſtant from one another, in a ſyſtem of nervous and muſcular organs. The ſphere of this mutual communication may be regarded as a complete circle, divided into two parts. That part of it which conſiſts of the organs of the animal under the experiment may be called

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the *animal arc*; that which is formed of the Galvanic inſtruments may be called the *excitatory arc*. The latter uſually conſiſts of more pieces than one, of which ſome are named *plays*, *braces*, &c. others, *communicators*, from their reſpective uſes.

In his report of theſe experiments, the writer of it arranges his matter under theſe ſix heads: 1ſt. Reſults of the different combinations and diſpoſitions of the parts of the *animal arc*. 2d. Account of what has been obſerved of the nature and the different diſpoſitions of the *excitatory arc*. 3d. Circumſtances not entering into the compoſition of the Galvanic circle, which, nevertheleſs, by their influence, modify, alter, or entirely prevent the ſucceſs of the experiments. 4. Means propoſed for varying, diminiſhing, or reſtoring the ſenſibility to Galvaniſm. 5th. Attempts to compare the phænomena of Galvaniſm with thoſe of electricity. 6th. Additional experiments, performed by M. HUMBOLDT, in the preſence of the members of the committee; which have a reference to ſeveral of the proofs ſtated in the foregoing articles.

I. To the number of twenty experiments were made on the ANIMAL ARC. The firſt ſeven of theſe were directed to aſcertain the relations between the nerves and thoſe muſcles, over which they are diſtributed. In the laſt thirteen, the nerves were cut aſunder, or ſubjected to ligatures; the ſection or ligature being always between the extremities of the arc. Nerves taken from different animals, or from different parts of the ſame animal, and joined in one and the ſame arc, were among the particular ſubjects of theſe experiments; as were alſo the ſolitary nerve, and the ſolitary muſcle, included between the extremities of the *excitatory arc*. There were interpoſed too, in the courſe of theſe experiments, portions of nerves, and of muſcles, diſtinct from thoſe parts. And in ſome of the experiments, the animal was without the ſkin and the epidermis.

The following are the inferences which have been deduced from theſe experiments.

1. The animal arc may conſiſt either of nerves and muſcles together, or of nerves alone, without muſcles.

2. Nerves are, therefore, the eſſential part of the animal arc; for the muſcles are always more or leſs interſected by the nerves; and are, conſequently, in part, a nervous organ.

3. All the parts of the animal arc muſt be either mutually continuous, or at leaſt contiguous to one another. But even contiguity is ſufficient to enable the Galvanic phænomena to take place.

4. The ſection or ligature of a nerve interrupts not the Galvanic phænomena, if the parts which are cut aſunder, or bound up, ſtill remain in cloſe contiguity to one another.

5. No diverſity of the parts forming the animal arc, though theſe be taken from different parts of the ſame animal, or even from different animals, will have power to impair its Galvanic ſuſceptibility, provided only, that theſe parts be ſtill mutually contiguous.

6. If the *integrity* or Galvanic ſuſceptibility of the animal arc be ſuſpended by the ſeparation of any of its parts, to ſome diſtance from one another; it may be reſtored by the interpoſition of ſome ſubſtances, not of an animal nature, between the divided parts. Metallic ſubſtances are in particular fit for this uſe. But the mutual contiguity of all the ſubſtances entering into the compoſition of the arc, muſt ever be carefully preſerved.

7. The muſcular organs which indicate, by contraction, the preſence of the Galvanic influence, are always thoſe in which the nerves of a complete animal arc have their ultimate termination.

From this it follows, that the muſcles affected by Galvaniſm are always thoſe correſponding to that extremity of the arc which is the moſt remote from the origin of the nerves of which it is compoſed.

8. When all the nerves of the animal arc originate towards one of its extremities, then only thoſe muſcles which correſpond with the oppoſite extremity are ſuſceptible of Galvanic convulſions.

9. When an animal arc conſiſts of more than one ſyſtem of different nerves, which have all their origin about the middle of the arc, then will the muſcles of theſe ſeveral ſyſtems of nerves be moved alike at both the extremities of the arc.

10. It ſeems likewiſe to appear, from a variety of theſe experiments, that the opinion of thoſe is inadmiſſible, who aſcribe the phænomena of Galvaniſm to the concurrence of two different and reciprocally correſponding influences, one belonging to the nerve, the other to the muſcle, and who compare the relations between the nerve and the muſcle, in theſe phænomena, to thoſe between the interior and the exterior coating of the Leyden phial.

11. It appears, laſtly, that the cover-

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ing of the epidermis, in the entire animal body, acts as an obstacle to the decisive display of the effects of Galvanism; and that, though from its extreme tenuity, it may not altogether prevent these effects, yet it cannot but very materially diminish them.

II. The EXCITATORY ARC is usually formed of three different pieces, made of different metals. Of these, one must be in contact with the nerve; the other must touch the muscle; and the third must form the mean of communication between these two. This arrangement, though not indispensibly necessary, is at least the most convenient.

In respect to the EXCITATORY ARC, the committee examined, 1st. The application of metallic substances to form it: in respect to which they endeavoured to ascertain the number and the diversity of the pieces of metal, of which this arc may be composed; the metallic mixtures or alloys which are capable of being employed for this use; the particular degree of the friction of one metal upon another, which is favourable to the exhibition of the phænomena; the different states, in respect to Galvanism, of metals differently mineralized. 2dly, The effects of the use of carbonic substances in forming the excitatory arc. 3dly, The effects in the same formation, of bodies, which are either non-conductors, or else very imperfect conductors of electricity, such as jet, asphaltus, sulphur, amber, sealing-wax, diamond, &c. 4thly, The consequences of the interposition of water, and of substances moistened with water, between the different parts of the excitatory arc. In forming their excitatory arcs too they made themselves the chord of the arc, they introduced into it animal substances which had lost their vitality; they rubbed the supporters with the dry fingers, so as to mark them with nothing but the traces of the perspiration from the skin. They made, likewise, some experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the relations between, on the one hand, the extent and magnitude of the surfaces of the parts composing the arc, and on the other, the effects produced by its energy. From their experiments they have also drawn some inferences concerning the relative efficiencies of the several constituent parts of the exciting arc. It is impossible for us here to relate in detail all this train of experiments. The following corollaries express the substance of those general truths, which their authors were led to infer from them.

1. The excitatory arc possesses the greatest power of Galvanism, when it is composed of at least three distinct pieces; each of a peculiar nature; the metals, water, and humid substances, carbonaceous matters, and animal substances, stripped of the epidermis, being the only materials out of which these pieces may be formed.

2. Nevertheless the excitatory arc appears to be not destitute of exciting energy, even when it consists but of one piece or of several pieces, all of one proper substance. In general it must be owned, identity of nature in the constituent pieces, and particularly in the supports forming the extremities of the arc, diminishes, in a very sensible manner, its Galvanic energy.

3. The slightest difference of nature induced upon the parts, whether by any feeble alloy, or by friction with extraneous substances, is, at any time, sufficient to communicate to the excitatory arc, that full power in which the identity of its composition may have made it defective.

4. As the animal arc is susceptible of being in part made up of metallic substances, or such others as are adapted to enter into the composition of the excitatory arc; so, on the other hand, the excitatory arc admits of being in part formed of those substances which are the proper components of the animal arc.

5. The energies of both the excitatory and the animal arcs, are alike suspended by the separation of their component parts, or at least by the separation of these parts to a certain distance.

6. Even the smallest degree of moisture is sufficient to join the parts of the excitatory arc, and to determine their effects upon the animal arc.

7. The influence of the state of the atmosphere, and of surrounding circumstances, upon the success of the experiments of Galvanism, is, consequently, very great. In order therefore to perform these experiments with due accuracy, the state of the hygrometer, and of other meteorological instruments, must be vigilantly inspected, during their progress; and the influence of the persons making the experiment upon the sphere within which it is made, must, likewise, be carefully attended to.

8. The experiments which were made to ascertain the nature of the animal arc, together with those made upon the excitatory arc, with a view to the comparison of the effects of the sixth of animals,

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with or without the epidermis, and of the different effects of this epidermis, when it is wet and when it is dry, appear to ſuggeſt to us, that the epidermis is one of thoſe ſubſtances which diminiſh or interrupt the efficacy of the excitatory arc. The epidermis is, as well as the hairs and briſtles of animal bodies, among the number of thoſe ſubſtances which deſerve the appellation of *idio-electrics*.

9. Examine the ſubſtances which are fit for the formation of the excitatory arc, and you will find that the greater part of thoſe which have been ſucceſsfully put to this uſe are ſubſtances capable of acting as conductors of the electrical fluid; but that the ſubſtances which interrupt the operation of Galvaniſm are generally ſuch as are well known alſo to reſiſt the tranſmiſſion of electricity.

10. Laſtly, it appears, that the Galvanic energy depends, not only upon the nature and arrangement of the component parts of the excitatory arc, but on their extent too, and on the magnitudes of their tranſmitting ſurfaces.

III. The committee appear to have uſed no leſs care and diſcernment in experiments upon thoſe circumſtances, which though different from the ſtructure of the Galvanic circle and its two conſtituent arcs, have, however, *a deciſive influence upon the exhibition of the phænomena of Galvaniſm*. Some curious obſervations were made on the differences in the ſtate of the parts expoſed to the Galvanic action. It was aſcertained, that, frogs freſh from the ditches, did by no means exhibit the ſame phænomena as thoſe which had been during ſome days preſerved in the houſe; nor did the limbs of animals, when recently ſtripped of the ſkin, preſent the ſame appearances as after they had been ſubjected to a variety of Galvanic experiments; nor were the ſame effects to be produced upon the parts of animal bodies, which, after a certain number of trials, had been left for a while at reſt, and then taken up again, as upon thoſe which had been ſubjected to one continued train of experiments. The committee next examined the variations in the ſucceſs of the experiments upon a ſtrong lively frog, which may be produced by varying the mode in which the *communicator* is carried from the one *ſupporter* to the other: when the communicator is brought into contact with the ſupporter, or is withdrawn from actual contact with it; when the *communicator* is brought ſlowly, or when it is brought rapidly, into contact with the *ſupporter*; the effects are nearly the ſame; and a ſmart convulſion is, in all theſe caſes, produced at the moment of the commencement of the mutual contact, or of its ceſſation. But, when the frog is fatigued, the effects are different. Theſe ſucceſſive experiments likewiſe affect the reſults of one another, by means even of their ſucceſſion ſolely. And they are alſo naturally ſubject to be influenced by the nature of the media, amidſt which they are performed; ſuch as common air, water, an electrical atmoſphere. The following are the inferences which have been deduced from this claſs of theſe experiments.

1. In many caſes the Galvanic energy is excited by exerciſe, is exhauſted by continued motion, is renovated by reſt.

2. The multiplicity of the cauſes by which the experiments of Galvaniſm are liable to be influenced to ſucceſs or failure, is ſo great, that we cannot, as yet, be too cautious in either rejecting or believing theſe accounts which we hear, of the ſucceſs of any ſuch experiments; unleſs when we are able accurately to appreciate all the influencing circumſtances.

3. This is remarkably confirmed by a fact, which the committee have related in their paper, and which reſpects the continuation of the Galvanic ſpaſm.

The communicator being ſupported by the hand, and reſting, ſeemingly, without change of poſition, ſtill upon the ſame point of contact, there is known to take place a real change in the Galvanic contact; although the communicator have remained thus apparently motionleſs.

From this, it may be farther inferred, that the ſmalleſt poſſible change in the relative ſituations of the parts of the Galvanic circle and the excitatory arc, is capable of producing an effect upon the ſuceptible animal, and of occaſioning miſtakes in regard to the ſucceſs of the experiment, if the utmoſt care be not taken to notice and eſtimate every variation that can happen.

4. The truth of the foregoing propoſition is farther confirmed, by the experiments upon the manner in which the Galvanic movements are affected by the advancing or the withdrawing of the communicator. For theſe experiments fully evince the neceſſity for the moſt vigilant obſervation of every moment in the proceſs of an experiment, not only collectively, but in their ſucceſſion, and at the different periods of the operation.

5. It ſhould ſeem that there are, in the formation of the excitatory arc, independently of its modes of acting in the Gal-

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vanic operations, certain enervating, and certain exciting dispositions; of which, some not only augment or diminish the energy in the present instance, but, besides, dispose the animal to a greater or a smaller susceptibility, under subsequent experiments.

6. In order to accuracy of experiment, and to the correct ascertaining of the effects of an experiment, it is of great importance to know the precise state of the animal, the manner in which it has been preserved and sustained to the present moment, the state of the atmosphere, particularly as it is indicated by the hygrometer, by the barometer, the thermometer, and the electrometer.

7. It were to be wished, that in making a statement of experiments of different sorts these should be arranged in the order of their efficacy, and that there might thus be formed a *Galvanic scale*, which should help us to determine the precise degree of the Galvanic susceptibility of any animal in this or that particular state or position, should direct us in subjecting every such animal only to experiments suitable to its particular susceptibility; should enable us to estimate, from the *efficacy* or *inefficacy* of our experiments, the Galvanic value of the circumstances in which we every day find ourselves, and should enable us to judge when the success or miscarriage of an experiment can afford room for certain conclusions absolutely negative or affirmative.

IV. In their experiments upon the *means of* VARYING, DIMINISHING, and RENEWING *the* SUSCEPTIBILITY *of animal bodies* to the influence of Galvanism, the committee examined, 1st, the influence of electricity upon that susceptibility; 2. the effects of the muscular organs, and of certain liquors, such as alcohol, the oxygenated muriatic acid, the solutions of potash and opium, upon the Galvanic properties; 3. and at the medical school of Paris they made a number of experiments, in order to ascertain what new modifications the Galvanic energy undergoes in various cases of suffocation or asphyxia. These last-mentioned experiments were made upon hot-blooded animals, of which some were reduced into the state of asphyxia by submersion, some by strangulation, some by the action of gases, while others were killed *in vacuo* by the discharge of the electric spark. In that suffocation which was produced by sulphurated hydrogenous gas, by carbonic vapours, and by submersion in which the animal was suspended by the hinder feet, the Galvanic susceptibility was entirely destroyed. The Galvanic susceptibility was only suspended by suffocation produced by the pure carbonic acid confined under mercury. It was diminished, but not destroyed, in those cases of suffocation, which were occasioned by sulphurated hydrogenous gas that had lost a portion of its sulphur, by gas ammoniac, gas azote, or such gases as had been exhausted of their pure air by respiration; and the same thing was found to take place in animals which had perished by total submersion. But the Galvanic susceptibility survived unaltered in suffocations brought on by submersion in mercury, by pure hydrogenous gas, by carbonated hydrogenous gas, by oxygenated muriatic acid, by sulphureous acid; as also when the suffocation was occasioned by strangulation, by the abstraction of the air in the air-pump, or by the discharges from an electrical battery. The results of the experiments at the medical school suggested the following reflections:

1. Though it be true that all cases of suffocation resemble one another in the privation of respirable air, and in the suspensions of the functions of respiration, and of the circulation of the blood; yet, in their other circumstances, they are subject to great differences, arising from diversity of nature in the substances by which they are occasioned.

2. Of these causes, some appear to act with a more thorough efficacy, penetrating at once all parts of the nervous and muscular systems. Others again seem to act but superficially, producing only pulmonary asphyxia, with its immediate effects.

3. One of the most remarkable changes not confined to the organs of respiration, consists in the alterations produced on the Galvanic susceptibility. In that respect the various cases of asphyxia differ greatly one from another.

4. The state of the irritability of the muscles, when examined by means of bodies, the mechanical action of which causes the muscles to contract by irritating them, is far from always corresponding to the state of their Galvanic susceptibility.

5. Lastly, the causes of suffocation or asphyxia, do not act upon all parts of the muscular system in the same manner. But the heart is very often found in a state extremely different from that of the other muscles.

V. *The comparison between the phænomena of* GALVANISM *and those of* ELECTRI-

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ELECTRICITY is perhaps one of the moſt intereſting objects of attention in the whole body of animal phyſiology. It is well known that GALVANI was accidentally led to his diſcovery by obſerving the motions of ſome frogs, at a certain diſtance from an electrical machine diſcharging ſparks. The committee from the inſtitute made, therefore, ſome attempts to aſcertain the relations between electricity and Galvaniſm. Having firſt paid due attention to the ſuſceptibility of animals toward the influence of electricity, they then ſought to diſcover to what preciſe degree animals diveſted of the natural covering of the epidermis were liable to be affected by the variations of the electrical fluid in the atmoſphere around them. Next, comparing the ſuſceptibility of electricity with the ſuſceptibility of Galvaniſm, they perceived that quantities of the electrical fluid, ſuch as are ſtill capable of being very accurately meaſured by the electrometer, are, however, often too weak to act upon a frog that retains the moſt perfect ſenſibility to all the energy of Galvaniſm. The members of the committee purpoſe to proſecute farther their experiments upon this part of the ſubject.

VI. The following are the general reſults of the experiments made by M. HUMBOLDT in the preſence of the committee:

1. There is no truth in the aſſertion of certain phyſiologiſts, that the experiments of Galvaniſm fail when tried upon the heart and thoſe other muſcles of which the contractions depend not upon volition. For theſe organs have been found to be actually ſubject to the influence of Galvaniſm.

2. The effects of Galvaniſm are liable to be interrupted by the conſtriction of a nerve, whenever both the nerve and the conſtricting ligature are enveloped in the fleſh of the animal body.

3. The powers of the exciting arc may be renovated or deſtroyed, even though its ſupporters remain the ſame, and although the extremities of the arc be unchanged. Only the relations of the intermediate matters require to be altered.

4. There are atmoſpheres of Galvaniſm.

5. There are ſubſtances which, though in an eminent manner conductors of electricity, yet interrupt the motions of Galvaniſm.

M. HUMBOLDT had performed alſo other experiments, which, when he attempted to repeat them before the committee, could not be brought to ſucceed, on account, as was ſuppoſed, of the ſeaſon of the year.

Such are the principal reſults of this very valuable train of experiments upon Galvaniſm. It is eaſy to diſcern, that they have only opened up, for a few paces farther, a path, of which there remains yet very much to be explored, and which promiſes diſcoveries the moſt intereſting and important to the philoſopher and the phyſician.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DR. MITCHILL'S SECOND LETTER.

(See p. 108 of our laſt Number.)

MY DEAR MADAM,

YOU are candid enough to aſſure me, and a number of our friends, "that you felt a conſiderable ſhare of pride for the female ſex, after peruſing a little note to Miſs ——, of laſt November, in Meſſ. Swords's Magazine, and, as they ſay, aſcribed to me." I believe the leading ſentiment there advanced is true, that *women have always and uniformly obviated and extinguiſhed peſtilence by more rational and ſucceſsful means than the men have followed.* This is owing, as you obſerve, to the uſe of *alkaline ſubſtances* in a great variety of their domeſtic operations.

In addition to what is there brought to notice, you obſerve, "that the modern faſhion of diſcarding all ſmelling-bottles, and other applications to the noſtrils, on the advice of certain of our diſtinguiſhed men, muſt be adopted with limitation: for, however uſeleſs it may be to employ *thieves'-vinegar*, *rue*, *camphor*, and other things of thoſe kinds, it certainly cannot be improper; it may be advantageous to the ladies to comfort themſelves with a *little ſpirit of ſal ammoniac*, a *phial of hartshorn*, and *ſome volatile ſalts*, in times of general ſickneſs." Why, certainly, madam, you are right in your remark. You ſee in this inſtance the old eſtabliſhed cuſtom is a good one, and ought not to be diſcontinued. It is cruel and injurious in the men to deprive you *at all* of theſe wholeſome precautions; but to do ſo under pretence of long obſervation or experience of their inutility is a great deal worſe. If it ſhould ever be your misfortune to inhabit a place where a ſickly air prevails, you may ſafely and truly adviſe your female friends to perſiſt in the uſe of theſe agreeable and reviving odours: they are *preventives* and *antidotes*, and act by neutralizing the acid vapours of peſtilence which enter your noſtrils, and aſſail your life. Do not mind, therefore, thoſe would-be

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would-be philoſophers, who are ſo ready with their advice on all occaſions. I aſſure you, I had rather ſide with you than with them; and when I am with you, I ſhall conſider myſelf quite out of harm's way.

You ſay, "that if the principle laid down in the letter referred to, is juſt, then it follows, that *pot-aſh cakes* ſhould be good for children; for pot-aſh, as well as volatile ſalts, is an alkali. It will prevent the miſchievous effects of an acid upon their ſtomachs, and calm the diſorders to which their little bowels are ſubject." There again you are right: that ſort of bread is, indeed, good for them. Do you not ſee, where the experiment is fairly made, how fat and hearty they grow by eating cakes tinctured a little with that excellent material. If it would not divulge too much of a ſecret in the practice of phyſic, I would tell you, that this very thing *pot-aſh*, which women have ſo great a duration of time mingled with their cakes, is a grand remedy in various diſorders of the alimentary canal to which infants are ſubjected. But I hope you will not give them all to your children; on the other hand, bring them on the table in the evening; for I declare, that, next to your engaging manners and converſation, few things can give a more agreeable reliſh to the tea, when I have the honour to ſip it with you, than *good pot-aſh cake*.

It is enquired by you further—Oh, dear! how minute you are!—"Whether, as acids corrode and deſtroy the teeth of certain ladies of our acquaintance, *alkaline waſhes* and *powders* would not be good for them?" To be ſure they would; and you may now underſtand, that if *ſoot* or *fine aſhes* have ever been beneficial as dentifrices, it is by virtue of the alkaline matter with which they abound. The former contains *ammoniac*, and the latter *pot-aſh*; and theſe are the active ingredients in both. A weak ſolution of pearl-aſh in water is better than either, being more efficacious, as well as more neat and convenient. The mouths of many perſons are manufactories of ſuch acids as eat away the teeth, and give a peſtilential taint to their breath. How unclean and odious is this ſeptic venom! and yet it is wholly deſtructible by alkalies. It at once afflicts and diſguſts me to witneſs the conſequences of that neglect with which theſe handy and ſimple applications are treated.

Then you beg me to inform you—— I cannot proceed any further at preſent; for you ought to recollect, that, as much as I delight in obeying your commands, I muſt attend a little to the buſineſs of the legiſlature. We have in hand the nuiſance-bill for the city of New-York; and I wiſh it was in our power *to alkalize every foul thing there*. You muſt, therefore, give me credit for my condeſcenſion in thus vouchſafing, while I have the great affairs of the ſtate to engage me, to anſwer your queſtions about *ſmelling-bottles*, *ginger-bread*, and *tooth-waſhes*.

The weather is dreadfully cold, and my fingers are almoſt benumbed; though they are ſtill flexible enough to guide the pen while I aſſure you that, &c. &c.

SAM. L. MITCHILL.

Albany, Feb. 3, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account of Profeſſor Eickhorn's "*Introduction to the Old Teſtament*," given in the Appendix to the 23d volume of the Monthly Review enlarged (from May to Auguſt, 1797) is ſo intereſting, that many perſons unacquainted with the German language muſt be deſirous, I imagine, of ſeeing a tranſlation of that very important work.

I take the liberty of aſking, through the channel of the Monthly Magazine, Whether a tranſlation of the whole, or of any detached parts, is now in hand?

It ſeems to be, by ſuch ſort of criticiſm as this work contains, that the petulant objections of unbelievers on the one hand, and the orthodoxy, as it is called, of churchmen on the other, is to be corrected, and we are at length to make ſome nearer approaches to truth.

If the following paſſage, inſerted in the Review, ſhould be enlarged upon and elucidated in the work, a tranſlation would probably be a valuable acquiſition, as a detached part.

"Certainly thinking men would have reconciled themſelves to theſe important monuments of human intellect, if but one expounder of their contents, if but one defender of their importance, had ariſen, to ſhew that the greater part of this miraculous and of this ſupernatural, is not to be found in the books themſelves, but has reſulted from miſunderſtanding;—from ignorance of language;—from inattention to the mode of thought and expreſſion, which characterizes theſe in common with the other earlieſt productions of literature;—from miſapprehenſion of the ſpirit of the Eaſt;—or from impotence of ſympathy with the *childhood of intellect*, ſo as to view all things through a ſimilar medium of imagination."

Your's, &c. M. C.

For

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For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Concluded from Page 129.)

BOSTON, for the moſt part, is airy and pleaſantly ſituated; but many of the ſtreets in the old and centrical parts of the town are very narrow and ill paved; neither is ſufficient attention paid to the cleanlineſs of the ſtreets. The buildings are heavy, antique, and incommodious; but the major part of thoſe in the more elevated ſituations diſplay conſiderable taſte and elegance. The governor's houſe, formerly the reſidence of Mr. Adams [ſince elected preſident], Mr. Phillips's, Mr. Rogers's, and ſome others, are very handſome modern edifices, many of which, from the ſteep aſcent of the ſtreets, are ſo elevated as to command at one view a proſpect of the whole town. It is, on the whole, by far the moſt irregular, and has received the feweſt improvements, of any capital in the United States. The Exchange and Coffee-houſe are merely nominal, the latter being inferior to the loweſt deſcription of ale-houſe, while the merchants meet and tranſact their buſineſs in the open, dirty ſtreet. From their naturally enterpriſing and liberal ſpirit, it is matter of aſtoniſhment that a coffee-houſe has not been erected here, after the manner of the uſeful and elegant one at New-York; I entertain little doubt, however, that this and other improvements will be ſoon realized among ſo commercial a people.

Here are commodious docks, containing a great quantity of ſhipping, and conveniently ſituated near the merchants' ſtores or warehouſes, for the purpoſes of lading or unlading; but the port does not equal that of New-York, either in beauty, convenience of ſituation, or extent of traffic. I was credibly informed, that the trade of Boſton is in a manner ſtationary, and has not increaſed in proportion to the other principal ſea-port towns in the Union. This, which I think much to their credit, may in ſome meaſure be accounted for, from their greater ſolidity of character in conducting buſineſs; whilſt innumerable miſchiefs have reſulted from the extenſive ſpeculations too frequently occurring among the more ardent people of the ſouth. I muſt likewiſe add, that Boſton poſſeſſes one very diſtinguiſhed advantage, which is a material conſideration to the trading part of a community, as alſo to perſons deſirous of emigrating, namely, that proceſſes of law and recovery of debts are obtained there more eaſily and ſpeedily than in moſt other

Markets are exceedingly well and plentifully ſupplied: fiſh and poultry may be had in abundance; and, from the climate being more favourable to good paſture, this ſtate far excels the ſouthern, or even midland ones, in all kinds of butchers' meat. Vegetables, however, are neither ſo good nor ſo cheap in this, nor, indeed, in any part of the United States, as might be expected from the low price of land, and other advantages: but this ariſes from a neglect of beſtowing proper culture on the ſoil, and leaving nature too much to its own unaſſiſted efforts. The ſame inattention and defect is diſcoverable in their fruits. Soil and ſituation do every thing; the choiceſt fruits in ſome parts growing luxuriouſly by the road ſide; but from a want of the uſual methods of improving them by horticulture, their fine flavour is loſt; and their peaches and other delicious fruits, though apparently natural to the country, will not ſtand the teſt of compariſon with ſimilar productions in England.

The negroes in Boſton, compared with thoſe in the more ſouthern towns, are very few in number, the menial ſervants being moſtly white people. This is no trifling conſideration to an European, unaccuſtomed to their hue and features, and the more diſagreeable effluvia exhaling from their bodies. Yet, to do juſtice to the blacks, I never found any inſtances among them of impertinent or diſobliging behaviour. The police of this town is well regulated; diſorderly houſes and flagrant breaches of the public peace being rarely met with or taking place. The number of inhabitants is computed at about 32,000.

At the ſhort diſtance of three miles from hence is the pleaſantly ſituated, and not inconſiderable town of Cambridge, famous for its college, where a number of ſtudents are educated much in the manner of the Engliſh univerſities. In this neighbourhood are the country-ſeats of many of the opulent merchants, who have ſpared no expence to diverſify and improve the rich ſcenery furniſhed by the hand of nature.

Coaches ſtand for hire in the principal ſtreets of Boſton; a very uſeful convenience, which has not yet been eſtabliſhed in the larger towns of New York and Philadelphia. A regular, handſome, and well managed theatre, with ſome able performers, meet with due encouragement from the inhabitants. This, with aſſemblies, concerts, and promenades, conſtitute the chief of their recreations and

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and diverſions: hither, as in other places, reſort the Boſton fair, who, in beauty of complexion and feature, are juſtly acknowledged to excel all others on the continent.

Conſidering the capital of Maſſachuſetts in the aggregate, I prefer it, as a place of reſidence, to any other town or city I have viſited on that ſide of the Atlantic; for while it poſſeſſes neither the beauty nor the regularity of Philadelphia, nor the elegant buildings and delightful picturesque ſcenery to be found about New York, you have, to compenſate for theſe defects, people of your own colour to attend on you, are but little peſtered with muſquitoes and other vermin; nor is the ſcorching heat of ſummer felt ſo intenſely; and, above all, it has hitherto been much leſs afflicted with that baneful and infectious autumnal fever, which of late years, in both the other places, more particularly in the former, has made ſuch terrible ravages.

On my return to New York, leaving the States of Maſſachuſetts and Rhode Iſland, which in general had the appearance of being well ſettled and in good cultivation, I arrived, after a tedious journey, from the badneſs of the roads, at the town of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut. This is not a place of any conſiderable magnitude, neither does it exhibit the appearance of recent improvement: it ſtands, however, in a pleaſant and well ſheltered ſituation, and has an excellent inn, with good accomodations. The landlord is Colonel Brown, a very public ſpirited and uſeful citizen. It appears ſingular to an Engliſhman on a tour through the United States to find the hoſt, in many, even the moſt ordinary houſes of entertainment, a *ci-devant* general or colonel, &c. Theſe titles are not aſſumed, but were really poſſeſſed by the parties in the revolutionary war: and, indeed, they are not a little proud of them; for I have remarked, that on neglecting theſe appellations, the ſame alacrity has not been ſhewn, as when their full title, or rather, one exceeding it, was given them.

In this part of New England, the obſervance of the ſabbath and religious duties is rigidly adhered to, neither public nor private travelling being allowed on that day; and it is conſidered as in ſome meaſure diſreputable to neglect attendance on public worſhip. This ſtrict obſervance of the Sunday is, however, chiefly confined to the ſtate of Connecticut, as it does not extend generally even through the New England ſtates. In many parts of the latter, but more particularly in the midland and ſouthern provinces of the United States, irreligion, with its uſual attendant, immorality, ſeem to be advancing with haſty ſtrides, more eſpecially among the riſing generation.

Proceeding on my journey from Norwich to Hertford, the capital of this ſtate [Connecticut], diſtant about forty miles, I remarked in general a fertile ſoil and large farms, breeding great numbers of cattle, with a few very pretty villages interſperſed. Stopping at one of theſe to dine, and having received the uſual ſalutation, not leſs prevalent, than unmannerly, not to ſay impertinent, among the inhabitants of New England, of, "Sir, I perceive you are from the old country?—where are you going?—what is your buſineſs?" &c. &c. I was requeſted by my good landlady to walk into an adjoining room, to act the part of an interpreter to a country-woman of mine, who a few days before had landed at Boſton. Fortunately for my good hoſteſs we were both *literally* from the ſame county, otherwiſe none of us would probably have been the wiſer; for this woman, with her four children, I found, had juſt arrived from Lancaſhire in ſearch of her huſband, who had written for her, having ſettled here advantageouſly; but ſhe ſpoke the provincial dialect ſo very broad and coarſe, that very few of her words were intelligible. Having explained the language of the Lancaſhire woman to my inquiſitive landlady, ſhe was deſirous of knowing why, both coming from England, we ſhould talk ſo differently? The reaſon why this appeared ſo very ſingular to my hoſteſs was, that, conſidering the vaſt difference in extent of country in the United States, the Engliſh language is ſpoke there very plain, and what is yet more ſurpriſing, in general, pretty grammatically.

Hertford, the capital of this ſtate, is a populous and well built town; the ſtreets are ſpacious and regular; it enjoys a conſiderable trade, which will no doubt increaſe rather than otherwiſe, if we conſider its advantageous poſition, on a fine navigable river, and lying in a line directly centrical with New York and Boſton; it is likewiſe, from its ſituation, the grand mart to the capital of the ſtate of Vermont. From hence to Newhaven, which is in the ſame ſtate, about thirty miles diſtant, the country appeared more ſettled than any I had yet ſeen on the continent. We paſſed along the banks of the

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the Connecticut river, through many small towns and villages, whose inhabitants were chiefly occupied in barrelling ships' provisions, great quantities of which are annually sent down from thence to New York, and so to the West India Islands.

Ship-building is another lucrative and considerable branch of trade in this district. Much fine timber grows adjacent to the river, which enables the inhabitants to build at an easy and cheap rate vessels of many tons burthen: these are mostly chartered or sold to the New York merchants. The oak timber they use for the purpose just mentioned, is neither so firm nor so lasting as that used in England, the common calculation of a ship's durability not exceeding eight or nine years; but there is a sort, which they distinguish by the name of live oak, found in many parts of Vermont, that is considered as equally, if not more stout and durable than any used in Europe.

Newhaven is a large town, irregularly built, but airy and spacious, containing many handsome houses in the rural style, with gardens annexed to them. Many families resort thither from various parts, on account of its beauty and healthfulness; preferring this place as their seat of retirement, and chusing to enjoy here the emoluments derived from a life of industry. This town is also famous for a handsome and extensive college, with professors and tutors, for the education of youth in every branch of science: it is, moreover, under excellent regulations. This public seminary is in great repute on the continent; many of the American youth resorting to it from different parts of the southern countries, upwards of 500 miles distant. A number of packet-boats, every suitable tide, sail from hence to New York.

As I learned, from good authority, that nothing very striking or interesting was to be expected in the route by land, and as the roads were also very indifferent, I thought it right to take my passage by the above conveyance; and this, in fact, concluded my month's tour through a great part of the New England states, justly accounted the best settled country, with the most steady and best informed inhabitants in the Union; yet truth obliges me to add, that I could not help discovering amongst them in general a keenness nearly approximating to dishonesty, together with an uncommon passion for gambling, and a strong predominating spirit for airy speculations, in preference to substantial, regular, well conducted commerce!

These, Mr. EDITOR, are a few of my cursory, but impartial remarks, containing some little information relative to the extensive territory of the United States of America; which, from various favourable circumstances and events, but chiefly from its enlightened spirit of universal toleration, will, in all probability, at some future, perhaps not very remote period, become highly prominent in arts and sciences, wealth and power! Well might the comprehensive mind of Dr. Franklin, in his last moments, exclaim, "Could I but a century hence revisit thee, my country, and take one view of thy improvements and prosperity!" The scene of life closed upon him, ere he could collect sufficient strength to complete the sentence!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

London, 1798. W. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

OF the late revolution of Lucknow I can give you very little account beyond a few of the most public events. The negociations were carried on with such profound secrecy, that it is probable they were not even known to the whole of the governor general's family.

Asoph ul Dowlah, nabob of Oude, and vizier of the empire, died on the 22d September 1797, at Lucknow, his capital. He was immediately succeeded by Vizier Ali Khan his son, without any sort of opposition, and with the consent of Mr. Lumsden, the company's minister, at his court. Mr. Lumsden's conduct met with the approbation of government, and the accension of Vizier Ali Khan was proclaimed by a royal salute from the ramparts of Fort-William.

Vizier Ali Khan was a boy about seventeen years of age; his birth was thought spurious by many; but the late nabob constantly avowed him as his son and successor, and he was uniformly acknowledged as such by every governor, governor-general, or commander in chief, who had visited Lucknow; among whom were Mr. Hastings, the Marquis Cornwallis, Sir Robert Abercrombie, Sir John Shore, &c. &c.

What happened in the interval, or gave occasion for the journey, is unknown; but Sir John Shore, governor-general, and Sir Alured Clarke, commander in chief, left Calcutta in November, attended by their respective suites, and proceeded by dawk (that is by post) to Banaras;

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naras. Having halted a short time and collected a body of troops, they moved on to Suanpore, a town belonging to the company, on the nabob's frontier, and within six days journey of Lucknow; here Vizier Ali was expected to come and meet them; he did not come however; negociations went on, more troops were assembled, and a long delay took place; at length the British chiefs proceeded, and were met about three days march from Lucknow by Vizier Ali. The interview appeared of the most cordial nature, full of professions of mutual friendship and esteem. The whole party entered the metropolis on the 22d of December, and had houses assigned them by Vizier Ali: the army encamped in the vicinity of the town, and amounted to about six thousand men, his majesty's 78th regiment, near twelve hundred strong, forming part of it.

On the 20th December, the whole of the troops at this place marched, and on the 27th arrived at the grand military station of Cawnpore, where we formed one army with the troops there under the command of major general Sir James Craig. The whole was ordered to be in readiness to move on the firing of two signal guns; in the mean time every thing wore a peaceful aspect at Lucknow; nothing obviously at least going forward but reciprocal visits and entertainments.

Notwithstanding this, at twelve o'clock at noon of the 9th January, 1798, the two signal guns were fired, and Sir James Craig, having before thrown an admirable bridge of boats across the Ganges, marched directly to Lucknow, distant fifty miles, with one regiment of European infantry, a thousand strong: one regiment of native infantry, two thousand strong; one regiment and two troops of cavalry, and two complete companies of European artillery, with the full proportion of ordnance. Other troops had also been ordered in from other quarters, so that with those that followed from Cawnpore, on the 19th, there was assembled at Lucknow a British army of not less than fourteen thousand men, by far the largest and best appointed that had ever been seen on this side of India.

News were soon after brought to Cawnpore, where I remained with general Stuart, that Sir John Shore having had intimation that Vizier Ali Khan had laid a plan for assassinating him and all the British gentlemen in the city, he and every man, woman, and child, of that nation, fled from it on the night of the 8th January, with the utmost precipitation and joined the army of Sir Alured in its neighbourhood. Nothing could exceed the consternation of Vizier Ali Khan when this event was reported to him next morning. He immediately repaired to the governor, almost unattended, professed the greatest concern and surprize, protested his innocence and ignorance, and declared the whole to be an infamous contrivance of his enemies calculated to ruin him.

He intreated, or rather implored, Sir John to banish his apprehensions, and to remove the intolerable anguish of his mind, by returning to his habitation. The governor was inflexible; he then went back to the city, ordered his camp equipage; and with his grandmother, the wife of the illustrious Sujah Dowlah, and mother of the late nabob, a woman of high family and boundless ambition, a few confidential friends and servants, in all a retinue of about two hundred persons, he returned and pitched his tents within three hundred yards of the camp of the commander in chief, thus evincing that at least he was unsuspicious of treachery. He never had any army at Lucknow, that could be discovered by ordinary observers: many battalions he had, 'tis true, scattered throughout his dominions, but it does not appear there was ever one of them ordered to approach the capital. Meanwhile, we who remained at Cawnpore, were continued under the orders of those signal guns, and the duties of the camp at Lucknow were conducted with as much vigilance and punctuality as may be supposed to have been that of his royal highness the Duke of York, when he every instant expected to be assaulted by the Sans-Culottes.

I may just here by the way observe, for your information, that the company's troops at the two stations of Cawnpore and Futty-ghurr are subsidiary, in the pay and in the service of the nabob of Oude, to any part of whose dominions they are obliged to move on his requisition. I did not hear he had made any requisition for their marching to Lucknow at this time. Vizier Ali paid daily visits to Sir John, and no alteration was perceived in the courtesy of the manner with which he was received and treated, from what had been customary. Negociations were said to be going on, all difficulties removed, and confidence restored, and every succeeding day we expected to hear that Sir John was going to return to Calcutta, and that the camp would be broken up.

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We were all totally disappointed; no man even entertained a suspicion of what was actually going forward. That the negociation to which I allude had the merit of secrecy cannot be denied, but whether it had any other merit it might be presumptuous in me to determine; time will shew.

On the 19th January, at sun rise, we were infinitely surprised by the firing of a royal salute; on enquiry, we learnt it was to proclaim Saadut Ali Khan, nabob of Oude. Saadut Ali Khan is the son of Sujah Dowlah, and brother of the late Asoph ul Dowlah; his father designed him for rule, but on his death he was disappointed by the primogeniture of his brother, aided by the intrigues of his mother; and failing in an attempt to assassinate Asoph, he was obliged to abandon his country and live a vagrant in Hindostan for several years. At length our government interposing, obtained his pardon and a handsome pension, and allowed him a residence in the vicinity of Banaras.

Negociations had all this while been carrying on between him and Sir John Shore: he came up post incog. from Banaras to Cawnpore, where general Stuart was instructed to receive him with all the honours due to a sovereign prince.

He arrived about three o'clock of the morning of the 19th, and made himself known to the officer on picquet, who immediately conducted him to general Stuart. The general gave instant orders for a strong escort of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, to be formed for him; and after being refreshed by some food and rest, he was placed in the centre of the escort, and marched for Lucknow; by nine A. M. the whole had passed the bridge of the Ganges.

On the 21st, being joined by a reinforcement of cavalry from the camp of Sir Alured, and he put on horseback, the artillery and infantry were abandoned, and they galloped towards Lucknow, in the neighbourhood of which they were met by Sir John, Sir Alured, &c. who conducted him straight to the palace, where he had the dress of investiture conferred on him by the mother of Asoph, and was again proclaimed nabob of Oude by another royal salute.

A guard was placed, on the evening of the 20th, over Vizier Ali; and of his numerous servants and dependants not one remained with him to perform the most necessary office, insomuch that the officer of the guard was obliged to supply him, until it could be represented to the governor, who ordered him to be provided.

Of all his adherents possessing stations or power, there was one man only who evinced the least appearance of spirit, or fidelity. This was the grand master of the ordnance, who declared he had sworn allegiance to Vizier Ali Khan, that while he lived he could acknowledge no other master; and that he was resolved to defend the charge that had been committed to him to the last extremity. Accordingly he drew out about two hundred pieces of cannon, and prepared for the conflict. Our army moved towards them in three divisions; but before they had proceeded above half way, intelligence was brought that they were abandoned; a party went forward to secure them, while the army returned to the camp.

Vizier Ali sent for some things to the palace, Saadut Ali suffered them to be carried away, and sent at the same time to let him know that he was welcome to whatever else he chose besides. Soon after this, he was permitted to visit the governor-general, who received him very graciously, and endeavoured to mitigate his affliction by the most soothing and consolatory expressions. A pension has been settled on him, (to what amount is not known) and he has been conveyed by a small escort to Banaras; but whether that is to be his residence, as it was that of his successor, I cannot say.

Affairs being so far settled, the troops began to be withdrawn; I arrived here on the 19th, with the first division of this station, and the second arrived on the 26th. There only now remain at Lucknow with Sir James Craig, one European and one native regiment, a regiment of native cavalry, and a company of European artillery, and it is daily expected they will be withdrawn likewise.

Sir John Shore and his suite left Lucknow on the 21st and proceeded by post to Calcutta: he embarks immediately for Europe, in the Britannia Indiaman; by which ship I design this letter to go. Sir Alured and his suite left it on the 23d, and coming by the way of Cawnpore, arrived here to day; he stays tomorrow and next day, and then also goes post for Calcutta to execute the office of locum-tenens during the interregnum between the departure of Sir John and the arrival of Lord Mornington.

Thus has this revolution, the reasons for

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for which ſtill remain involved in obſcurity, been effected without oppoſition or bloodſhed; but whether Mr. Sheridan and the agents will conſider it as redounding to the honour of Great Britain, or will be more diſpoſed to rank it in the catalogue of the black tranſactions alledged by them to have been committed by the Britiſh in India, muſt be decided hereafter.

Vizier Ali Khan, though ſo young, was a boy of a bold intrepid ſpirit, and it was a pretty univerſal opinion that his depoſition was conſidered as neceſſary, from the vigour and obſtinacy with which he was ſaid to have reſiſted certain demands made on him by our government. This conjecture has however been contradicted by ſubſequent events; for it can hardly be doubted but we might have had carte blanche from Saadut Ali; and all that has yet been gained avowedly by the change, is a ſum of money to repair the fort of Allahabad, and permiſſion to garriſon it.

Some people will not heſitate to charge the government, if not with iniquity, with folly and incapacity; for there can be no queſtion but that Saadut Ali would have been highly ſatisfied with the title of nabob and a ſplendid augmentation of his penſion, while we might have taken poſſeſſion of the country and its revenues without incurring more reproach than perhaps we have done by the preſent meaſure.

Poſſibly neither the one nor the other is to be juſtified, on moral principles; but the adoption of the former would have obviated any imputation of folly, by putting into our hands ſuch an acceſſion of wealth and ſtrength as would have rendered us not only invincible but invulnerable to the united powers of Aſia and of Europe. But perhaps I tire you with a ſubject in which you may feel little intereſted, and will certainly ruin you in poſtage if I go on further, by ſwelling this into the ſize of a pamphlet; let me therefore bid you adieu.

Futty-Ghurr, 28th Feb. 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE diſpute between Mr. GOOD and myſelf, ſeems to have approached that point, beyond which, in the emphatical language of Biſhop Hurd, all is noiſe and nonſenſe, diſſonance and diſcord. Fair, candid, liberal diſcuſſion, is pleaſant to the individual; and, if the ſubject be of importance, may be beneficial to the community. But wrangling, or, as an apoſtle well ſtiles it,—vain babbling, is fit only for *poiſſardes*; and I never will deſcend into the aræna with Mr. GOOD, or any other man, for the purpoſe of combating with ſuch weapons.

I conceived, that by adducing collateral proofs in ſupport of the fact I ſtated reſpecting the weekly coſt of our poor in proviſions, I was furniſhing (at leaſt, in the eye of Mr. GOOD) much ſtronger evidence than he would have admitted any ſtatement to be, that was taken from the accounts of the Shrewſbury Houſe; for to theſe, he was furniſhed with this convenient reply, that the moſt "*extraordinary concluſions*" were deducible from them. Preſuming, however, that I have no ſuch data to produce, he now boldly challenges me to this proof: and be it remembered, pronounces that it will "terminate the diſpute." To this teſt, as well as every other that is fair and candid, I have not the ſmalleſt objection. If, therefore, you, Mr. Editor, will once, and but this once more indulge me, I will now proceed to comply with his demand; and that I may not be thought to make an unfair ſelection, will take the accounts of that year, when the ſmaller number of poor in the houſe was particularly unfavourable to the ſtatement of the average coſt per head; for it does not require any laboured reaſoning to prove, that a family of 400 may be ſupported at a lower average coſt per head than a family of 300. It is alſo proper I ſhould remark, that Mr. GOOD is not warranted by any expreſſion I made uſe of, to apply the word "unfaithful" to our late officer; my obſervation was, that he was inaccurate and negligent; and that the conſequence of implicit confidence, was increaſed expence and growing neglect; unfaithfulneſs includes this, but implies ſomething more. At the period ſtated in the following account, neither this implicit confidence, nor the conſequences produced by it, had begun to exiſt. The directors were alert, active, and vigilant; and their ſucceſs furniſhed a ſtriking proof of what may be effected by ſuch exertions. Notwithſtanding the poor's rates were reduced one third, and notwithſtanding the intereſt of upwards of 7000l. borrowed to purchaſe the houſe and land, &c. was added to the annual expenditure, the balance of debt was reduced, in four years, upwards of a thouſand pounds.

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A year's expenditure in provisions at the Shrewsbury House of Industry, taken from the accounts of the year 1789.

	l.	s.	d.
Provisions in the stores at the commencement of the year's account	82	15	0
Butcher's meat	410	6	3
Garden stuff	57	3	0
Flour	551	9	6
Peafe	10	0	6
Cheefe, milk, and butter	99	3	0
Oatmeal, falt, and groceries	50	12	6
Malt, fugar, and hops for brewing	154	7	0
Provifions remaining in the ftores at the end of the year	1415	16	9
	56	14	0
Nett expenditure	1359	2	9

The average number of poor in the houfe that year was 324, to which is to be added, the fteward, matrons, baker, and hired overfeers, amounting to 8 more, and making a total of 332. If the above fum be divided by 332, it will be found to amount to 4l. 1s. 10¼d. per head per annum, or 1s. 6¼d. per head perweek*. With refpect to the other ground of imputation—my having ftated in my correfpondence with the Rev. Mr. Howlett, that out of ninety-one children born in the houfe, only four had died, at the age of two months;—I have only to add, that no *feparate* regifter was then kept of deaths. They were inferted in a column of the *general* regifter of all the poor received into, or born in the houfe. I examined that regifter, and no more children's deaths at that age were recorded there. I was not inattentive to my duty as a director, and no other inftance came to my knowledge during the period of my fitting at the board. But as it has fince appeared that the fecretary was inaccurate in the keeping of that general regifter, I do, as I before obferved, acknowledge the poffibility of an omiffion. I fhould be afhamed to trouble your readers with all this detail, if I did not really think it an object of much importance, that the comparative falubrity of houfes of induftry, properly conftructed and conducted, fhould be demonftrated; and particularly, that parifhes fhould not be led into fo capital an error, with regard to the expence at which their poor may be well provided for.

And now, Sir, having, I truft, by a fair and true ftatement of facts, repelled the injurious imputation faftened upon me in Mr. Good's differtation, I have very little more to fay to that gentleman. I cannot, upon the moft rigid re-examination, find a fingle fyllable in my firft letter, publifhed in your magazine for November, that could have given caufe or provocation for that petulant "phrafeology" Mr. Good chofe to adopt in his reply. Perhaps I had judged better if I had deemed that reply unworthy of notice. It might have convinced me that my opponent was incapable of that liberal and manly conduct, which leads the candid difputant to retract a miftake. Mr. Good, by artfully confounding dates, by ingeniouffy—not *ingenuoufly*—amputating paragraphs and fentences, and then combining the disjointed members, has produced a monfter of his own creation. I will not retail his charge of improper language, but I will aflure him, that if ever I fhould be fo unfortunate as to be again involved in difcuffion with an opponent, who thus contends not for truth but victory, I will, for his fake, immediately withdraw from the conteft. I now take my leave of him, with an humble but cheerful hope, that, fafe under the broad fhield of general candor, I fhall remain unhurt by the feeble fhafts of individual detraction. With a juft fenfe of my obligations to you, Sir,

I remain, your's, &c.

J. WOOD,

Shrewfbury, March 16, 1799.

* In the fourth edition of my pamphlet, the ftatement of the average number of poor in the houfe was copied verbatim from the firft edition, and of courfe referred to the year ninety-one. In ninety four, the average number as ftated in my letter of November laft, was 364.—So "eafily is this difference reconciled."

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for the year* 6, [1798] *read at the commencement of the fitting of the* COLLEGE *of* FRANCE, *the 29th Brumaire, year feven, by* JEROME LALANDE, *Infpector and Dean of the* COLLEGE, *and ancient Director of the Obfervatory.*

THE company permits me, for the tenth time, to entertain the public with the progrefs of a fcience which has occupied my attention for fifty years paft; it is a fatisfaction to me that I have to announce matter ftill more intereffing than at the laft time; and firft, the end of the moft confiderable operation, the admeafurement of the earth, or of 9° and two thirds of the meridian, from Dunkirk to Barcelona.

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From the end of Nivôse (the middle of January) DELAMBRE, impatient to commence his painful labours, went to prepare the base from Lieursaint to Melun, to oversee the finishing of the wooden pyramids which are seventy feet in height, and to measure the angles; the cold and rain did not prevent his operations.

On the 6th Ventôse (February 24th) he had already finished seven stations for the angles at the base; three men had been employed during six weeks in lopping the branches of six or seven hundred trees on the high road, which intercepted the sight of the signals.

The 28th Germinal, (April 17th) he set out to go and measure the base from Melun to Lieursaint; a painful labour, in which such a strict attention was required, that with the help of seven persons they could only measure one hundred and eighty toises per day.

The 15th Prairial (3d June) the measure of the base of three leagues, 6075 toises, was finished at Lieursaint.

The 12th Messidor (June 30th) citizen DELAMBRE set out to go and measure the base of Perpignan; it was terminated on the first complementary day. At the same time citizen MECHAIN terminated his triangles between Rodez and Carcassone, after having surmounted sicknesses, obstructions and delays of every kind. More unfortunate, and less robust than his colleague, his zeal only served to agitate him the more.

At length, on the 27th of this month, Frimaire (November 17th), they arrived at Paris; after having finished the calculations, in which they found the two bases to correspond exactly. Thus this immense undertaking, of a new admeasurement of the earth, commenced in the month of June, 1792, by our two most skilful astronomers, is at length terminated, and we shall soon have the so much wished-for results relative to the magnitude and figure of the earth, and perhaps its irregularities: Our two skilful astronomers wish moreover to determine once again the latitude of Paris, which I had fixed at 48 deg. 50 min. 15 sec. three years ago, after more than two hundred observations made with the circle invented by citizen BORDA, diminishing by one second the refraction of Bradley, which is the total of any remaining uncertainty.

The enumeration of the stars, begun in 1798, is brought to 47,000, and we do not want 2000 to have completed the tour of the heavens as far as the inferior tropic: there will be 50,000, by taking two degrees beyond that. Citizen LE FRANCOIS is disposed to finish his labour this winter, and already he is enjoying the results of it. Comets are at present the only part of astronomy which is but little advanced: it is that which the astronomers are now going to be occupied in. I have not been backward to prepare for them the only assistance which they wanted, by giving them positions of stars in all parts of the heavens: they will never be able to observe comets without recurring to our 50,000 stars, where they will be sure to find whatever they can desire. I have had experience of them for many years.

But a great and important work must have detractors; they will urge the expediency of having fewer stars, and of adjusting them with a greater degree of precision. These persons are mistaken: it is the great number of stars which accomplishes the necessary object of this labour; a greater exactitude is of little use at present, and will be so for a long time to come. Comets are only observed at thirty seconds, and yet many wish to have the positions of stars at a second: this is an evident inconsequence and a manifest impossibility. We have therefore done all that was necessary to be done; and I think myself happy in having terminated my career, by procuring to astronomy a monument which, from its immensity, might have been judged impossible. To judge of the utility of the labour of Citizen LE FRANCOIS, it may suffice to say, that in a zone of three hours, having two degrees of breadth, he has had thirty new stars of the fifth or sixth magnitude, and from six to seven, and only three of them that were known. Dec. 10, 1789, of one hundred stars, thirteen of which were of the sixth magnitude, there was only a single one known; the other twelve were entirely new to us. This suffices to shew how far we are from being thoroughly acquainted with the starry heaven. It is for this reason that, as soon as I was able to procure a good instrument, I have been so much engaged in this labour. M. HERSCHEL has also undertaken a review of the heavens with his 20 feet telescope; but it is in order to discover nebulous spots or objects difficult to be seen. Our labour is more important, as it furnishes exact positions of all the stars which astronomers can make use of. HERSCHEL only observes things invisible; and astronomers have need of objects

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jects sensible, and always present to their view.

Citizen LE FRANCOIS, therefore, is the person to whom we may apply what Virgil said of Palinurus:

Sydera cuncta notat tacito labentia cœlo;

as he really performs what Palinurus was unable to do. The female citizen LE FRANCOIS has already reduced 6000, and she promises us 4000 more for this year, although there are thirty-six operations to each. In the month of September I placed in the observatory of the military school a new meridian telescope, made by LENOIR, with an object-glass of CAROCHE, with a large orifice: it is better placed than the first; the supports have no connection with the roof, and the instrument will be less subject to vary from change of temperature. With this instrument we shall continue to determine the right ascensions of the fundamental stars of all our zones of the 50,000 stars.

The physical theory of astronomy has also a remarkable epoch in this year. Citizen LEPLACE, to whom we are indebted for the explication of the acceleration of the moon, has discovered that the apogee and the node have also secular equations; and a great number of observations have verified this noble discovery. It was useful, however, to confirm it further, by observations of the middle age, and of these there are some, although very few. The manuscript of Ibn-Iunis, an Arabian of the 10th century, contains some most valuable observations: the original is at Leyden; we have made some unavailing attempts to procure a copy of it. Citizen CAUSSIN, one of our professors of Arabic, offered to go to Leyden to copy the observations himself; but I found a copy of them in the manuscripts of J. DELISLE, my predecessor in the college of France; and I hope that we shall soon have the results of these inestimable observations.

The 29th Ventôse (March 19th) the institute proposed for the subject of a prize, the comparison of 500 observations of the moon with the tables, to determine better the twenty-two equations which we employ at present for the movement of the moon; and I know already one candidate who has made immense calculations for this purpose. Our prize will serve to terminate and to publish this important labour, which, united with the theory of Citizen LEPLACE, will add a new degree of precision to the tables of the moon and the calculation of longitudes. If at sea, errors have been committed of three myriameters (seven leagues), through the defect of the tables, they will be soon reduced to two or three leagues.

Citizen MESSIER, who is continually employed in the research of comets, discovered one the 23d Germinal (April 12, 1798) towards the Pleiades: it was small and without a tail, but brilliant enough; it was not to be seen by the naked eye. This is the twenty-first that Citizen MESSIER has discovered since 1758, and the forty-first which he has observed. The number of comets actually known consists of eighty-eight, according to the catalogue which is in my astronomy. Doctor BURCKHARDT, a skilful astronomer of Gotha, who has been at Paris for some months, was anxious to calculate the orbit of this comet, and he did it in two days; which may be noted as an extraordinary circumstance. I have published the observations of Citizen MESSIER, which Dr. BURCKHARDT has reduced and calculated, by employing many positions of new stars by Citizen LEFRANCOIS, nephew of LALANDE. This comet was at nearly the same distance from us as the sun, which distance changed but little during a month: it was seen no more after the 5th Prairial (May 24). I had represented its route on pasteboard for my auditors, as is my usual method, and every one might there find the distance and the situation of the comet for every day. Citizen BOUVARD, at the observatory, has likewise made a number of observations, which we shall publish, together with those of Citizen MESSIER, waiting till they appear more in detail in the "*Memoirs of the National Institute of Sciences and Arts*," together with the chart of its route, as Citizen MESSIER constantly gave them in the "*Memoirs of the ci-devant Academy*:" Dr. OLBERS, of Bremen, also observed it, when he had advice of it by means of the "*Journal de Paris*."

But before this real comet, Paris resounded with the report of a pretended one. The 27th Nivose (Jan. 16) they set up the cry of a new comet on the *Pont Neuf*, and many people were considerably alarmed at it. Nevertheless it was nothing but Venus, which appeared in broad day over the Luxembourg, the day in which 20,000 persons, expecting General BUONAPARTE, had their eyes directed towards that part. It may be seen thus every 19th day of the month, if attention be given to it; but it is rare that

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that persons are found who have time or opportunity to notice it. At this time it excited a singular terror; they acted the "*Comet, or the End of the World,*" *(la Comete, ou la Fin du Monde)*, at the Vaudeville. RUGGIERI made an artificial comet, in fire-works, at the Lyceum; and it greatly resembled the beautiful comet of 1744, which I well remember having seen, and which was the most astonishing one of this age.

Dec. 6, 1798, at night, Citizen BOUVARD discovered a small comet in the constellation of Hercules. This is the twenty-fourth new one: it was observed till the 11th, when it disappeared in Aquarius; it moved eighteen degrees per day. Thus, although it only appeared five days, it will furnish grounds wherewith to calculate its orbit. Dr. OLBERS saw it also at Bremen.

The 29th Nivôse (Jan. 18), Citizen DANGOS, at Tarbes, saw a comet pass over the sun like a black spot. This new and singular observation may be of use when we shall become acquainted with a great number of comets; but we are totally ignorant of the route of that which was seen that day on the sun.

An important and celebrated enterprise has furnished new hopes to astronomy and geography.

The 26th Ventôse (March 16) government demanded select astronomers and instruments for a secret expedition: we learned soon after, that the famous General BUONAPARTE was to be at the head of it. I could only point out the Citizens NOUET, QUENOT, and MECHAIN, jun. they made preparations for this honourable mission, and set out the 5th Floreal (April 24); they embarked at Toulon May 10, and the debarkation took place in Egypt the 14th Messidor (July 2). I entertain no doubts but this voyage will prove useful to geography, and even to astronomy.

I have written to all the astronomers in Europe, to desire them to co-operate by observations corresponding to those which may be made by the astronomers of the expedition.

Young BERNIER, of Montauban, requested to be of this voyage; but the measures we took for this purpose proved to be too late. I have recommended to our astronomers to take the level of the Mediterranean and Red Seas. It has been often said that there is a great difference between them; but I am not of that opinion. I have wrote to Spain, to procure the level of the South Sea, and of the gulph of Mexico at the isthmus of Panama, relative to which certain difficulties have been raised.

The observatory at Gotha is the finest and most useful one at present in Germany. The Duke has expended on it more than 200,000 francs: an example which no other prince has exhibited or followed. The director of the observatory, M. DE ZACH, is one of the most celebrated astronomers in Europe. I had long felt an inclination to visit and become acquainted with this sole monument of astronomy which it remained for me to see; in imitation of Halley, who went from England to Dantzig in 1679, to inspect the observatory of Hevelius, and, in concert with him to judge of the accuracy of his observations. I found that M. DE ZACH can observe the Polar star to a second, in lieu of a hundred seconds of uncertainty, to which we have been exposed.

Many astronomers of Germany, apprised of this project, repaired to us. These conferences served to augment our emulation. I have brought back 1200 ascensions of zodiacal stars, observed by M. DE ZACH with the finest passage-instrument in the world, each observation having been made many times: they will appear with 3000 declinations, which I have sent to M. DE ZACH, in an important work which he is preparing on astronomy, in 2 vol. octavo, and of which two-thirds are already printed.

M. BODE brought us from Berlin the designs of his third chart of the starry heavens: there are to be twenty of them; and this valuable astronomical collection will contain 13,000 stars, or 8000 more than there were before. He has reduced 3000 of those by LACAILLE; he has observed 1500 himself to fill up some vacant spaces, and Citizen LEFRANCOIS has furnished him with the remainder. Here will be found the 2000 nebulous spots of Herschel, and from 5 to 600 double stars of that celebrated astronomer. We have made two new constellations, the press of Guthemburg, and the globe of Montgolfier.

M. WURM came from Wirtemburg (distance 100 leagues). The Duke of Wirtemberg presented him with a gratification of 800 francs for his journey. He has given me assurance that he would collate again the new stereotype-tables of Citizen FIRMIN DIDOT, in order that this undertaking, which may assure for more

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more than a century the exactitude of our calculations, may acquire all poſſible perfection and utility.

Meſſieurs KLUGEL, GILBERT, and PISTOR, came from Halle, a celebrated univerſity of the king of Pruſſia. M. SCHAUBACH came from Meinungen. M. SEYFLER, of Gottingen, has promiſed ſome obſervations and calculations which we are in want of. M. KOHLER brought a new photometer, to meaſure the light of the ſtars, and a reflecting ſelenoſtate, which laſt is an ingenious machine. M. FEER, of Zurich, brought us a new drawn chart of Rhinthal, with a reflecting ſextant. All theſe perſons agreed to accredit the new meaſures, and to employ mean time and decimals in calculations. M. SEYFFERT, of Dreſden, preſented me with a decimal computer, which he made himſelf. We made a tour to the mountain of Inſelberg, with chronometers, ſextants, and artificial horizons of different forms, to compare them; and I am thoroughly perſuaded that the geography of Germany will ſoon be conſiderably advanced by the uſe of thoſe inſtruments which M. DE ZACH has accredited and propagated.

This uſeful meeting might have been more numerous; but M. VEGA wrote to me from Auſtria, that he could not obtain permiſſion to come to the rendezvous at Gotha; and what was ſtill worſe, he had been obliged, in order to write to me, to ſend my letter and his anſwer to the miniſter. The king of Pruſſia, on the other hand, ordered a ſum of 1200 livres to be paid to his aſtronomer for the expences of his journey. The aſtronomer of Gottingen, although a ſubject of the king of England, met with no difficulty in repairing to us.

An Engliſh Journal had inſinuated to the duke of Gotha, that a French aſtronomer might well be employed in tracing other revolutions than celeſtial ones; but I did not perceive that theſe alarms had cooled the cordial reception which I had been led to expect. At length we ſeparated, well convinced of the utility of our conferences; and with a determination to renew them as ſoon as the means ſhould be within our power.

I viſited, in paſſing, the obſervatory at Manheim, which had afforded me ſo much ſatisfaction in 1791; but I found the inſtruments packed up under vaults, which the bomb-ſhells had ſcarcely reſpected; in fine, waiting the return of peace, without which, ſcience and happineſs are inſecure. The miniſter D'ARBERG, whom I ſolicited to ſecond the zeal of M. BARRY, teſtified for me expreſſions of the beſt good will.

The 25th Frimaire (Dec. 15, 1797), the birth-day of TYCHO BRAHE, doctor JOHN CH. BURCKHARDT came to viſit me; this ſkilful aſtronomer, born at Leipzig, April 30, 1773, is a warm promoter of the aſtronomy of France; he is now employed in tranſlating into German the book of citizen LEPLACE on *Celeſtial Mechanics*, or the *Theory of Attraction*, as faſt as it is printed. This important work will give the laſt degree of perfection to our tables; 200 pages of it are already in the preſs.

On the ſame day, I requeſted of general BUONAPARTE to procure us a good inſtrument for the obſervatory; and on the 25th Ventoſe (March 19), government granted me 10,000 francs to purchaſe the 7½ foot mural quadrant of citizen LE MONNIER. For a long time paſt we have been ſoliciting good inſtruments for the obſervatory; citizen CASSINI, when he was director of it in 1785, had obtained funds for this purpoſe from the miniſter BRETEUIL, he had not time, however, to apply them to the proper uſe. When I was director in 1795, I renewed my applications, and we have been at length enabled, for the firſt time, to obtain, for the fineſt obſervatory* in the world, an inſtrument worthy of France. The board of longitude has added to it an achromatic teleſcope; but that was not ſufficient.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt magazine, I obſerve you did me the honour to inſert at large my anſwer to the queries of one of your correſpondents, on certain practical points in huſbandry. I am now about to requeſt a corner of your next, for a few obſervations, ſuggeſted by experience, upon a moſt important and fundamental member of the ſame ſubject.

A particular attention to breeding cattle with the attempt at ſyſtematic improvement in their form, is, in a great meaſure to be eſteemed a modern purſuit. Our forefathers were generally content to leave the matter to nature, unſolicitous

* The conſtruction of the obſervatory has been computed to coſt one million, without including the foundation and ſubterraneous cells, which are 80 feet deep.

to

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to raise any superfluous quantity of provisions, beyond what would suffice the demand of a rather scanty population. Of the multiplication of animals, merely with a view to the benefit of their manure, few seem to have entertained any idea. They, whose farms were chiefly appropriated to tillage, (and the predilection for the plough was general) seemed to entertain the invariable maxim, that live stock was at best, but a necessary evil, and therefore troubled themselves with as few cattle as possible; rather chusing, when an increased quantity of manure appeared absolutely necessary, to purchase, provided it could be obtained without too great inconvenience, or rather, without deviating too far from the accustomed tract. When the requisite quantity of manure was not to be obtained by purchase, instead of adopting the natural and obvious method of its production at home, the farmer, rendered desperate by disappointment, would either continue driving the plough, until both his land and himself were beggared beyond redemption; or, which was only the best of two evils, would lay his exhausted soil up to fallow in a negligent and slovenly manner; in other words, to produce a plentiful and deteriorating crop of weeds and rubbish. For a system like this, there certainly was some apology in the former cheapness and plenty of flesh provision, but such has long since ceased to have any force, although the common and small farmers, even those who possess ample capitals, in the present times of increased population and exorbitant price, are generally addicted to the ancient prejudiced aversion of being what they term overstocked with cattle. It is a well known fact, that there are very few farms upon the island, excepting those which are cultivated by that class, stiled gentlemen-farmers, adequately stocked with cattle of any description, but the useless and devouring species of heavy horses; and here we undoubtedly have the real cause of the exorbitant and artificial price of both bread and flesh,

The importance to a community of the multiplication of animals, every part of which is of such inestimable and indispensable use, and whose very excrement may be well stiled the staff of human life, since, to its fructifying virtues we owe the increase of corn, and the renovation of the exhausted soil, will not be disputed even by those humanists who debar themselves the use of animal food. Their very shoes are a standing argument against the validity of their pretensions. Some threescore or seventy years ago, agriculture became the rage amongst the enlightened classes both in England and France; the subject was in consequence philosophically investigated, and the great improvement adopted, of dedicating so considerable a portion of the farm to the purpose of raising winter food for cattle, as to enable the farmer to entertain a stock sufficiently large to preserve his land in constant good heart and full cropping; and if he were industrious enough to make a point of it, in a style of garden culture. Rich and plentiful crops took place of barren and unprofitable fallows, and both the cultivator and the country at large, were most amply and permanently rewarded. From this fortunate turn in the minds of philosophers, to the holy and primitive occupation of tilling the teeming soil, has this country been enabled to sustain an immensely increased population, which her old agricultural *regime* would have starved. Here the example of old France enables us to pay a well-merited compliment to our own government. Under the thrice and ever to be accursed despotism, which formerly devoured that fine country, the activity of the most enthusiastic cultivators upon earth, was stifled in every attempt at improvement with "the wet blanket" of fiscal extortion and feudal monopoly. Were particular providences the order of the day in my mental journal, I should endeavour to appal the souls of existing tyrants and public robbers, with a new and tremendous instance of divine justice — *Famine was a material instrument in the overthrow of the French monarchy.* Since the final and permanent settlement of the republic in that country, the agricultural enthusiasm seems to have sprung up with ten-fold vigour. According to unvarying accounts for a season or two past, the greedy plough will scarcely leave room for foot-paths and hedge-rows, in many parts of France. There is no doubt but France will, at no very distant period, notwithstanding its vast population, become a large exporter of corn. Stock-breeding, according to report, keeps a nearly even pace with tillage; and the French fairs last year, particularly in Normandy, were overdone with young cattle, and the price consequently unfavourable to the breeder. Things being notoriously in this state, and both

bread

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bread and flesh plentiful and cheap in France, at the time when a certain dignified and popular writer addressed the people of England, on the black bread, and Spartan broth, and starvation of the French; could he have given a better proof of the excess of his patriotic zeal than by such a sacrifice of truth?

Cattle breeding coming so highly into vogue, and amongst a class of men somewhat superior to those whose only rule in the science was, that the animals to be conjoined were male and female, no wonder that a solicitude arose respecting form, that the best reputed models were sought even in distant counties, and that a strong emulation commenced between the breeding competitors.

In the early stage of this business, the famous BAKEWELL of Leicestershire arose, a man who for the mild virtues of humanity, and for the important services he rendered his country in every branch of practical agriculture, has well merited the civic honours, and the attentive notice of the Biographer *. The unwearied diligence of this famous improver, who ransacked the whole island, and even repeatedly visited the continent, in search of the best shaped animals; and his celebrated position, that in cattle breeding, "like produces like," are well known. His favourite ideas, on the leading points of form in cattle, were, "the small bone and tight carcase:" thence he pretended to derive every other desirable qualification. As there had been previously no settled principle of improvement, and as that of Bakewell was at least specious, from the obvious and great superiority of his cattle, the Dishley system was universally adopted by the fashionable breeders. This, like other systems founded in mere opinion, has had its day.

The *dictum* of Bakewell was for a long time held sacred; he however lived long enough, to see it disregarded, and to be convinced of the fallibility and approaching decline of his system. It will be easily supposed, that amongst a number of competitors, a variety of opinions would arise; and that men of independent or of capricious minds, would naturally be desirous of making appeals from the judgement of their director, to their own. This really happened, and either fortuitously, or otherwise, the Bakewellian models were not only highly improved in some parts, but the form of the stock both radically and advantageously changed. In general however, the ideas of the true shape of cattle were extremely vague, arbitrary and indeterminate. Every district had its leading judges, to whose decisions the breeders in general paid an implicit deference; and if the judges of different counties differed ever so widely, as to the orthodoxy of shape and make, they were all, as well as their disciples, invariably unanimous in one point—the necessity of being well paid for their improved stock. In truth, the chief of this cattle-mending business, in process of time, degenerated into a mere job. Certain persons purchasing cattle for breeding at a very high price, had cast into the bargain, the fame of great improvers. The *family* played into each others hands, and became vouchers for each other, as to the superiority of the new stock. The public, and those not in the secret, paid extraordinary prices for the purchase, or hire, of famous bulls and rams, without finding any thing very extraordinary in their produce, when brought to fair market. It now became seriously doubted, whether, after all the high flown pretensions of systematic breeders, any improvement at all had really taken place, in the form of the original breeds of the country: and Mr. Parsons, of Somersetshire, past all doubt, one of the most complete judges of cattle in England, goes so far as to assert, even at this time, that the original breeds of the island, instead of being improved, have absolutely been deteriorated both in form and quality; the neat cattle particularly, by injudicious crossing, and by the introduction of coarse northern stock. He complains of the flesh of the new cattle, as coarse, ill-flavoured and spongy; and with too great appearance of truth, ridicules the modern shews of bullocks at Smithfield market, as consisting of huge animals made up of scarce any thing but legs, hides and horns!

But to make due allowance for the warmth of declamation, and to speak impartially, real improvements have been made, and the quantity of animal food much increased in the country. A most striking proof of this is to be found in Herefordshire, where breeding has been much extended from the commencement of the era of improvement, and where the cattle, taken in every point of view, are said to be superior to any in Britain. It

* A number of the most respectable cultivators have expressed their expectation, that the name of Bakewell will appear in *the Nexology*.

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is a curious fact, Mr. Editor, but perhaps ſomewhat dangerous to publiſh in theſe ticklish times, that our weſt country oxen have been much improved of late years, in fineneſs of fleſh and in form, by French croſſes. I ſhould not have ventured to aſſert the ſuperiority of French beef, but that I ſpeak it after Arthur Young, whoſe political orthodoxy no man will diſpute. How will the aſſertors of the impreſcriptible rights of Engliſh roaſt beef reliſh this? I lately mentioned the fact to a countryman who ſtoutly maintained its impoſſibility. By way of a collateral aid to my argument, I introduced the old Engliſh prejudice of one Engliſhman being a match in the field for ten Frenchmen. This home thruſt ſtaggered, and rather abaſhed my antagoniſt, who replied demurely, "no, no, only five Frenchmen; which I thought a great conceſſion. Thus much for prejudice and its boaſted utility. Who knows but the uſe of this Frenchified weſt country beef may have contributed to the increaſe of jacobiniſm amongſt us? a queſtion which I ſubmit, with the moſt profound deference, to the unerring judgment of the conductors of a certain magazine.

On the ſubject of agricultural improvement in general, however, we may at length reſt perfectly well ſatisfied: much has been done, and the remaining ſteps towards perfection are under the conduct of the ableſt leaders our country can boaſt. When ſuch men as the Earl of Egremont, the Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk, with their long liſt of honourable and patriotic aſſociates, undertake the increaſe and improvement of our breeds of cattle, we are not only confident of the beſt ſcientific aids being engaged, but there is no longer any danger to be apprehended of thoſe low horſe-dealing intrigues and tricks, by which the public was formerly gulled. The plans of improvement by the mode of annual ſhews and prizes, in Suſſex, Bedfordſhire, and in the Weſt, are highly judicious and liberal; and the appendage of a Smithfield Society in London (lately inſtituted), which will as it were connect the judgment of town and country, is an idea which cannot be too much commended. All ideas of private intereſt are out of queſtion with theſe patriotic ſocieties, ſince, by covenant, the animals which from their ſuperiority command the prize, are to be let out to hire, at rates perfectly reaſonable. Here then is a fair challenge to the farmers of England. The counties in which the beſt ſtock is to be purchaſed, either for keep, or breeding, are pointed out; and there will remain now no farther excuſe to thoſe men of property, who are either underſtocked with cattle, or their farms diſgraced with unproductive rubbiſh. Without pretending to doubt the judgment of thoſe very able and experienced men, who are engaged in this affair, I would wiſh to throw out a hint. The true form of the horſe has long been ſettled, paſt all diſpute; but that ſeems not to be the caſe with reſpect to oxen, ſheep and pigs. Thoſe animals which are candidates for the prizes, and which are, in conſequence of ſucceſs, to be recommended to the country, have their merits decided upon, by the arbitrary judgment of certain perſons, appointed to that end. But ought not theſe to have ſome ſettled principles on which to decide, and what are they? Since the principle of form laid down in Mr. Culley's otherwiſe very uſeful Treatiſe on Live Stock, (the barrel ſhape) is now generally exploded, it would be of infinite uſe to the agricultural readers of the Monthly Magazine, if ſome experienced gentlemen would come forward, and give their ſentiments as to the true natural form of thoſe animals; that from the colliſion of various judgements, a ſtandard principle, worthy of dependence, might be at length ſtruck out; and this requeſt I make bold to extend to the numerous foreign correſpondents of the magazine.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

February 10, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

WITH your permiſſion, I will give myſelf the pleaſure of making a farther anſwer to your reſpectable correſpondent, G. A. of Bedford.

I conceive, there can be no doubt, but that the *rape* recommended by the Mid-Lothian Report, the *coleſeed* of the fen, of Suffolk and Eſſex, where I have ſo often viewed it, and the rape cultivated laſt year, by G. A. are preciſely the ſame genus and even ſpecies. The difference of product ariſes merely from difference of ſoil and management. This uncertainty, both with reſpect to rape and coleworts (as I before hinted), is no new matter. When the ſeed of the latter was ſent to England, ſome years ſince, by the Marquis de Turbilly, with the higheſt recommendation, I well recollect, it was tried by various able cultivators in different parts of the country, without the ſmalleſt ſucceſs; whilſt at the ſame time,

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Mr. Baker the celebrated Iriſh cultivator, ſent over very favourable accounts of it. The culture of rape, or coleſeed, ſtood in the ſame unaccountable predicament. Miller had given a very flattering account of the *napus ſilveſtris*, or rape; aſſerting, that it would reſiſt the ſevereſt froſts of this country, that it would ſtand for ſpring-ſeed, after turnips were either deſtroyed by froſt, or ſeeded; would produce nearly double the quantity of turnips, and if kept for ſeed, would return a profit of five pounds per acre, clear of charges. The actual practice of Iriſh huſbandry was ſtill more in favour of rape, as winter food, than Miller's theory. It was there, two feet high at Chriſtmas; in March, four; a middling plant weighed eight or ten pounds; ſtock of all kinds throve upon it, and the burden upon the ground, computing the number and weight of the plants (even from the ſmalleſt), amounted to the aſtoniſhing total, of ſeventy-three ton, ſix hundred weight, per Engliſh acre! Stimulated by this magnificent account, Mr. Young himſelf ſate about a coleſeed experiment, under circumſtances of ſoil, expoſure and culture, perfectly and ſtudiouſly ſimilar. Turnips and Batterſea Cabbages alſo, were aſſociated in this trial. All the crops flouriſhed exceedingly, and the reſult was (in October), the cabbages were ſuperior to all; the weight of the rape being barely one fifth of either of the others. Thus he *gained* a loſs of two pounds three ſhillings and nine-pence per acre, by an attempt to rival Iriſh practice; the coleſeed, by the ſtricteſt computation, appearing to be worth no more than fifteen ſhillings per acre: it was obviouſly uſeleſs to continue the experiment through winter, the bulk being ſo ſmall. I have yet no doubt of the authenticity of the Iriſh account of coleſeed, nor of the French account of coleworts. G. A. and myſelf even, can eaſily reconcile the difference in reſpect to rape particularly: he has doubtleſs, as well as I, ſeen the large crops of rape produced upon proper ſoils, and has had the experience of laſt year, of the very indifferent ones to be expected upon his own. Although rape undoubtedly affects a deep and ſtrong ſoil, yet it muſt be ſound, dry and of conſiderable natural fertility; on ſuch, it will not only produce great bulk, but endure the froſt, at leaſt of ordinary years. The ſoil of G. A. appears to have been too poachy, probably of inſufficient warmth and fecundity for the due nourriture of the plant. The trial however was unfavourable, from the ſingular ſeverity of the ſeaſon. When I adviſed carrying it home for the ſtock, I by no means intended the whole to ſtore (which is impracticable with rape), but merely to cut and carry daily, as we do ſoiling in ſummer. With permiſſion, I will now diſmiſs the ſubject of *Coleworts and rape*, both which, as winter food for cattle, appeared to me, many years ſince, comparatively uſeleſs, whether in this country, or any other.

To the queſtion, "*What good ſubſtitute we can have for turnips, on ſtrong, deep clayey land, where, in wet weather, ſheep will ſtand up to the hocks*"—the beſt anſwer in my power to give, is, that, as far as our diſcoveries go, the cabbage is the proper winter food of ſuch ſoils, as to weight and nutritious quality. The *ruta baga*, which is of the *braſſica* ſpecies, no doubt reſiſts the froſt and the wet, beyond every thing elſe, as G. A. is well apprized, and in that light, ſtands in the firſt rank. But the material queſtion is, Whether other articles may not be ſubſtituted, of ſuperior weight and quality, and of ſufficient, if not equal hardineſs? I confeſs myſelf here upon ſpeculative ground; I never tried the turnip cabbage of Sweden. In the firſt place, proceeding from a northern and unfavourable clime, I ſhould not expect from the plant any high degree of nutriment. I have heard, the ſubſtance of the turnip is very hard, and apt to be ſtringy; that the *ruta baga* draws and impoveriſhes the land, and that the quantity is very deficient, compared with our own country turnips; which again, in that reſpect, are much behind cabbages. I have never heard of a heavier crop of *ruta baga*, than the amount of from twelve to fifteen ton; whereas twenty and twenty-five ton of Engliſh turnips, are a product ſufficiently common, with which muſt be conſidered, the ſuperior fatting quality; and if both the Swediſh and Engliſh are ſuppoſed to be drawn home and ſtacked, before the froſt, the balance in favour of the Engliſh muſt be highly increaſed. G. A. however has the advantage of regulating his judgment on the matter from actual experiment.

I have paid particular attention to the analyſis of the ſoil, and the ſtated proportions of clay, calcareous earth, and ſand; on a ſoil ſo compoſed, I have known not only cabbages and turnips, but alſo potatoes, and even carrots and parſnips, ſucceſsfully cultivated, as winter food for cattle. But I muſt here obſerve, that poſitive concluſions are not always to be drawn from a bare knowledge of the component

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ponent parts of a soil; the natural quality, and condition of those parts, is of the utmost import. There are clays and sands of the utmost fertility by nature, in Essex and Suffolk, on the south coast, and in the west, for instance; other clayey and sandy lands are so naturally steril and hungry, that they will swallow up an immensity of manure, with very little apparent, or very tardy benefit. The turnips of such poor lands, as I have elsewhere observed, are by no means so nutritious as those produced upon rich soils, nor will they fatten cattle without other assistance. I should suppose the lands in Bedfordshire to be generally of a superior description, and that the dryest of those of G. A. stirred deep and wrought as fine as possible, would produce a considerable and profitable weight of the best English turnips. These might be stacked, in full perfection, before the frost had either damaged them, or diminished their weight, the tops being thrown to the cattle. But I have still known turnips stacked in the most careful way, and in a warm situation, affected, and even rotted by the frost; and, in very severe weather, they are but a cold and watery diet.

I submit it to G. A.'s superior information, whether it would not be amusing, and not improbably advantageous to him, (if he has not already) to make trial of cabbages, for the bulk sake, and of the superior roots just now mentioned. The success of cabbages must be certain. Potatoes will succeed on his land, to a certain degree, and although (notwithstanding some pretensions to the contrary) they are worse than useless without boiling, with it, their use is great, particularly with pig stock. Carrots and parsnips are not so nice about the quality, as the depth of the soil; and if success with them should not be of the first rate, yet ample amends is made, by their excellent quality, and the comforts they dispense among the farming stock, in a severe winter. The wintry wetness of the soil does not so much affect these, since they are a summer crop, and should be got in as early as possible, upon all earths, but sands: to this end, they should be sown on winter fallows, laid up in broad and high lands, carefully drained with water furrows. The soil being deep, well worked and well manured, the carrots will be large and long, but not of so deep a colour, nor indeed in so great a quantity, as on rich sands; in which predicament, in point of quantity I mean, turnips also stand.

I observe mention made of "sheep standing up to their hocks" in wet clays. Is it then the practice to winter sheep on such lands? I am partial to wintering all kinds of stock at home, and as much under cover as possible. The Italian method of wintering sheep in pens, or warm yards, has been tried in England, particularly by Mr. Young, with great success. Are sheep a fit stock for wet, clayey soils? On these points I should esteem myself highly obliged to G. A. for information. For my own part, I am much attached to pig stock, with which I have been largely concerned.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer to the notice of your readers a few examples of etymology, derived from the Welsh language, prefaced by the enumeration of some of the leading proofs, which ought to induce a recurrence to that tongue, for the explanation of the names of places in different parts of Europe.

The first preliminary observation is, that it can be fully proved, though it is generally admitted, that the original inhabitants of most of this part of the world were a people who have improperly passed under the denomination of *Celts*, and from whom the *Welsh* are immediate descendants.

Secondly, that the most ancient appellations are those of *countries*, *seas*, *rivers*, and *mountains*.

Thirdly, that a great proportion of the *names* of places have no meaning at all in, or are *not words* of the modern languages of the several countries where they are situated.

Fourthly, in consequence of the foregoing premises, it is to be inferred, that those names are *words* which *never had* any *signification*; or they are the *remains* of the language of a *prior race* of people.

Fifthly, there are abundant proofs to shew that the *Welsh* language *is*, at the present day, exactly what it *was* in the *twelfth century*, even to the peculiarity of dialects in the different parts of Wales.

Sixthly, the inference from the last proof is, that if *no change* took place in the course of *six centuries*, and during the greatest part of that period the *Welsh* people were in *close connection* with the *English*, a less change, if possible, must have happened in an equal length of time *prior* to the twelfth century, when they were *without any intercourse* with strangers.

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Seventhly, laying no ſtreſs upon the laſt mentioned inference, we have ample proofs to ſhew, that the Welſh tongue is *now* what it *was* on the *coming of the Romans* into Britain.

Laſtly, it can be proved that the maſs of names before-mentioned as *inexplicable in other languages* are real *words in the Welſh*; conſequently there reſults a two-fold inference: firſt, that *it has been preſerved* without any change from the moſt remote antiquity; and next, that the language of the firſt inhabitants of Europe is *identified* therein.

Examples of etymology: the names of volcanic mountains explained.

SICILY.

The title of king of the Two *Sicilies*, belonging to the crown of Naples, is of itſelf a ſufficient evidence to ſhew that the name muſt have an alluſion to ſomething common to the iſland properly ſo called, and alſo to the country about Naples; and nothing can be more remarkably ſo than the two celebrated volcanoes of *Etna* and *Veſuvius*. The word *Sicily*, by preſerving the primitive ſound of *C* as *K*, is very nearly the Welſh *Cegulw*, which is pronounced as if it were written *Kekeeloo* in the Engliſh orthography; and the ſignification of it is, the *mouth of burning cinders*; being derived from *Ceg*, a mouth, and *Ulw*, burning cinders, hot aſhes, or embers. The initial of *Cegulw* has three mutations, which, for want of appropriate characters, I muſt thus exemplify: *Bár e Gegulw*, the peak of the combuſtible mouth; *Bár a Chegulw*, a peak with a combuſtible mouth; *Ar-Nghegulw*, in a combuſtible mouth: and theſe mutations account for writing *Sicily*, inſtead of *Cicily*, or *Kikily*, which ought to be the word in its abſolute form. Hence the appellation of the *Two Sicilies* implies the *two burning craters*.

MOUNT ETNA.

In this name may be recognized the Welſh words, E TANA, the *accumulation of fire*, which may be thus further explained: E, *the*; TANA, *to accumulate fire*, and alſo *fire collected together*; and the root of TANA is TÂN, which primarily means *expanſion*, and *fire* in a ſecondary ſenſe. So MONT E TANA, MONT E TÂN, and MONT E TANIO, are literally the *mount of the accumulating fire*, the *mount of fire*, and the *mount of the firing*; or, the burning mountain.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

This name means the mountain of the *combuſtible mouth*, if it is to be identified in MONT VUS-HYVYS, which words are pronounced almoſt exactly like it; and is thus explained: *Vus-hyvys*, if it were not governed in conſtruction by the word *Mont*, would be *Bus-hyvys* in its abſolute form, from *Bus*, a mouth or aperture, and *Hyvys*, from *Hyw*, apt or capable, and *Ys*, a conſuming or burning.

STROMBALI.

The Welſh words STRUM BALI, which are exactly of the ſame ſound as this name, imply the *ridge of eruption*, or the *diſgorging ridge*; and they are thus explained; *Ystrum*, a ridge, from the prefix *ys* and *trum*, is, by the common eliſion of the *y*, written *Strum*; and *Bali*, a diſgorging, is a collective noun, from *Balu*, to throw out, to eject, or to erupt.

Having, as I conceive, ſo ſucceſsfully found the before-mentioned names explained in the Welſh language, I am tempted to rob Vulcan of part of his honours, by deriving the term *volcano* from the ſame ſource. In ſo doing, it is neceſſary firſt, to obſerve that the initial *V* is not a radical letter; and that its ſound in the Welſh is the ſecondary power, or mutation of *M* and of *B*. I therefore fix upon *Bal-cynnau*, or the *burning peak*, or *burning mountain*, as the original, from whence *Volcano* is derived: and under various forms of conſtructions it is very like in ſound; as E VAL-CYNNAU, the *burning peak*; and to give the ſound of *Val-cynnau*, according to the Engliſh orthography, it muſt be written *Valconno*, which differs but very little from *Volcano*. BAL-CYNNAU is formed from *Bal*, a term for a conical hill, or peak, and eſpecially ſuch as is *thrown* up; and *Cynnau*, to kindle, or to take fire; and alſo a firing, or kindling.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Feb. 6, 1799. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY no means intended to aſſert that the Engliſh tranſlation of the bible ſhould be conſidered as the ſtandard for biblical criticiſm; but what I advanced in my reply to M. R. was merely that it was rendered perfectly conſiſtent with itſelf; and this conſiſtency is ſtill maintained in all the paſſages which your correſpondent M. R. quotes (p. 247 of your magazine for October laſt) to prove his former poſition; and I will now proceed to offer a few reaſons why the word JEHOVAH is rendered *Lord* in thoſe paſſages.

Although in the original Hebrew the word JEHOVAH is every where made uſe

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of in the paſſages above alluded to, yet, in the Engliſh bible it is tranſlated, I think very properly, *Lord*; for it does not appear that the word JEHOVAH was at that time uſed as a particular title of diſtinction, but afterwards, when God renews his promiſe to deliver the Iſraelites from the Egyptian bondage, and to carry them into Canaan, he more fully declares his power, and by the name of JEHOVAH enters into a covenant with them: here then is the firſt paſſage in which this word is uſed as a particular title of diſtinction; for in the other paſſages that great honour is not attached to the name, which here ſeems to be implied, and therefore it was not neceſſary that it ſhould be tranſlated otherwiſe than by its common ſignification; but where the Almighty ſo expreſsly aſſumes this title to be a memorial of the covenant between him and the Iſraelites, then it appears as if it was to be conſidered as a title of honour. M. R. ſeems to have miſunderſtood my meaning, when he ſays, that I maintained that the word "ſhem" ſignified "a title of honour." I did not ſay that *that word* ſignified "a title of honour," but that a particular title of diſtinction was attached to the word JEHOVAH in that paſſage. It is well known that the Jews retain ſo great a veneration for the word JEHOVAH that they are forbidden to pronounce it. In former times it was only the high prieſt that might pronounce it, and that but once a year, at the ſolemn benediction of the people in the feaſt of expiation. It appears by the fragments which we have remaining of the *Hexapla* of Origen, that he wrote *Adonai* in all places where JEHOVAH was in the Hebrew; and we do not find that St. Jerome either makes uſe of this word in his tranſlation of the bible, or in his other works; he follows the ancient Greek interpreters, tranſlating it, for the moſt part, *Lord*. I muſt, however, confeſs that I am more inclined to favour biſhop Warburton's explanation of the paſſage than M. R's objections againſt it, inaſmuch as by his explanation the paſſage ſeems to be rendered entirely free from that obſcurity which your correſpondent ſuppoſes to exiſt in it. Your's, &c.

December 18, 1798. S. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the channel of your excellent magazine, allow me to addreſs a few lines to the preſent judicious editors and ſelectors of Calmet's great Dictionary, now publiſhing by C. Taylor.

A conſiderable portion of part third is appropriated to the different interpretations of αγγελος, angels, or agents, meſſengers, &c. but towards the cloſe of this very intereſting and entertaining article, there is an opinion which might have created no ſurpriſe in the laſt century when Calmet wrote, but which ſeems rather extraordinary to have crept into this modern edition at the end of the eighteenth century. Angels are here repreſented as ſent from the throne of divine mercy in various ſervices to mankind, "in which they may be (and probably are) always engaged, though inviſible to us; we may receive from them much good or evil, without our being aware of any angelic interference." Upon reviewing the previous parts of this article, there does not ſeem to be any part of the references from ſacred authorities, nor can I trace any which lead to ſo poſitive a concluſion as of this continual miniſtration of angels. The various diſpenſations and interpoſitions of divine providence, as well general and particular, I am ready to admit, and any thinking man who acknowledges a ſuperintending cauſe, cannot well deny them; but this miniſtration by angels, over each individual, however inviſibly it may be effected, ſeems to be ſo poetical, and at the ſame time ſo contradictory to the divine declarations, which ſtate that the ſeaſons of God's viſitations by miraculous agents is paſſed away, that I muſt beg to enter my proteſt againſt the continuance, at this enlightened period, of any ſuch doctrine. It has hitherto been the baſis on which ſuperſtition has built all her fearful terrors—upon which the ignorant and the young have been led to fear inſtead of loving the ways of religion; and ſacred things have been wrapped in a veil of alarm, which has ſhaken the moſt placid innocence, and diſturbed the moſt peaceful mind!

To ſtrengthen this doctrine, the editors offer an inſtance from Job, where Satan, an evil "angel is repreſented as producing ſtorms, &c. by his activity—though Job knew not that it was Satan." It is remarkable that this book of Job, which moſt critical writers have long ſince ſettled to be an allegorical or epic poem, ſhould have been ſelected for an inſtance or proof of the doctrine advanced; but if this did not ſhake it, enough is ſaid in the very next ſentence to overthrow any reliance upon this example—"but Job referred it all to the good pleaſure of God, acting

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acting by natural causes." Now Job is here made to act like a natural and rational being. There was no similitude to the other cases of Abraham, Manoah, &c. whose angels, having performed their message, made themselves known by some visible sign. There was a sect of the ancient Jews, and there are many people among moderns, so superstitious as to believe that each person has his peculiar spirit or angel watching over their steps; and to help themselves on in the depth into which they have thus plunged, they go the length of supposing, that when they have done any thing wrong, they must needs have two guardian angels, one leading them into good, and the other pulling them to evil; and thus, between them both, they destroy their own accountableness, give up the justice of God, and desert all the doctrines of the very religion they profess!

Nov. 1798. H. A.

PROCEEDINGS *at large of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France, on the 4th of July, 1798, as published by the Secretaries.*

NOTICE *of the Labours of the Class of Moral and Political Sciences, during the last quarterly Sitting, by Citizen* LACUÉE.

[Year VI. of the French Republic—ivth Trimastre, 10 Thermidor.]

THE class of Moral and Political Sciences had proposed, as a subject for one of the prizes to be distributed by the Institute, the solution of the following question:

"*What are the most proper institutions to found the morals of a people?*"

The class has received fifteen memoirs on this subject: three of them appear to merit a distinct notice, because their authors have approached to the end proposed in the question; but not judging that any has attained it, the prize will not be distributed.

The works of which the class has thought fit to make a particular mention are, that which was deposited on the third day, at the office of the secretary of the Institute, and which bears for epigraph these verses of Horace:

"*Si forte necesse est fingere, non exaudita*
Continget—dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter."

That which was inscribed under number 6, and which has for its epigraph this passage of Cicero: "*Nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides.*" That which was inscribed under number 10, bears for epigraph these words, taken from the memoir itself: "*On n'honore point la vertu, on la respecte.*"

The class has thought proper to propose the same question afresh: it was also considered, at the same time, that the elementary questions of the general question require to be indicated in a new program. This program will be published in the sitting of the 15th Vendemiaire next.

The class of Moral and Political Sciences had also to adjudge a prize upon this question:

"*For what objects and on what conditions is it expedient for a republican state to open public loans?*"

As the authors of the memoirs sent to the concurrence, or *concours*, do not appear to have attained the end of the question, the class proposes the same subject afresh.

In a separate program, which appeared in the Monthly Magazine for January, the following question in social science was proposed:

"*How far ought the power of a father of a family to extend, and what limits should be prescribed to it in a well-constituted republic?*"

Although this last question involves very interesting matter, and especially at a period when the legislative body is about to be employed in digesting a civil code, the class probably entertained the first idea of it from a very extensive discussion which took place at one of its own sittings, on paternal authority. The class had been invited to this discussion by two memoirs of our fellow-member DESALLES, and by a memoir in two parts of our fellow-member RŒDERER; all three relating to the principles of government in China.

In his first memoir, entitled "*On the influence which despotism in China, and the morals which accompany it, have produced on the forty centuries of its stable duration,*" Citizen DESALLES, after combating RAYNAL, who thought he had discovered principles of republicanism in the government of China, draws a conclusion, from a comparative examen of all the historics grounded upon the Chinese writers, and from the different voyages of embassy, that China, during the term of its twenty-two dynasties, has never admitted into its government

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government any other than the moſt anti-republican forms.

In his ſecond memoir, intitled: *A new enquiry into the deſpotiſm of right and eſſential fact in the Government of China*, Citizen DESALLES, after having ſhewn that deſpotiſm is the concentration in one ſingle perſon of all the powers which the ſocial compact requires to be eſſentially divided and communicated, proves, that in China, the three powers are referred by the law to the hereditary ſovereign: he proves afterwards, that there, as every where elſe, this hereditary ſovereign has almoſt always abuſed it, ſo that if we divide the forty centuries of the duration of the Chineſe empire into three parts, it would appear that about 1500 years have been conſecrated to the nullity (*nullité*) of their monarchs, 1500 years to their crimes and unprincipled oppreſſions, and ſcarcely 1000 to philanthropic tolerance, happineſs and virtue.

Citizen RŒDERER, ſtruck with the great phenomenon which the Chineſe nation preſents, viz. the ſtability of its government, in ſpite of its immenſe population and territory, thinks, on the other hand, that the honour of it does not pertain to deſpotiſm, but to inſtitutions really republican, which, under appearances of oppreſſion and even of ſervitude, in China, ſurmount the powers of deſpotiſm. Theſe inſtitutions are that of the choice of magiſtrates, and that of the patriarchal authority, which laſt is very different from paternal authority. The author makes it appear, that in China all magiſtracies are really elective, that all the Chineſe are equally free to arrive at the moſt eminent, that no one obtains them unleſs by gradual promotions from college to college, the reſult of public examinations, in which the emperor has no concern; that the Mandarins, who have all been educated in the ſame common ſchools, all inſtructed in one and the ſame doctrine, all drawn without diſtinction of origin, from the body of the nation, all armed, by the uſages of the country, with many means of reſiſting oppreſſion, muſt neceſſarily be, and are all in reality, intereſted to ſupport the people againſt deſpotiſm, and not to ſerve as an inſtrument of deſpotiſm againſt the people.

The organiſation of families appears to our colleague to be a ſecond barrier againſt the abuſes of every ſpecies of public power. "In Europe," ſays he, "where the paternal ſyſtem is adopted, wherever a hundred thouſand heads are united together, twenty thouſand fathers of families are to be governed; in China, where the patriarchal ſyſtem is adopted, wherever there are a hundred thouſand individuals, the government has only to take charge of two thouſand perſons, from which difference muſt reſult the double advantage of rendering a great people more eaſy to govern, and yet more difficult to oppreſs. In effect, wherever a thouſand heads of families can arm at leaſt fifty thouſand individuals, there muſt either be frequent and terrible commotions againſt power, or great management on the part of thoſe who exerciſe power towards the ſubjects."

The labour, of which we have juſt given an account, having obliged our colleague to beſtow his reſearches for a long time on the language and writing of the Chineſe, this has led him, in another memoir, to compare the advantages and inconveniences of the two ſyſtems of writing adopted in all civilized nations; ſymbolical writing, or the repreſentative of ideas, which is that of the Chineſe; and alphabetical writing, or the repreſentative of ſounds, which is that of the Europeans; and, on this occaſion, he draws a parallel between the Chineſe and the French writing. Whichever of thoſe may be entitled to pre-eminence, much may be gained, according to the author, by ſtudying the principles of the Chineſe language at a time when all men's minds are turned towards perfecting the means of communication between nations. He thinks that writing, like articulated language, and the language of action invented by LEPEE and SICARD, may become a real inſtrument of analyſis, and that it may be poſſible to eſtabliſh between theſe three means of communication, ſuch an accordance, that one may ſerve as a ſupplement or controul to the other. The reſearches of Citizen RŒDERER have likewiſe often given him occaſion to furniſh obſervations proper to mark the influence of ſigns upon ideas, and to ſet in a clear light the full importance of the queſtion propoſed on this ſubject, by the National Inſtitute.

Citizen VILLETERQUE, agreeing with Citizen RŒDERER as to the influence of ſigns upon ideas, and perſuaded that it is only by diminiſhing the too frequent approximations in language, by means of better conceived definitions, that we can add to the evidence of ſuch approximations as are deſigned to maintain the analogy of ideas with the faculty of generalizing, has endeavoured, in a memoir entitled, *On Philoſophical Experience*, to ſeize

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and trace the differences which exist between philosophic experience and the philosophic spirit.

Citizen FLEURIEU has read a new fragment of his relation of the voyage round the world, made in 1790, 1791, and 1792, by Captain STEPHEN MARCHAND, of Marseilles.

This fragment offers a description of the island of Tinian, one of the Marian islands, such as Commodore Anson found in 1742, compared with that which is given of it by voyagers who have touched there 22 years after the voyage of the former. A quarter of a century has sufficed to transform an enchanting piece of scenery into a rude impracticable wild: so true is the observation of the Pliny of France, that man enjoys more than he possesses; that he only keeps possession of what he has by cares perpetually renewed, and that if these are discontinued, every thing languishes, every thing deteriorates, every thing falls back into the hand of nature, which re-assumes her rights, and effaces the works of man.

Citizen GOSSELIN has read to the class some disquisitions relative to the geographical system of Polybius, and presented also a chart founded on the data of that historian. This is the fifth geographical system of the ancients which Citizen GOSSELIN has restored.

Citizen BOUCHAUD has read two memoirs, the subject of which is the Roman Legislation. One, which continues the series of seven preceding memoirs published by him, is entitled, *Historical and critical Researches on the Edicts of the Roman Magistrates.* In the other, which has for its title, *An Essay on the Numismatic History of the Roman Legislation*, our colleague describes a medal struck in honour of Marcus Porcius Læca, a tribune of the people, who, in spite of the opposition of the consuls, deprived them by a law of the right of scourging a Roman citizen with rods. A victory like this gained over arbitrary power, a victory which Cicero celebrated with the enthusiasm which the exhilarating name of liberty is calculated to inspire,—this victory was well worthy to attract the notice of a member of the National Institute; a victory like this deserved well to be engraved upon bronze. Why have not we also erected durable monuments to those of our legislators, who, by the decrees which they have proposed, have so powerfully contributed to make us re-conquer our rights? Why have we not also, like the Romans, distinguished our laws by the names of the authors? Unquestionably the representatives of the French people have no occasion for similar institutions in order to make liberty loved and respected, to labour to render the French nation as happy as it is great; but these institutions, could they only prevent one single disastrous law, could they only give birth to one wise law, could they only be one additional guarantee of our felicity and our glory, we ought to adopt. Let us lavish encouragement on the men who are called either to govern us or to give us laws; the career which they have to run through is immense, and it is strewn with the greatest difficulties.

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER XI.

*** *This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr.* WALPOLE. *It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversations with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.*

CXLVIII. BOLINGBROKE'S GRATITUDE.

BOLINGBROKE, to shew his gratitude to my father for permitting him to return to England, endeavoured to supplant the minister by means of the royal mistresses—but George II. was ruled by his queen, and not by his mistresses. Queen Caroline, indeed, deserved the favour she enjoyed. So attentive was she to her husband, that he could not walk through the gardens, without her calling for her cloak, and following him, even when she had a cold, or was otherwise indisposed.

CXLIX. SWIFT.

Swift was a good writer, but had a bad heart. Even to the last he was devoured by ambition, which he pretended to despise

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spise. Would you believe that, after finding his opposition to the ministry fruitless, and, what galled him still more, contemned, he summoned up resolution to wait on Sir Robert Walpole? Sir Robert seeing Swift look pale and ill, inquired the state of his health, with his usual old English good humour and urbanity. They were standing by a window that looked into the court-yard, where was an ancient ivy dropping towards the ground. "Sir, said Swift, with an emphatic look, I am like that ivy: I want support." Sir Robert answered, "Why then, doctor, did you attach yourself to a falling wall?" Swift took the hint, made his bow, and retired.

CL. ATTERBURY.

Atterbury was nothing more nor less than a jacobite priest. His writings were extolled by that faction, but his letter on Clarendon's History is truly excellent.

CLI. GEORGE I.

On a journey to Hanover the coach of George I. breaking down, he was obliged to take shelter in the next country-house, which belonged to a gentleman attached to the abdicated family. The king was of course shewn into the best room; where, in the most honourable place, appeared—the portrait of the pretender. The possessor, in great confusion, was about to apologize by pleading obligations, &c. when the king stopped him, by saying, with a smile of indifference, "Upon my word it is very like the family."

CLII. WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

William Duke of Cumberland gave promises of talents that were never accomplished. One day he had given some offence to his royal mother, and was remanded to the confinement of his chamber. After what the queen thought a sufficient duration of his punishment, she sent for him. He returned in a very sullen humour. "What have you been doing?" said the queen.—"Reading."—"What book?"—"The New Testament."—"Very well. What part?"—"Where it is said, *Woman why troublest thou me?*"

CLIII. DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

I am told that the secret letters between Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough, in the first glow of their passion, are still extant in a certain house in the Green Park. They used to correspond under feigned and romantic names. When this intense friendship abated, the duchess was certainly more in fault than the queen. Such was the equality produced by their intimacy, that almost the sole remaining idea of superiority remained with her who had the advantage in personal charms—and in this there was unfortunately no comparison. The duchess became so presumptuous that she would give the queen her gloves to hold, and on taking them again would affect suddenly to turn her head away, as if her royal mistress had perspired some disagreeable effluvia!

CLIV. LADY SUNDON.

Lady Sundon was bribed with a pair of diamond ear-rings, and procured the donor a good place at court. Though the matter was notoriously known, she was so imprudent as to wear them constantly in public. This being blamed in a company, Lady Wortley Montague, like Mrs. Candour, undertook Lady Sundon's *defence*. "And pray, says she, where is the harm? I, for my part, think Lady Sundon acts wisely—for does not the bush shew where the wine is sold?"

CLV. POPE.

Pope received a thousand pounds from the Duchess of Marlborough, on condition that he would suppress the character of Atossa—yet it is printed.

CLVI. BURNET.

Bishop Burnet's absence of mind is well known. Dining with the Duchess of Marlborough, after her husband's disgrace, he compared this great general to Belisarius. "But, said the Duchess, eagerly, how came it that such a man was so miserable and universally deserted."—"Oh madam, (exclaimed the *distrait* prelate) he had such a brimstone of a wife!"

CLVII. ORIGINAL LETTER.*

Strawberry Hill, August 18, 1785.

I am sorry, dear sir, that I must give you unanswerable reasons, why I cannot print the work you recommend. I have been so much solicited since I set up my press to employ it for others, that I was forced to make it a rule to listen to no such applications. I refused Lord Hardwicke to print a publication of his; Lady Mary Forbes, to print letters of her ancestor Lord Essex; and the Countess of Aldborough, to print her father's poems, though in a piece as small as what you mention. These I recollect at once, beside others whose recommendations do not immediately occur to my memory; though I dare say they do remember them, and would resent my breaking my rule. I will

* About a hundred letters of compliment or civility, will be omitted. Those only are selected which contain literary facts, or uncommon thoughts.

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only beg you not to treat me with so much ceremony, nor ever use the word *humbly* to me, who am no ways intitled to such respect. One private gentleman is not superior to another, in essentials; I fear, the virtues of an untainted young heart, are preferable to those of an old man long conversant with the world: and in soundness of understanding you *have* shown and *will* show a depth which has not fallen to the lot of your sincere humble servant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

P. S. I will call on you in a few days, and say more on the particulars of your letter.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

INTERESTING AND ORIGINAL ANECDOTES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BIRON.

AMONG the remarkable persons, and especially among the generals, who perished by the revolutionary axe, were several, concerning whom the public has not yet pronounced an unanimous opinion. In this number is the *ci-devant* duc De Biron. All the authentic information, however, that it has been possible to obtain of his conduct and opinions, is highly honourable to the memory of this illustrious victim.

After the massacre at Frankfort, in which the *ci-devant* regiment of Saintonge was cut to pieces, Biron, who then commanded the division of the middle Rhine at Strasburg, marched with 10,000 men to the assistance of Custine's army, which then occupied the country extending from Cassel to Frankfort. Custine was attacked, and his army, after being forced to retire from the environs of the latter place, would have been cut off and entirely destroyed, but for the prudent advice and military skill of Biron, by whose means the retreat upon Cassel was effected. His *sang-froid* and firmness at that critical moment saved both his troops and Custine's, whose impetuosity of temper had deprived him of the use of his judgment.

Biron's patriotism was incontestible. He gave the most convincing proof of it at Strasburg, at the time of his wife's emigration; she wrote him a letter, which he opened in the presence of several officers, and after reading it, expressed himself in the following words: "my wife is not fond of her country, and is determined to leave it. Let her go! As for me, I will never abandon France."

DUMOURIER.

A month before Dumourier was appointed minister for foreign affairs, he was at Niort, where he was forced to conceal himself in order to avoid the persecution of his creditors. Deleffart, the minister, knowing his intimate acquaintance with Genfonné, conceived the idea of employing him in the diplomatic line, with the hope that he would interpose his good offices between him and that representative of the people, who was a member of the diplomatic committee, and one of his most implacable enemies. He therefore wrote a ministerial letter to Dumourier, who had long been soliciting an employ in the *corps diplomatique*, desiring him to repair with all convenient speed to Paris, where the king's intentions would be made known to him. He sent him at the same time six thousand livres, to pay any debts he might have contracted at Poitou.

Dumourier hastened to Paris, expecting to be made minister plenipotentiary at least; and immediately on his arrival waited upon Deleffart. The minister told him that nothing was as yet determined upon; but that a change in the diplomatic body would speedily take place, and that as it was his intention to propose him to the king as a proper person to fill one of the vacant places, he was glad of an opportunity of conversing with him previously, in order to judge in what situation his talents might be made most useful. He then spoke to him of the opposition he met with from some members of the assembly. When he came to Genfonné, Dumourier interrupted him: "Oh! as to him, said he eagerly, he is my intimate friend, and I undertake not only to put an end to his attacks upon you, but, if you chuse, to bring him here to-morrow *to receive your orders.*" Deleffart acceded to the proposal, and the following day Dumourier returned with Genfonné, who expressed his regret at having given a wrong interpretation to the intentions of the minister, and promised to regulate his conduct differently in future.

Deleffart enchanted with this interview, conceived the hope of turning it to great advantage; thought that he had already the whole diplomatic committee at his orders; and congratulated himself upon his sending for Dumourier to Paris. It was not long before the latter perceived what was passing in the minister's mind; nor did he fail to avail himself of it with his

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his usual dexterity. In his third visit, he intimated to Deleſſart his fear of being arreſted at Paris, at the ſuit of his creditors, in caſe he ſhould prolong his ſtay; and was only to be detained by the payment of his debts. They amounted to a conſiderable ſum, and were diſcharged out of the ſecret ſervice money allotted to the miniſter.

CARRIER.

Carrier, whoſe very name conveys the idea of deſtruction, was, nevertheleſs, a man of a whimſical ſort of gaiety, which manifeſted itſelf on a variety of occaſions. A grenadier of one of the battalions of the department of l'Ardèche, being deſtitute of ſhoes, repreſented his wants to Carrier, by whom he was very roughly treated. "What!" ſaid he "do you take me for a ſhoemaker?—I'll give you ſhoes with a vengeance." On ſaying this, he went to fetch his ſabre. "Do you wiſh to fight in good earneſt, ſaid the grenadier, putting himſelf on guard?—Well! with all my heart: it's my buſineſs." Carrier turned pale, but affecting not to be diſconcerted, "you are a d—d honeſt fellow! ſaid he, What country do you come from?"—"L'Ardèche."—"Why, then, you are a countryman of mine: there are none but good folks in our country." Carrier then deſired breakfaſt to be brought for him, and gave him 12 livres, and an order for two pair of ſhoes.

When he was put upon his trial, he conſidered himſelf as a worthy man, and a good patriot, who was about to be ſacrificed to what was then called the *thermidorean* re-action. "*When the wind ſhifts*, ſaid he to his advocate, *the tiles fall upon your head.*" Being aſked by the latter, how he could have the heart to drown children only five or ſix years old, he anſwered thus: "*Their fathers, their mothers, their tutors and teachers were all royaliſts: while deſtroying the old wolves, how could I let the young wolves eſcape?*"

Nothing could be more aſtoniſhing than his tranquillity and *ſang-froid*, on hearing that he was condemned to die. On the very day of his execution, he gave an early breakfaſt to ſeveral of his friends; eating little himſelf, drinking only one glaſs of wine, and paſſing the whole time in giving a deſcription of his journey from the priſon to the ſcaffold, and of the manner in which he ſhould be received by the ſpectators upon his road. "Some, ſaid he, will cry out, there goes the villain who put ſo many innocent people to death in la Vendée! what an ugly wretch it is! but others will reply, it was not he who did all the miſchief."

Theſe particulars come from the mouth of a man of veracity, to whom they were related by Tronçon du Coudrai, Carrier's advocate, who was preſent at the breakfaſt. "Execrable as Carrier was, added the advocate, all his crimes proceeded rather from his head than from his heart: his diſordered imagination ſhewed him traitors and conſpirators every where. If, however, during his proconſulate, his hands were almoſt always embrued in blood, they were not at leaſt ſoiled by foreign gold. He did not leave enough to pay his counſellor."

CHARRETTE.

A lieutenant, who ſerved in the column by which Charrette was taken, gives the following account of that expedition:

For about two months before, Charrette had been deſtitute of cavalry, almoſt the whole having been loſt in the affair of *St. Chriſtophe*, where he had contrived to get together 400 men of the neighbouring communes, by threatening the inhabitants with death if they did not comply with his requiſition. On the very day of that aſſemblage, he was almoſt totally defeated; out of eighty horſes which he poſſeſſed, fifty being taken by the republicans. The peaſants who eſcaped from the action, abandoning him entirely, he remained with about forty men, who could not quit him, either becauſe they were deſerters from our troops, or becauſe their conſcience would not ſuffer them to break the oath they had taken not to leave him in any extremity.

Charrette now came to a reſolution to abandon the remainder of his horſes, that he might the more eaſily take refuge in the woods, out of which he never ventured more. The republicans, who purſued him, marched in ſmall columns of from fifty to ſixty men, beating about in the woods, particularly in the foreſts of *Jauvoye*, of *Grala*, the woods of des Eſſarts, and all thoſe that exiſt in the commune of Leger. His great knowledge of the country often contributed to ſave him, no leſs than the excellent ſyſtem of tactics he had adopted. He knew by means of his ſpies, the place at which his purſuers were to halt for the night. The next morning he watched the moment of their departure, and the road they took, and in that manner followed them till they halted again, ſo that when they believed they had him in front of them, he was almoſt always in their rear. It ſometimes happened that they purſued him a whole day in the foreſt of Jauvoye, without being able to diſcover him, al-

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though perfectly sure he was there, while the only way he took to escape, was by keeping the same path as they. The peasants always concealed him, some out of fear, and others from a principle of attachment. He was, however, grown cruel, even towards those who had served him; and more than once killed peasants who were ploughing their grounds, lest they should betray him, and indicate his route. In the commune of St. Hilaire, near Paluan, he put to death with his own hand, the father, the son, and the son in law, upon mere suspicion. He was also grown melancholy; the idea of his destruction incessantly haunting his mind. At length his evil destiny overtook him.

A republican column was returning to their cantonment at the Château de Pont-de-vie, near the town of Poirée, four days after they had left it, in order to procure provisions, and take a little rest, when two horsemen upon the look out, saw the gleam of arms break through the trees. Of this they immediately informed the general, who advanced without losing a moment, at the head of the few troopers he had with him, and soon perceived that it was the band of Charrette, which was defiling two a-breast across a heath of small extent. The general rode through the two ranks, in order to discover if their chief was among them, while they, more eager to save than to defend themselves, fired only two or three shot, which took no effect. Here it may be proper to observe that Charrette was flying before a small column, from Leger, commanded by adjutant-general Valentin; and that it was only in consequence of our counter-marching that we met with him; for, according to custom, he was following our detachment.

The general ordered the infantry to advance, and sent it in pursuit of the royalists he had reconnoitred, among whom he had not been able to discover Charrette. They were soon overtaken, and out of thirty-seven, four only escaped; and how even they contrived to get off is not known. The cavalry being dispersed along the different roads in search of the principal chief, a young man without arms and in the livery of a servant, was perceived by two *horse-chasseurs* coming out of a little wood, or rather out of a morass. They rode up to him, and requested him to tell them where Charrette was to be found. The young man at first denied having seen him, but a few strokes with the flat of their sabres made him confess that the renowned commander of the royalists was in the very morass that he had just left. The *Chasseurs* immediately rode back to convey this information to the general, who ordered three or four foot soldiers to search the suspected place; and at last Charrette was discovered by a corporal of the *Chasseurs of the mountains*, of which corps our infantry was composed. Travaux, our general, also perceived him, and gave orders that not a shot should be fired. The corporal caught hold of him by the skirts of his jacket and endeavoured to stop him, but Charrette, who at that fatal moment had lost his customary presence of mind, kept running, and dragged the corporal after him till he came to a hedge, over which he attempted to leap, but fell into the midst of it, and was taken out in a state of insensibility; being entirely exhausted by his long continued efforts to escape. A little water thrown in his face having restored him to his senses, the first words he spoke were, *Whose prisoner am I? Travaux*, was the answer. *So much the better*, said he, *he is the only man worthy to take me.* He was armed with a carbine and two pistols, which he had discharged in the previous action. His dress was a green jacket with the skirts turned back, and embroidered with four *fleur-de-lis* in gold; a pink waistcoat, a sash of white silk with gold fringe at the ends; half-boots, and a round hat with a handkerchief over it. He had been struck by a ball, which had grazed his forehead over the left eye; and had been wounded in the left arm by the bursting of his carbine. As he was too weak to walk, he was put on a horse, and conducted to the Château de Pont-de-vie, where he passed the night in the general's room, under a strong guard. He ate and chatted all the night, and, in short, supported that character of fortitude, which he had acquired in so many trying situations. The next day he was taken to head quarters at Angers, whence he was conveyed to Nantz, and there tried and shot.

Before his punishment, the executioner asked if he would permit him to tie a bandage over his eyes—No, answered Charrette, I have looked death often enough in the face to be able to brave him. Being asked by general Travaux, why he had not emigrated, when he had found an opportunity, "I had sworn, said he, to put the king upon the throne, or perish in the attempt—I have kept my oath."

[*To be continued in a regular series from its commencement to the present period, and including the secret history of that event.*]

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A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

PROPOSALS for forming a Public Institution for diffusing the knowledge of Mechanical Inventions, and for teaching, by Philosophical Lectures and Experiments, the application of Science to the common purposes of Life, by *Count Rumford*, 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Letter to a Member of the Senate of Cambridge, by *the Author of a Discourse to Academic Youth*, 1s. Hurst.

Monthly Epitome of New Publications for 1798, 7s. Clarke.

BIOGRAPHY.

A new Catalogue of living English Authors, vol. i, 7s. bds. Faulder.

DRAMA.

SELF IMMOLATION, or the Sacrifice of Love, a play translated from the German of KOTZEBUE, by *Henry Neuman*, esq, 2s. Phillips.

Laugh when you Can, a comedy, by *Frederick Reynolds*, 2s. Longman and Rees.

The Secret, a comedy, by *Edward Morris*, esq. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

The Discarded Secretary, or the Mysterious Chorus, an historical play, by *Edmund John Eyre*, 2s. Longman and Rees.

Goetz of Berlichingen with the iron hand, a tragedy, from the German of Goethe, translated by *William Scott*, esq. 3s. 6d. Bell.

EDUCATION.

An Explanatory Pronouncing Dictionary of the French Language, by *l'Abbe Tardy*, 4s. 6d. Clark.

The English Reader: pieces in prose and poetry, selected from the best writers, by *Lindley Murray*, 12mo. 3s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL.

Elements of Chemistry, by *Joseph Francis Jacquen*, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds. West.

On the Ventilation of Hospitals and Barracks; on Regimental Practice, &c. &c. by *P. H. Williams*, surgeon to the East Norfolk Militia, 2s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

Biographia Medica: an historical and critical Memoir of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Medical Characters, from the earliest to the present time, by *Benjamin Hutchinson*, surgeon, 2 vol. 8vo. 16s. bds. Johnson.

Testimonies respecting the Treatment of the Venereal Disease by Nitrous Acid, published by *Thomas Beddoes*, M. D. 8vo. 5s. sewed Johnson.

The Effect of Nitrous Vapour in Preventing and Destroying Contagion ascertained. With an Introduction on the Nature of the Jail Fever, by *James Carmichael Smith*, M. D. 8vo. 4s. bds. Johnson.

MISCELLANIES.

The April Fashions of London and Paris; containing eight beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and private families residing in the country, to be continued monthly, 3s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

The Analytical Review, (New Series) No. I. to be continued monthly, 1s 6d. Hurst.

The Historical, Biographical, Literary, and Scientific Magazine, No. I, to be continued monthly, 1s. 6d. Cawthorne.

A Letter to the Women of England, by *A. F. Randall*, 2s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

Fair Play is a Jewel, or the Discussers discussed, in which the case is fairly stated respecting the Bishop of Salisbury's late Charge, and Mr. Wansey's Answer, 1s. 6d. Eaton.

Letters to William Wilberforce, M. P. on the Doctrine of Hereditary Depravity, by *a Layman*, 8vo. 3s. sewed Johnson.

Letter to the Anti-jacobin Reviewers, by *Charles Lloyd*, author of Edmund Oliver, 1s. Arch.

Letter to Mr. Eton from a Merchant in Turkey, to prove the necessity of Abolishing the Levant Company, 1s. Mathews.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

No. VII. of a Military Magazine, or Miscellany, appropriated solely to the use and amusement of the Officers of the British army and of Gentlemen Volunteers, who are desirous of obtaining an accurate knowledge of military concerns, 2s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

The Trial, by a Court Martial, of Lieut. Colonel Watson, late of the 7th regiment of Light Dragoons, 1s. Symonds.

Narrative of the Loss of his Majesty's ship Proserpine, by *the First Lieutenant*, 6d. Wright.

NOVELS.

The Victim of Prejudice, by *Mary Hays*, 2 vol. 6s. bds. Johnson.

The Family of Halden, translated from the German of *Augustus la Fontaine*, 4 vol. 14s. Bell.

The Aristocrat, 2 vol. 7s. Law.

POLITICAL.

An examination into the origin of the discontents in Ireland, with remarks on the writings of *Arthur Young*, esq. by *William Bingley*. 2s.

The Speech of Robert Peel, Esq. in Parliament, Feb. 14, 1799, on the Union with Ireland. With the Resolutions, as finally amended. 6d. Stockdale.

Arguments for a Coalition against France. 1s. Hatchard.

Mr.

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Mr. *William Smith's* Address to the People of Ireland, being the substance of his Speech in the Irish Parliament, on the Subject of an Union. 2s. Coghlan.

No Union! By *Paddy Whack*. 6d. Symonds.

Letter to the Rt. Hon. William Pitt. By *William Drennan*. 1s. Robinsons.

Speech of the Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, in the House of Commons, 12th February, relative to Ireland. 1s. Wright.

Constitutional Strictures on the Speeches of Mr. Pitt, in the Debates on the Union with Ireland. By the Earl of Abingdon. 1s. Barnes.

Substance of the Speech of the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, Feb. 7th, on the subject of the Union with Ireland. 1s. Wright.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Thoughts on the Redemption and State of the Land Tax. 2s. Debrett.

Observations on the present State and Influence of the Poor Laws. By *Robert Saunders*, Esq. 3s. 6d. Sewell.

An Examination into the Increase of the Revenue Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain, from 1792, to 1799. 2s. Wright.

Thoughts on Taxation, with Suggestions on the Means of raising the Supplies for the ensuing Year. By a Commissioner of the Taxes. 1s. Symonds.

POETRY.

Inkle and Yarico. By Mr. *C. Brown*. 4to. Glendenning.

The Knyghte of the Golden Locks, an ancyent Pöem, applicable to the present times. 1s. White.

The Epiphany, a Seatonian Prize Poem. By *William Bolland*, A. M. 4to. 1s. Rivington.

Lines suggested by the Fast appointed February 27, 1799. By *Charles Lloyd*. 1s. Hurst.

PRINTS.

Four Historical Prints, representing the Battle of the Nile. Plain 3 guineas, Proofs 4 guineas, Coloured 6 guineas. Dodd.

THEOLOGY.

The Pastoral Care. By the late *Alexander Gerard*, D. D. 7s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

A Sermon Preached at Heytesbury, 29th November, 1798, by *David Williams*, Curate. Williams.

Two Sermons before the University of Oxford, 10th February, 1799, on the Seven Vials mentioned in Revelations: and an Enquiry into the signification of the word "Bara." By *G. S. Faber*. 1s. 6d. Rivington.

The Payment of Tribute, a duty of strict moral Obligation; a Discourse delivered at Sheffield, 30th January, 1799. With observations on the word "Loyalty." By *George Smith*, A. M. 6d. Mathews.

A Sermon on Death, preached at St. Giles's in the Fields, Dec. 9th, 1798 (Probationary Sermon). By the Rev. *T. Deacon*. 1s. Rivingtons.

A Sermon preached before the Lords, February 27th, 1799, by the Lord Bishop of Durham. 4to. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

The Nature and Danger of Infidel Philosophy. By the Rev. *Timothy Dwight*, D. D. 1s. 6d. Hurst.

Sermon on the Love of our Country, preached at the Catholic Chapel, White-street, Moorfields, 27th Feb. 1799. By the Rev. *James Archer*. 1s. Baker.

TRAVELS.

A Second Walk through Wales. By *Richard Warner*. Embellished with Views, &c. 8s. Dilly.

Travels in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides, for the purpose of examining the State of the Arts, Sciences, Natural History and Manners; translated from the French of *B. Faujassaint Fond*. With Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. Ridgeway.

IN FRENCH.

Manuel tire D'Epictete, et de L'Empereur Marc Aurele. 2s. boards. Dilly.

New publications in Spain in the month of December.

La única Religion verdadera demostrada contra los Sectarios opuestos à la Iglesia romana: un tomo in 8vo.

Memoria físico-económica sobre el mejoramiento delos lienzos en Galicia y otras partes del Reyno por todos los medios conocidos, come asimismo el conocimiento de terrenos oportunos para la siembra de linos, &c. su autor D. Francisco Cónsul Jove.

Nuevo método de operar en la hernia crural, por Don Antonio de Gimbernat, Director de los Reales colegios de Cirugia, &c.

Comentarios de C. Julio César, traducidos por D. Manuel de Valbuena, &c.

Cato en Utica: su autor Mr. Addison, traducida en prosa Castellana, &c.

Práctica del Consejo Real en el despacho delos negocios consultativos, instructivos y contenciosos, &c. obra postuma de D. Pedro Escolans de Arrieta.

Semanario de agricultura y artes, dirigido á los Párrocos, &c.

Vida del gran Thebandro español: 4 tomos en 8vo.

Defectos de la Jurisprudencia por Muratoris traducidos connotas segun el Derecho Real de España por el Lic. D. Vicente Maria de Tervilla, &c. un tomo en 4to.

Elementos de Chimica, escritos en frances por Mr. J. A. Chaptal, &c. traducidos por D. Higinis Antonio Lorente, &c. tres tomos en 4to.

Geometria de los ninos: un tomo en 8vo. con 4 láminas, &c. &c.

El Viagero universal ó noticia del mundo antiguo y nuevo, &c. Quaderno 61 que comprehende la descripsion de varias provincias del Perú y la noticia de las misiones de aquellos paises.

Disertacion

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Differtacion premiada por la academia de ciencias de Holanda, acerco de lo que debe hacerfe para aumentar, difminuir ó fuprimir la leche á las mugeres, &c.

Practica de Rentas Reales, fu adminiftracion y cobranza; efcrita por Juan de la Ripia en el figlo pafado, corregida y aumentada por el Lic. D. D. M I.

Ofmia: tragedia Portugueſa premiada por la Real Academia de las Ciencias de Liſboa y traducida con el poſſible eſtudio, &c.

Las Obras de D. Diego de Torres y Villarael, tomos 11 y 12.

Poeſias poſtumas de D. Joſeph Igleſias de la Caſa, Preſbitero, dos tomos en 8vo.

Tratado inſtructivo y práctico del arte de la tintura, y reglas experimentadas y metodicas pora tintar ſeda, lana, hilo y eſparto, &c.

Noticias curioſas ſobre el Egipto y reflexiones políticas, acerca de aquel pais, &c.

News publications in Germany in the month of January.

Cruſius Topographiſches Poſt-Lexicon aller Ortſchaftein des K. K. Erbländer, erſter Band.

Lebrecht, Siebenburgs Fürſten.

Reiſe nach den Bad-Oertern Carlſbad, Eger und Toeplitz im Jahr 1797.

Garve Fragmente zur Schilderung des Characters und der Regierung Frederichs II. 2. Theile.

Ribbentrops Verfaſſung des Preuſſiſchen Cantonſwefens.

Ausführliche Beſchreibung des Kriegſſchauplatzes zwiſchen dem Rhein, der Nahe und der Moſel.

Kriegſgeſchichte der Stadt und Feſtung Gieſſen und der umliegenden Gegenden, vom 7ten Julius bis 9ten September 1796, von einem Augenzeugen.

Ulmenſtein's Pragmatiſche Geſchichte der Zölle Teutſchlands und der teutſchen Reichs-Zoll-Geſetze.

Berner's Reiſe in den Departments von Donnerſberge, von Rhein und von der Moſel im 6ten Jahr der Franz. Republik.

Storchs, Hiſtoriſch-ſtatiſtiſches Gemälde des Ruſſiſchen Reichs am Ende des achtzehnten Jahrh. 3ter Band.

Bridels kleine Fuſsreiſe durch die Schweitz. 2te Theil.

Beſchreibung der Sclavenküſte und einiger daran gränzenden Staaten.

Briefe über den Feldzug in Italien von einem Augenzeugen. 1ter Band.

Gallerie der Welt, mit einer bildlichen und beſchreibenden Darſtellung von merkwürdigen Ländern, Thieren, Natur und Kunſterzeugniſſen, &c. 1tes Band.

Leonhardi's bildliche Vorſtellung bekanter Völker nach ihren Kleidertrachten. Sitten und Gewohnheiten, &c.

Lehre, Geſchichte und Kirchenzucht der Freunde, die man Quäker nent, entworfen auf Verlangen ihrer Verſamlung wegen der Leiden in London.

Abriſs der Urſachen des Aufkommens und Verfalls der Völker, nebſt einigen Bemerkungen über Finanz-Syſteme, beſonders über das bisherige Finanzweſen der Franzoſen und Britten.

Imported by H. Eſcher.

Engelhard's Abhandlung von der Ruhr. 3s.

Geſſner's Sal. Schriften, 2 bande, 6s.

Idyllen und Erzählungen, von Diderot und Geſſner, 3s. 6d.

Reiſe durch Egypten und Arabien, 2 bände, mit Kup. 1779. 15s.

Neues polytechniſches Magazin, oder die neueſten Entdeckungen, 1798. 1 bande, 4s. 6d.

Seybold's Selbſtbiographien berühmter Manner, 1 bande, 1796. 5s.

——— Hiſtoriſches Taſchenbuch, 1797. 6s. 6d.

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

THE FIRST OF MAY—*(Communicated)*.

WHENCE originated the celebration of May-day? One of the earlieſt correſpondents to your well-conducted miſcellany (ſee Monthly Magazine, vol. i. p. 29) ſays, that "each village in the abſence of the baron at the aſſembly of the nation enjoyed a kind of ſaturnalia: the vaſſals met upon the common green, round the May-pole, where they elected a village-lord, or king, as he was called, who choſe his queen." According to moſt ancient cuſtom the wiſe men of the nation aſſembled *twice* in the year: the vernal meeting of the wittenagemote was to reſolve upon ſuch expeditions as were thought expedient, and the autumnal meeting was for the purpoſe of dividing whatever plunder they had acquired *. The latter, therefore, ſhould ſeem to have been the moſt natural occaſion of feſtivity.

Mr. Tollet conceives the celebration of May-day to have been derived from our Gothic anceſtors †; and quotes from

* Millar on the Engliſh Gov. ch. vii. In other parts of Europe the ſame ſeaſons were ſelected for the meetings of the National Council. "In France the vernal meetings were originally in the beginning of March, but afterwards, from greater attention to the cares of huſbandry, they were delayed till the firſt of May." Ibid.

† See Mr. Tollet's "Opinion concerning the Morris Dancers upon his window" in Malone's edition of Shakeſpear, at the end of the firſt part of King Henry IV. Vol. vi. p. 263.

Olaus

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Olaus Magnus, de Gent. Sept. "that after their long winter, from the beginning of October to the end of April, the northern nations have a custom to welcome the returning splendor of the sun with dancing, and mutually to feast each other, rejoicing that a better season for fishing and hunting was approached." Mr. Tollet proceeds: "in honour of May-day the Goths and Southern Swedes had a mock-battle between summer and winter, which ceremony *is retained* in the Isle of Man, where the Danes and Norwegians had been for a long time masters." This mock battle brings to my recollection four very descriptive lines on Spring; I quote from memory, and do not recollect where I met with them; the last line is, I fear, incorrectly given:

Winter's wither'd clutches hold thee
Doating on thy youthful charms;
Summer, longing to enfold thee
Pulls thee to his ardent arms.

These lines are not quoted, however, as having any reference to the mock-battle of the Goths: the poet doubtless meant merely to represent the uncertain softness of the season; the alternation of mild airs and pinching frosts which characterizes the youth of the year: Thomson says of Spring,

As yet the trembling year is unconfirm'd,
And winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day delightless.

Mr. Tollet's account of the origin of May-sports is plausible: if it were possible that the present celebration of them were at all connected with the following circumstance, the May-pole might indeed be called *the tree of liberty*. After the Syracusans had obtained their celebrated victory over the Athenians, a tree was hung round with arms by way of trophy; this formality was annually repeated in Syracuse in commemoration of the deliverance, and the custom has descended from generation to generation for more than 2200 years! The solemn procession has ceased, but a tree is erected on the first of May before the senate-house, and during the whole month no man is allowed to arrest a debtor. A few years ago, those citizens who were at that time under arrest were set free, that they might partake of the public joy, and endeavour to satisfy their creditors *.

* See Holcroft's translation of Count Stolberg's Travels through Germany, &c. vol. ii. page 458.

In the cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, each individual (before the late Revolution) who had attained the age of 14, formed a member of the sovereignty, who met every year on the first of May, in a general council of the nation, in order to form laws and elect magistrates*. The Swiss had no share of Syracusan spirit, or they would have commemorated the birth of their independence, by appointing *the first of January* for their general council: it was on the first of January, 1307, that the three heroes, STAUFFACH, FURST, and ARNOLD, formed their renowned conspiracy against the tyrant emperor Albert, "and liberated their country by seizing and sending out of their territory all their imperial governors."

Is not the mayor of some corporation towns in this kingdom elected on the first of May?

HOGARTH. (*Communicated.*)

In the year 1780, Mr. Walpole published his anecdotes, in which he has introduced Hogarth's catalogue and character. The volume printed at Strawberry Hill, he (with the preceding part of his work) presented to Mrs. Hogarth. The books were accompanied with the following handsome apology for his strictures on the genius of her husband†:

* See Miss Williams's Tour in Switzerland.

†The reader will think that such assertions as the following, demanded an apology.

"His (Hogarth's) works are his history; *as a painter he had but slender merit.—In colouring he proved no greater a master*; his force lay in expression, not in tints and chiaro scuro." *Anec. of Painting, vol.* iv. *p.* 160.

How was it possible for Mr. Walpole to have written the foregoing lines, after having seen the pictures of *Marriage a la Mode!*

Supplement to Hogarth Illustrated, by John Ireland, volume 3d, and last.

Another proof of Hogarth's uncommon powers, as a painter, has appeared since the publication of the volume from which the above letter is extracted. On the death of a widow lady in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, it being necessary to remove the goods from the house which she inhabited, there were found hanging upon the stair-case twelve paintings from "*Butler's Hudibras*," which, on being cleared from the dirt that had been accumulating upon them for more than half a century, exhibited evident and internal evidence of being the first thoughts for the twelve prints which were engraved by that great artist, and published in the year 1726.

The pictures have been removed to Mr. John

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To Mrs. HOGARTH.

Berkeley-Square, Oct. 4, 1780.

"Mr. Walpole begs Mrs. Hogarth's acceptance of the volume that accompanies this letter, and hopes she will be content with his endeavours to do justice to the genius of Mr. Hogarth. If there are some passages less agreeable to her than the rest, Mr. Walpole will regard her disapprobation only as marks of the goodness of her heart, and proofs of her affection to her husband's memory,—but she will, he is sure, be so candid as to allow for the duty an historian owes to the public and to himself, which obliges him to say what he thinks; and which when he obeys, his praise is corroborated by his censure. The first page of his preface will more fully make his apology; and his just admiration of Mr. Hogarth, Mr. Walpole flatters himself will, notwithstanding his impartiality, still rank him in Mrs. Hogarth's mind as one of her husband's most zealous and sincere friends."

TRAGIC POETRY.

In the infancy of the tragic art in our country the bowl and dagger were considered as instruments of a sublime pathos; and the "DIE ALL," and "DIE NOBLY," of the exquisite and affecting tragedy of Fielding, were frequently realised in our popular dramas. Thomas Goff, who wrote several tragedies in the reign of James I. concludes the first part of his Selimus, emperor of the Turks, by promising a second, in the following lines:

"If this first part, gentles! do like you well,
The second part, shall *greater murthers* tell."

The following specimens of tragedy are remarkable. The king in the play exclaims,

By all the ancient gods of Rome and Greece,
I love my daughter—better than my niece.
If any one should ask the reason why,
I'd tell them—nature makes the strongest tie.

Again:

Call up my guards! call them up every one!
If you don't call all—you'd as good call none!

Again:

And the tall trees stand *circling* in a *row!*

ABSENT MAN.

The singular distractions of mind of the Comte de Brancas, the prototype of Bruyere's Absent Man, are noticed in Curiosities of Literature. But there is a circumstance related of La Fontaine by Furetiere, which, if it be true, is more singular than any other of the kind. Furetiere says, that La Fontaine attended the burial of one of his friends, and some time afterwards he went to visit him, and was, at first, shocked at the information of his death, till, recovering from his surprise, he said—"It is true, now I remember I went to his burial!

KEN.

Ken, who was deprived of his bishopric of Bath and Wells, by King William, for refusing the new oath of allegiance, retired and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He composed an Epic of 13 books. He had a very lively taste for music and poetry, and sang a hymn every morning to his lute, which he had composed the preceding evening. It seems, that this chaunting of hymns was less an expression of his piety, than an exhalation of his bile, and a soother of his political disappointment. He thus alludes to his custom:—

Eased of my *sacred load*, I live content;
In *hymns*, not in disputes, my *passion vent*.

THE POPE AND STOLEN BOOK.

Cardinal Barberini going one day to inspect the curious library of one Moutier, Pamphilio (afterwards a cardinal and a pope) accompanied him, with many other prelates and gentlemen. Pamphilio could not resist the temptation of purloining secretly a little scarce book, written against the court of Rome. This, he very adroitly slipped into his pocket, without considering that he had to do with a very fiery and resolute man. As cardinal Barberini, in entering the li-

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John Ireland's, No. 3, Poet's Corner, Palace Yard, where they have been seen by many of the best judges of the works of Hogarth, who almost unanimously agree, that no other artist could have marked the characters with equal spirit. The dirt, with which they have been so long covered, has, in some degree, been a preservation, as they have escaped the repeated ravages of picture-cleaners. The drawing is accurate, the colouring singularly harmonious—and, in two or three of the scenes, which are by torch light, splendid, and superior to Schalcken. They display a strong proof of the progressive improvement of genius, for the last six, are, in every respect, *superior* to those which precede them in the series.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, and many of our first artists, as well as Hogarth, continued *improving* until the last.

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brary, had answered for all his train, he kept his word stricter than Pamphilio had imagined he would; for before leaving the library he himself shut the door, and said to Moutier—Now we are all here, see if your books are right, that afterwards there may arise no complaint. Moutier running over the books with his hands and eyes, discovered that one was missing.—Search then, cried the cardinal, every one of us. All willingly offered themselves but Pamphilio, who would not suffer the other to approach him. Suspicion was confirmed. Moutier and Pamphilio came to blows; but Pamphilio, bony and robust as he was, got himself so entangled with his long robes that he had the worst of the match; and the book was at length drawn out of his pocket. Shame in his face, and soreness in his limbs—he from that moment formed a project of continued persecution to the Barberini family, and the hatred which he always testified against the crown of France, during the ten years of his pontificate, is attributed to this circumstance. Under the name of Innocent X. he expelled that family from Rome.

BISHOP HALE.

It was a quaint but not unmeaning conceit of this excellent satirist, when he divided his satires into two classes—toothless and biting satires. He has published them in six books. The three first he calls *toothless*, being a subject "poetical, academical, and moral;" the three last, relating to objects of common life, he has entitled *biting*.—He has thus very happily discriminated the different interests ordinary readers taste in the discussion of mere abstract truths, and that diurnal knowledge which comes home to our bosoms.

THE AMBIGUOUS.

A satirist wrote a poem against *l'Ambigu*, or the ambiguous. By this title he described the brother of the cardinal Perron. There is great humour in this satirical fancy. He says, one cannot decide whether it were day or night when he came into the world. He was born an hermaphrodite; and the midwife, when he was born, cried to his mother—Madam! your son I think is a daughter, or your daughter is a son. He was named Lysisque, that the ambiguity of his name might not denote his sex. He has lately given the public a work; but, notwithstanding this he is no author, because it is a mere translation.

LULLY.

The Handel of France, whenever he told a story, of which generally he had always one at hand, was obliged to mount on a stool, or at least to stand up, that he might have room for gesticulation and action, as if he had been beating measure; and had so contracted the habit, that he could not speak for any length without it. He would, says Furetiere, suffer any raillery or abuse without resentment; but if he were told his music was bad, he used to say, that he should not mind to kill any man who dared to condemn his works, of which, he said, he was too studious, and too zealous in his study, to admit, that any one but an artist, could decide on; not, however (he added), that I can expect truth from the mouth of a rival.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE first Rudiments on the Piano-forte, according to an approved method of teaching beginners, containing an explanatory introduction, and a series of progressive lessons and sonatinas, by A. F. C. Kollman, *Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's.*

Mr. Kollman, in his introduction to this useful work, properly observes, that "it is very difficult so to instruct a beginner, that, on the one hand, he shall not be detained from the keys, and become disgusted with the preparatory study; nor, on the other, be prematurely put to the instrument." This judicious medium he has happily succeeded in attaining; and, as he himself observes, the pupil, by a due observation of his rules, may learn without being sensible of his own labour, and avoid those obstructing thorns and brambles which impede the impetuous practitioner. He says nothing before his scholar without a clear and sufficient explanation; and he leads him progressively through the several branches of the science. His directions for sitting at the instrument are favourable to an easy and elegant performance; and his rules for the position of the hands, and the ordering of the fingers, are evidently the result of much good understanding and experience. His exercises are examples to his own precepts, and, practised with a proper attention, cannot fail to ease and facilitate the progress of the scholar.

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Six Original German Waltzes for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a triangle and ladies' tamburino, dedicated to the Princess of Wales, by James Sanderson. 5s.
Thompson.

Mr. Sanderson has employed his imagination in this fashionable species of composition with much success. Considering the invariable metre to which such a work necessarily confines the fancy of the composer, the melodies are considerably variegated, and afford to each other more relief than we generally find in such a collection. The triangle and tamburino are judiciously employed, and display much of that knowledge of instrumental combination which the composer is so well known to possess.

No. I. of the Ladies' Elegant Companion, consisting of a new song, with a harp accompaniment, a duet for two voices, and a ladies' glee. Each Number 3s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The first article in this engaging collection is a song called, "*The Rose on the Heath,*" composed by the late J. Danby, the merit of which renders it worthy of its ingenious author. The duet, the words of which are from Peter Pindar, is by Mazzinghi. The melody is pleasing and natural, and the parts harmonize with science and effect. The ladies' glee is from the pen of Danby, and in every respect characteristic of his lively and agreeable style of composition. The contents of the second Number of this judicious assemblage of vocal harmony we shall notice in our next.

The Wish, a canzonet, composed by J. Ambrose. 1s. *Riley.*

With the present effort of this improving composer we are much satisfied. "The Wish" is comprized in two movements; the first of which is in 2-4ths *andante*, and possesses many engaging and novel passages. The second movement is in common time, and forms a strikingly pleasing contrast to the first. The *arpeggio* accompaniment, with which it commences, heightens the effect of the melody; and, while the introduction of the bells is creditable to the *judgment* of the author, the manner in which he has executed the idea evinces much sweetness of *fancy*. A novel effect is deduced from an old resort, and the monotonous jingle of the common place *changes* ingeniously avoided.

The Woolverine Gun-vessel, or England's Tribute to Captain Mortlock, written by W. Swords, *and set to music by* J. S. Sanderson. 1s.
Thompson.

This song, the words of which are written in compliment to Captain Mortlock, on his brave contest with two French luggers, is set by Mr. Sanderson in a bold and masterly style. The melody is perfectly in character with the subject of the words, and exhibits the lively and spirited conception of this ingenious composer.

Je ne m'en souci pas, a duet, sung by Mrs. Mountain and Miss Sims, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, in the entertainment of an Escape into Prison. The words by Mr. Cross, *and the music composed by* Mr. Reeves. 1s.
Longman and Clementi.

"*Je ne m'en souci pas*" possesses a pleasing cast of melody; and the parts, though inartificially combined, move with tolerable ease and consonance. We are sorry to have to observe that the bass is frequently ill chosen, and in more places than one exhibits the solecism of *two consecutive fifths in the same direction.*

God save the King, and Rule Britannia, arranged for a Military Band, by J. Jouve. 1s.
Rolfe.

Mr. Jouve has scored these popular airs for clarinets, flutes, horns, bassoons, a serpent, a cimbal, and the great drum. The scales and characters of these military instruments have been well consulted, and the parts, as we here find them disposed, are calculated to produce a truly martial effect.

The Christian's glorious Triumph, Pope's celebrated Ode, the dying Christian to his Soul. Set to music for a single voice and piano-forte, by J. March. 1s. 6d. *Rolfe.*

This fine ode of Pope has frequently exercised the talents of our harmonic countrymen; but has always proved an arduous undertaking. The present attempt, however, though not equal to the effort of Jackson, of Exeter, on the same subject, is respectable, and gives the sense of the author with considerable force.

God save the King, with variations, composed and inscribed to Miss Morrell, by Joseph Major. 2s. *Rolfe.*

Mr. Major has displayed much taste and ingenuity in these variations. It is no small praise to compare them with those of Bach, which do so much credit to the abilities of that celebrated master. The theme is closely adhered to, and the passages lie well under the finger, while the effect gradually rises upon the ear, and evinces much conception and judgment.

The Curricle Bonnet, a new song, written by Mr. Fox, *and composed by* Moulds. 1s.
Holland and

Considering the barren subject an

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ſaical verſes of this ſong, Mr. Moulds has acquitted himſelf with extraordinary ſucceſs. Though there is not one poetical idea in the words, there are ſeveral pleaſing conceptions in the melody, and the ſtrain altogether aſſumes a novel and attractive character.

Nelſon's Victory, written by Mr. G. Fox, *and compoſed by* Reginald Spafforth. 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

"Nelſon's Victory," as a temporary ballad, is a tolerable compoſition. The paſſages, though not cloſely connected, are bold and familiar. The compoſer cloſes the air with the choral part of "Rule Britannia," which he has ſo ingeniouſly incorporated with his own muſic as to give it a perfectly new effect.

The Harpſichord Preceptor, being a new and complete introduction to playing the harpſichord, organ, or piano-forte. 5s. *Thompſon.*

This work we have peruſed with much ſatisfaction. It contains a familiar elucidation of the firſt principles of muſic, with examples of the moſt modern and correct mode of fingering; and preſents the pupil with thirty pleaſing leſſons in various keys, progreſſively arranged, and accompanied with preludes and canzonets. The work altogether, we have the pleaſure to ſay, is formed on a novel and intereſting plan, and is calculated both to eaſe the maſter and facilitate the improvement of the pupil.

"*At Noon when my Fair One I met,*" *a ballad, compoſed by* S. R. Rimbault. 1s. *Thompſon.*

This ballad is written with much taſte and expreſſion. The paſſages are in general eaſy, flowing, and in perfect conſonance with the ſentiment of the poet.

Numbers II. and III. of Elegant Selections, comprifing the moſt favourite compoſitions of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Paſiello, and other eſteemed authors, conſiſting of ſonatas, overtures, capricios, rondos, and airs for the piano-forte or harp. Each Number 2s. *Rolfe.*

The firſt number of this intereſting compilation we noticed in our laſt. The preſent numbers are ſupplied with equal valuable materials, and are at once calculated to entertain and improve the practitioner. The pieces are ſelected with taſte, and afford an attractive variety both to the vocal and inſtrumental amateur.

The NEW PATENTS, *lately Enrolled.*

MR. FUSSELL'S NEW PATENT FOR A BALANCE LOCK FOR CANALS.

THE inland navigation of England by canals, has gradually become an object of infinite commercial importance. A very conſiderable portion of the capital of the nation, has been laid out in forming canals: the intercourſe, and the conveyances of traffic, have been very much facilitated wherever canals have been cut. A very high annual income to the proprietors of canals is yielded, as the regular commercial return from the money which has been expended upon them. Every year, in conſequence of theſe things, is marked by new projects for the extenſion of theſe channels of our internal navigation. A conſiderable ſhare of the mechanical ingenuity of the nation has been exerted in this intereſting province. The new profeſſion of civil engineers, find here their chief employment; and canal navigation is in a train of improvement to the higheſt perfection of which it is ſuſceptible.

No one particular in the conſtruction of canals, is of greater conſequence or difficulty, than that which regards the connecting of canals of different levels into one courſe of uninterrupted navigation. It is often impoſſible, without an exorbitant increaſe of an expence, which is always very great, to form a channel for a canal, of one unvarying level throughout the whole tract through which it is to be conducted. If, in ſuch caſes, means might be contrived for the convenient raiſing or lowering of the veſſels in a canal, from one level to another; it is eaſy to ſee, that there would be a mighty improvement accompliſhed. To anſwer this end, various means have been, at different times, adopted. In China, it has long been uſual to *raiſe* or *lower* boats from one level of a canal to another, by means of balance-boats kept in reſerve at the *locks* at which the change of level takes place. Mr. ROBB, a ſcottiſh clergyman, about thirteen or fourteen years ſince, ſuggeſted, among his friends, a very ſimple adaptation of the Chineſe contrivance to the uſe of our Britiſh canals; it was talked of as ingenious, but carried no farther towards execution. More recently, an invention, the ſame in principle, was propoſed for the ſame uſes by Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, a man to whoſe activity and originality of genius, the arts in Britain are very highly indebted.

Mr. JAMES FUSSELL, iron-manufacturer

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facturer of the county of Somerset, has just obtained the king's letters patent, securing to him, for the usual space of time, the sole right to a *balance lock* which he has invented for the same raising or lowering of boats between different levels in a canal. So far as we can judge from inspecting the specification of the invention, it is likely to prove very useful. We sincerely wish the author every reasonable share of honour and emolument from his invention.

MR. FITZGERALD'S PATENT FOR A SIGNAL TRUMPET.

The minds of ingenious men have for some time been turned considerably to the improvement of different arts connected with warfare. Mr. CLERK's new system of signals, &c. for the use of a fleet at sea, during a naval engagement, are said to have essentially contributed to the great victory which was gained by lord DUNCAN. The *telegraphe* was found to deserve, by its important utility, to be quickly borrowed, though an invention of the French, for the use of Britain.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, esq, has obtained a patent for the sole manufacture and sale of a *signal trumpet* which he has recently invented for increasing the powers of sound, by sea or on land. The signal is to be given by the application of a trumpet to a pistol, or any other convenient piece of fire-arms, or small artillery, in such a manner, that the sound of the discharge of a pistol, &c. may be augmented by it, just as that of the human voice might be by the speaking trumpet. The peculiarity of the invention consists in the idea of the application of the trumpet to augment the sound from the discharge of any piece of fire-arms, and in the contrivance of the apparatus, by which the trumpet is connected with the piece to be fired. It has been made trial of by a committee of general military officers, whose approbation it has received. It may become useful on a variety of occasions at sea and on land.

MR. ALLISON'S PATENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MOROCCO LEATHER FROM AMERICAN HORSE HIDES.

The fact, that animal substances are susceptible of being preserved from decay, by being thoroughly penetrated by certain astringent vegetable juices, is the foundation of the *art of tanning*. Compare the durability of the raw hide with that of dressed leather; you will not fail to be astonished at the power of this art, to contribute to the convenience of human life. In its present state of improvement, the tanners are enabled to imitate, in their processes, the aspect and texture of the skins of one species of animals, by the changes which they can accomplish upon those of another species.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLSON of Long-lane, has recently obtained his majesty's letters patent, securing to him, for fourteen years, the sole right to his invention for *the manufacture of morocco leather from American horse-hides*. The hides are to be softened under water, spread on a tanner's beam; wrought with a knife on the flesh side; subjected to the action of lime-water; treated under it, as goat's skins, of which morocco-leather is made; put into hot-water, with dog's dung, again wrought on both sides, with a knife on a tanner's beam, put into blood-warm water with bran, then tanned with sumach, as goat's skin morocco.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March; being the result of the public and private practice of a Physician at the west end of the town.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
Catarrh	37
Acute Rheumatism	7
Inflammatory Sore-throat	4
Opthalmia	3
Peripneumony	2
Malignant Fever	7
Scarlatina Anginosa	10
Measles	7
Hooping Cough	3
Small Pox	3
Herpes Zoster	1
Child-bed and Milk Fevers	4
Acute Diseases of Infants	11
Tertian	2

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa	87
Hœmoptoë	5
Pulmonary Consumption	12
Chronic Rheumatism	18
Sciatica	2
Asthenia	19
Dropsy	6
Paralysis	6
Apoplexy	2
Cephalia and Hemicranium	10
Vertigo and Syncope	6
Hysteria	3
St. Vitus's Dance	3

Dyspepsia

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Dyſpepſia	12
Hæmatemeſis	1
Gaſtrodynia	7
Enterodynia	5
Diarrhœa	8
Conſtipatio	2
Scirrhus of the Liver	1
Jaundice	1
Diabetes	1
Gravel and Dyſury	3
Menorrhagia	5
Chlorois and Amenorrhea	6
Fluor Albus	3
Hæmorrhoids	2
Tabes Meſenterica	3
Scrophula	5
Lichen Pilaris	2
Prurigo	3
Lepra	1
Purpura	1
Gutta Roſacea	2
Impetigo	5
Ecthyma	1
Itch	6
Porrigo	8

It is worthy of remark, that notwithſtanding the predominance of inflammatory complaints during the laſt ſix weeks, putrid fevers, and the ſcarlatina anginoſa, in its malignant form, have been very prevalent. The latter, more eſpecially, has proved in many inſtances fatal; and in thoſe who recovered, it produced after the ceſſation of the fever, anaſarca, ſwelling of the abdomen, ſweiling of the lips and parotid glands, ſtrumous ophthalmia, with an eruption of the favus, and hectical ſymptoms of long duration. The diſeaſe ſpread from London to the adjacent villages, and was almoſt univerſal in Sommers-town during the month of February.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the* 20*th of Feb. and the* 20*th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

BIRCH, T. Hales Owen, gun-barrel-maker. *Mr. Bourſower, New North-ſtreet, Red Lion-ſquare.*
Bywater, E. Lancaſter, victualler. *Price and Williams.*
Bromley, J. Ashton, victualler. *Bourſower, New North-ſtreet.*
Barker, J. Royalty Coffee-houſe, victualler. *Bloomfield.*
Bowdley, G. Shrewſbury, taylor. *Jenkins and James.*
Bradley, H. Birmingham, merchant. *Devon and Tooke.*
Battens, J. Bitton, corn-factor. *Jenkins and James, New-inn.*
Briggs, J. High-ſtreet, Southwark, taylor. *Stokes, Upper James-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.*
Barker, J. Cannon-ſtreet, ſugar-factor. *Martin, Hayden-ſq.*
Duffin, J. and E. Chipping Norton, and F. Duffin, Thame, linen-drapers. *Savage, Tooke's-court.*
Edgeworth, E. Palace-ſtreet, mariner. *Mr. Piners, Charles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.*
Grimſhaw, R. Gorton, and J. Grimſhaw, Manchester, merchants. *Mr. James Edge, Temple.*
Heuesberg, E. C. and D. Boileau, Kingſton-upon-Hull, merchants. *Mr. Picard, Hull.*
Holden, J. and W. Bodes, Manchester, dyers. *Cooke, Salford.*
Holbrooke, R. Hendon, farmer. *Clarke, Warren-ſtreet.*
Hiopins, J. Briſtol, taylor. *Gabell, Lincoln's-inn.*
Hadfield, J. Crown-court, merchant. *Ward, Donnell, and Greaves, Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-Garden.*
Harris, S. and J. Clarke, Wormwood-ſtreet, ironmongers. *Nicholls and Nattleſhip, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide.*
Lance, C. and P. Auber, Gould-ſquare, flour-factors. *Mr. Purnell, Spitalfields.*
Ludlow, D. and S. H. Ludlow, Chipping Sodbury, bankers. *Lewis, Gray's-inn.*
Ludlow, D. Chipping Norton, Sodbury, banker. *Shephard and Addington, Gray's-inn.*
Mandell, J. Colcheſter, gingerbread-baker. *Mr. J. Cutting.*
Morris, D. Haliwell, corton-ſpinner. *Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.*
Marley, W. Cheſterfield, ſcrivener. *Windus and Holtaway.*
Notley, G. Dartford, inukeeper. *Meſſrs. Kinderley and Long.*
Perry, R. and T. Anarews, Hackney-road, brewers. *Mr. Willey, Baſinghall-ſtreet.*
Power, J. Nuneaton, maltſter. *Gabell, Lincoln's-inn.*
Stock, W. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, linen-draper. *Mr. Smith.*
Shaw, J. Tonge-with-Hough, whither. *Milne and Co. Manchester.*
Scholefield, B. jun. Standedgefoot, clothier. *Battye, Chan. l.*
Smith, C. Greenwich, boat-builder. *Collins, Spital-ſquare.*
Tuſting, J. Newton, corn-factor. *Meſſ. Allen, Furnivall's-inn.*
Trundell, B. Whitney, victualler. *Lane and Edmonds.*
Topp, S. and J. Tepp, Congleton, tallow-chandlers. *Cowper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings.*
Thomas, W. and J. Stokes, Dartmouth, merchants. *Pollexfen, Exeter.*
Thomſon, W. Wellingborough, draper. *Forbes, Ely-place.*
Wagher, E. Old Ford, coal-merchant. *Mr. Flexney.*
Whitehead, D. Rerbotham, cotton-manufacturer. *Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester.*
White, J. Hertford, draper. *Swain and Co. Old Jewry.*
Webb, J. Bath, draper. *Salmon, Bath.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Addiſon, W. Barhampton, dealer, March 26.
Brooks, T. Great Yarmouth, innkeeper, April 18.
Baynham, T. Briſtol, grocer, March 20.
Breeſe, R. Sunderland, and W. Stanton, Biſhopwearmouth, ſhip-owners, April 2.
Bairdow, L. and J. Langmore, Manchester, muſlin-manufacturers, April 2.
Bubee, R. Greenwich, ſhopkeeper, March 30.
Buckton, C. Great Pulteney-ſtreet, printer, March 30.
Barratt, J. Worſted, fuſtian-manufacturer, April 20.
Bagley, C. Uppingham, mercer, April 6.
Berry, N. Deanhouſe, Aldermanbury, clothier, March 30.
Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-manufacturer, April 11.
Chaffers, R. Tooley-ſtreet, merchant, April 13.
Crane, W. Oxford-ſtreet, Oxford-Market, dealer, April 13.
Clark, J. Burdon-ſtreet, tallow-chandler, March 26.
Coates, J. Wellingborough, grocer, March 25.
Chiſſell, W. Ruſcombe, linen-draper, April 9.
Corles, W. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, April 12.
Cropper, J. Welbeck-ſtreet, coachmaker, March 28.
Croſs, R. Canterbury, linen draper, April 6.
Cobby, E. Brightheimſtone, ſhopkeeper, April 20.
Clifford, W. Roſtombe, linen-draper, April 8.
Dod, J. Lime-ſtreet, packer, March 16.
Dent, W. Erith, ſhopkeeper, March 19.
Denbigh, R. Elholt, tanner, April 8.
Fields, E. and W. Robinſon, Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, linen-drapers, April 9.
Farrer, W. jun. Redley, maltſter, March 28.
Filby, C. and R. Crout, Ludgate-ſtreet, haberdaſhers, April 8.
Fowler, J. Nottingham, mercer, April 12.
Grant, C. Grafton-ſtreet, haberdaſher, April 13.
Greenwood, T. Oxford, innkeeper, April 6.
Hodges, R. Bermondſey, rope-maker, April 2.
Hennell, R. and W. Foſter-lane, ribbon manufacturers, April 13.
Hill, W. Ledbury, linen-draper, March 29.
Hillier, W. Broad St. Giles's, tireſmith, April 9.
Hewlett, H. Wellington, tanner, April 9.
Hoare, R. Harwell, ſhopkeeper, April 9.
Hawksworth, T. York, currier, April 9.
Hayne, J. Thornhaugh-ſtreet, apothecary, April 16.
Jones, J. Goſport, and B. Jones, Sheerneſs, ſhopkeepers, March 28.
Jordan, J. Glouceſter, grocer, April 4.
Jordans, W. Pentonville, linen-draper, March 16.
King, J. Strand, warehouſeman, April 13.
Knipe, T. and R. Starey, York-ſtreet, brewers, April 20.
Lawrence, J. and T. Yates, Manchester, merchants, April 23.
Mure, H. R. and W. Fenchurch-ſtreet, merchants, March 19.
Marſhall, M. Bath, milliner, March 27.
Middleton, T. Liverpool, cotton-manufacturer, April 3.
Newcomb, J. Pall-Mall, boot-maker, March 23.
Orr, G. and J. Leibourn, Newcaſtle, merchants, April 9.
Pritchard, T. King-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, ironmonger, April 9.
Pomfret, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, April 11.
Rogers, J. Birmingham, ſadler, April 6.
Bedford, J. Fulham, dealer, March 16.
Rees, J. Haverfordweſt, ſhopkeeper, March 23.
Rogers, J. and T. Walker, Briſtol, merchants, April 23.
Rymill, T. Middle Barton, dealer, April 8.
Satterfield, J. Wirkworth, tanner, March 18.
Smith, W. King's Arms-yard, ſcrivener, March 23.
Sargeant, E. jun. Minories, ſtripſeller, March 23.
Starling, J. jun. Alderſgate-ſtreet, watchmaker, March 16.
Stoakes, F. Bexley, mariner, April 13.
Southerden, J. Rye, grocer, April 13.
Smith, J. Eaſt-lane, Newington, April 6.
Southan, T. Worceſter, linen-draper, April 30.
Tedeſco, A. Wilſon-ſtreet, merchant, March 9.
Turner, G. Wearyall, dealer, March 29.
Tyndale, W. R. and W. Judſon, Minchinhampton, clothiers, April 8.
Tennperley, G. Boothby, and J. Fleming, Brampton, check-manufacturers, April 8.
Vezey, S. Melkſham, ſcrivener, April 9.
Walton, T. Sheffield, linen-draper, March 25.
Watſon, T. Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper, April 20.
Warren, W. Rickinghall Superior, brick-maker, March 30.
Wilkinſon, G. Fenchurch-ſtreet, mercer, April 20.
Watts, R. Fareham, brandy-merchant, April 9.
Woodward, P. King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſeman, April 9.
Wallis, T. Chapel-ſtreet, taylor, April 11.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

IMITATIONS BY Mr. G———Y,

FROM PETRARCH.

WHEN from the east I see Aurora rise,
With cheeks of roses, and with curls of gold,
My love assails me; then my color flies,
I sigh, and say, there Laura I behold!
Tithonus, thou art happy! thou canst tell
When *thy* dear girl again shall bless thy bed;
'After life's fitful fever, *mine* sleeps well,'—
The torch of love illumines not the dead!
Thou, for thy mistress never dost despair,
Cloak'd in the night's dark mantle she'll return,
Play with the tresses of thy hoary hair,
And, with the transports of affection, burn:
But night to me is gloomy, and the day
Still beams no ray of comfort on my mind,
For when the soul of Laura wing'd its way,
It left the shadow of a man, an empty name behind!

FROM ANACREON.

GAY Bacchus o'er my festive head,
His soul-entrancing spells had shed,
When on the Tyrian-tinctur'd bed
I softly sunk to rest;
See, see! what angel forms advance,
They knit the love-inspiring dance,
With many a wild and witching glance
Inviting to be blest!
All, all were fair—beyond comparing
One beauteous nymph my fond heart sharing,
With love, with fear, though trembling, daring,
I seized her azure zone:
But whilst I revel on her charms,
And clasp elysium in my arms,
While passion every fibre warms,
I wake—and am alone!

FROM HORACE.

CEASE, cease, for heaven's sake cease, my friend!
These anxious, care-fraught thoughts to raise;
O, seek not thus to know thine end,
And scan the measure of thy days!

See, reddening Phœbus hastes to lave,
His coursers in the western wave,
And ere he quits the eastern sea
We both, my friend! may cease to be.

Then let us, while we can, be gay:
A short time shuffle off our sorrow—
Cheerfully spend the present day,
And if we must grieve, grieve to-morrow.

FROM THE CHEVALIER DE PARNY.

ORANGE tree! whose foliage dark
Serv'd our transports to conceal;
Let me on thy tender bark
This grand truth, to them reveal,
Who in soft luxurious leisure
May beside their stem be laid,
That if man could die of pleasure,
I had died beneath thy shade.

IMITATIONS FROM MARTIAL.

Epigram 14. *B.* VII.

SEE Flavia all in tears her loss bemoan,
Her plaything, fav'rite, dear delight, is gone.
Was then this darling object of her love
Some Lesbia's sparrow, or Ianthe's dove?
Oh no—such trifles touch not Flavia's mind,
To solid serious inward joys inclin'd.
Her loss was what might move a saint to cry:
A lusty Irish ensign, six foot high!

Epigram 107. *B.* XII.

My volume from title to finis turn'd o'er,
You swear you have read it all thro':
I believe it—I thank you—for so, half a score
I've read, that were written by you.

To Mr. C———GE.

MIDWAY the hill of science, after steep
And rugged paths that tire the unpractised feet,
A *grove* extends; in tangled mazes wrought,
And filled with strange enchantment:—dubious shapes
Flit through dim glades, and lure the eager foot
Of youthful ardour to eternal chase.
Dreams hang on every leaf: unearthly forms
Glide through the gloom; and mystic visions swim
Before the cheated sense. Athwart the mists,
Far into vacant space, huge shadows stretch
And seem realities; while things of life,
Obvious to sight and touch, all glowing round,
Fade to the hue of shadows—*Scruples* here,
With filmy net, most like the autumnal webs
Of floating gossamer, arrest the foot
Of generous enterprise; and palsy hope
And fair ambition with the chilling touch
Of sickly hesitation and blank fear.
Nor seldom *Indolence*, these lawns among,
Fixes her turf-built seat; and wears the garb
Of deep philosophy, and useful sits,
In dreamy twilight of the vacant mind,
Soothed by the whispering shade; for soothing soft
The shades; and vistas lengthening into air,
With moon-beam rainbows tinted—Here each mind
Of finer mould, acute and delicate,
In its high progress to eternal truth
Rests for a space, in fairy bowers entranced;
And loves the softened light and tender gloom;
And, pampered with most unsubstantial food,
Looks down indignant on the grosser world,

And

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And matter's cumbrous shapings. Youth beloved
Of science----of the muse beloved, not here,
Not in the maze of metaphysic lore,
Build thou thy place of resting! lightly tread
The dangerous ground, on noble aims intent;
And be this Circe of the studious cell
Enjoyed, but still subservient. Active scenes
Shall soon with healthful spirit brace thy mind:
And fair exertion, for bright fame sustained,
For friends, for country, chase each spleen-
fed fog
That blots the wide creation—
Now heaven conduct thee with a parent's love!

SONG.

THINK no more, my gentle maid!
To withhold the promis'd treasure;
Can thy tongue delay persuade,
While thine eyes persuade to pleasure?
Long, too long, thine arts have strove
'Gainst my love to arm my reason:
Pleading youth in bar of love
Is in Cupid's court a treason.

While from day to day I spy
Some new charm its sweets disclosing,
Thought presents to fancy's eye
What from day to day I'm losing.
Shall the budded rose expand
On the air its beauties wasting,
Cropt by no desiring hand,
None its early fragrance tasting!

Gentle maid! resign thy fears;
Or, if fears thou must be feeling,
Dread the silent theft of years,
Youth, and joy, and beauty stealing.
Shield thee, shield thee, in my arms,
From the fiend all bliss destroying;
Make me guardian of thy charms;
I'll secure them—by enjoying.

LOGOGRIPHE.

INSPIR'D by me Anacreon sung,
And laugh'd intruding cares away,
In myrtle bowers the lyre he strung,
Close shelter'd from the fervid ray.
Behead me, and by magic skill
At once appears a wondrous change;
No more a slave, where'er I will,
Wing'd with new life the groves I range.
In attic shades, my bless'd retreat,
I hail mild Cynthia's rising beam;
Or seek Minerva's rocky seat,
And threatning, from her helmet gleam.
But if, fair maid, with timorous hand
You doubt to do the work of death;
If unresolved you lingering stand,
Nor take my head to give me breath;
Fear not to amputate my tail,
Spare not the more ignoble part;
This operation cannot fail
To give a proof of fairy art.
I then no more, inspiring song,
Adorn the Teian's festal board;
To warlike chiefs I then belong,
Companion of the murderous sword.
The laurel wreaths which Henry gain'd,
And Edward's palms to me are due;
Those wreaths at Cressi blood-bestain'd,
Where wing'd with fate each arrow flew.
Yet oft, retir'd from goary war,
I gladly serve the god of love;
And wielded in the dove-drawn car
Still, as before, unerring prove. A. A.

ELEGIAC ODE.

WHEN the stroke of the woodman had ceas'd in the vale,
And the sweet Philomela had finish'd her song;
A sage child of sorrow repeated his tale,
And sigh'd to the stream as it murmur'd along.

"I have seen the glad prospect which led me astray,
Change its lustre, and fade like the tints of the morn;
I have seen the meridian splendor of day,
But night has succeeded, and found me forlorn.

"I have seen, as I pass'd, how the rose blushing gay,
To the gale of the morning its bosom display'd;
I return'd,—but its beauties had faded away,
And the pride of the morn e'er the ev'ning was dead.

"I have seen (oh how lovely!) the maid of the dale,
Flush'd with health and with beauty triumphantly tread;
But alas! neither beauty nor health could avail,
For all that was lovely, with Laura is dead.

"How delusive is hope!—oh how transient the stay
Of the sun-beam that gilds our terrestrial scene!
How short is the pleasure of man's brightest day,
And the blasts of misfortune how piercingly keen!

"How blank is the prospect, how gloomy the day,
Which is clouded with care, and o'ershadow'd with woe;
How dreary, unsocial, and cheerless the way,
Which the children of sorrow must wander below!

"Oh! when shall the pilgrim arrive at his home,
And man to his parent in gladness return;
Oh! when shall our sorrows be lost in the tomb,
And the wretched forget with the wretched to mourn."

Thus nightly he sang, and the swains lov'd to hear,
For his accents were gentle and mild as the dew;
Till they dropp'd o'er his tale of misfortune a tear,
And shrunk from the world and the picture he drew. P. H. F.

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VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE plan for an *Inſtitution for the application of philoſophy to the improvement of the mechanical arts*, which was announced in the laſt number of our Magazine, is, by the active and patriotic zeal of ſome of the moſt eminent perſons in this country, now advancing, with ſurpriſing rapidity, into full accompliſhment. Its author is COUNT RUMFORD; a man who has viſited various parts of the world, and to every one he has viſited, has been a diſtinguiſhed benefactor. Nearly three thouſand pounds ſterling have been already ſubſcribed for the purpoſe of defraying the expences of the eſtabliſhment. The contributors are to conſiſt of three claſſes; ſubſcribers of *fifty* guineas each; ſubſcribers of *ten* guineas each; ſubſcribers of *two* guineas each. The ſubſcribers of fifty guineas are to be managers and hereditary proprietors of the eſtabliſhment. Subſcribers of ten guineas are to have for life, free acceſs to all the uſes of it. Subſcribers of two guineas, are to have ſimilar acceſs but for the ſpace of a year only. The eſtabliſhment is to conſiſt of a *Repoſitory* for the preſervation of models of all new inventions in the arts,—of an office of correſpondence for receiving and communicating new information concerning all improvements which the arts receive in every different part of the world—of an inſtitution of *Lectureſhips* for the application of ſcience to the improvement of the arts. The ſubſcribers of fifty guineas each, already amount nearly to the number of ſixty. They have had one or two meetings, have elected a Committee of managers; and have agreed to apply to the crown for an incorporating charter. The following are the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who have been choſen as the firſt managers of this inſtitution: EARL SPENCER, COUNT RUMFORD, RICHARD CLARK, Eſq. for three years.—The EARL of EGREMONT, the Right Hon. Sir J. BANKS, RICHARD JOSEPH SULLIVAN, Eſq. for two years.—The EARL of MORTON, the Right Hon. THO. PELHAM, THO. BERNARD, Eſq. for one year.

Dr. BEDDOES announces for publication in two or three weeks, an eſſay on Pulmonary Conſumption for the uſe of families.

Dr. GARNETT profeſſor of natural philoſophy and chemiſtry in the academical inſtitution founded at Glaſgow, in conſequence of the will of the late profeſſor ANDERSON, has been for ſome time laboriouſly engaged in the compoſition of a work upon the Topography, the Antiquities, and the Natural Hiſtory of the Highlands of Scotland. It will fill two volumes *in quarto*; and will be accompanied with maps and other illuſtrative engravings. It is now nearly ready for the preſs.

The Rev. Mr. TOOKE, formerly Chaplain to the Britiſh Embaſſy at St. Peterſburgh, is now employed in the compoſition of a *Topographical Work* upon the Provinces of the *Ruſſian Empire*, which will ſhortly be given to the public.

The publication of the *Works* of Sir WILLIAM JONES which the public were led to expect in the beginning of the month of March, has been delayed in conſequence of the communication to the editor, of genuine materials for an additional volume. It will take place, early in May. The editor is the Dean of St. Aſaph's.

There has been lately communicated to the Royal Society of London, a very curious anatomical paper which accounts, by a theory of great ingenuity and ſimplicity, for the origin of whatever is peculiarly and ſtrikingly *maſculine* in the appearance and manners of any individuals of the female ſex, in any ſpecies of animals; and, on the contrary for any thing remarkably *feminine* in the appearance and manners of individuals of the male ſex.

Dr. GUTHRIE of Peterſburg, has recently communicated to his friends in this country, a diverſity of remains, apparently of Egyptian Antiquity, which were found upon the ſhores of the Euxine ſea. The Doctor, has for ſome time, taken pains, at a very conſiderable expence, to form a collection of remains of ancient art from the banks of the Euxine. His object is to aſcertain, if poſſible, ſome capital hiſtorical facts concerning that *Egyptian Colony*, which ſome hints in ancient Grecian hiſtory, repreſent, as having formed a ſettlement in Colchos. He is exceedingly deſirous to be made acquainted with any new facts con-

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concerning that obſcure portion of ancient hiſtory, which may have become known to the learned in this country.

The Rev. Mr. LAPSLIE miniſter of Campſie, a Scottiſh Clergyman, who has greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the general aſſembly and other courts of the church of Scotland, by copiouſneſs and parade, if *not by painted propriety and true perſuaſiveneſs* of eloquence; has been for ſeveral years employed in the compoſition of a *Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland*; which will alſo, neceſſarily involve much of the Civil Hiſtory of that country, during the laſt century; which would have been ere this time, ready for the preſs, had not his houſe been ſome time ſince ſet on fire, by the malice of a militia mob, and his *manuſcripts* reduced by the conflagration, into the ſtate of the *leſs precious* ones of Herculaneum; but which will now, at laſt be ſpeedily ſent forth, to gratify the impatient curioſity of the public.

Dr. JENNER, to whom the world is indebted for the important information relative to the preventive uſes of the cow-pox, has in the preſs further obſervations on that diſeaſe, which will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

At Guy's Hoſpital the following are prize queſtions for the preſent year.—What is the origin of the cow-pox—and in what does it differ from the ſmall-pox—are its effects on the human conſtitution milder than thoſe of the inoculated ſmall-pox—and is a patient who has been inoculated for the cow-pox, and experienced its conſtitutional effects, equally ſecure from the contagion of the ſmall-pox?—

How do the vegetable and mineral poiſons act upon the body?—and what are the beſt means of preventing their deleterious effects?

Mr. ALEXANDER THOMSON, of Scotland, the author of two poems entitled, "*The Paradiſe of Taſte*," and "*Whiſt*," has in the preſs, we underſtand, a poetical work of ſome conſiderable extent, to be entitled, "*Pictures of Poetry*."

Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, of Edinburgh, is alſo printing a poem entitled, "*The Pleaſures of Hope*," in two parts, with engravings, deſigned by GRAHAM.

The new edition of *Biographical Memoirs of Public Living Characters of* 1798-9, has been deferred by the quantity of new and original materials that have been communicated to the Editors.

A letter from Dr. EUSTIS of Boſton which appeared in the firſt number of *the Medical and Phyſical Journal* confirms by new and ſtrong caſes, the uſefulneſs of the application of cold water in fevers lately developed by Dr. CURRIE of Liverpool.

The apple-trees in the Engliſh orchards having been much injured of late years by an inſect appearing like a white efflorescence, which, being bruiſed between the fingers, gives out a blood-red fluid, Mr. FORSYTH has diſcovered a remedy for this diſeaſe, which conſiſts of a mixture of human urine and cow-dung, of the conſiſtence of paint, wherewith the infected trees are to be anointed about the end of March.

A magnificent work is now announced at Paris; "*Pittureſque Travels into Syria Phenicia, Paleſtine, and Lower Egypt.*" The celebrated French painter CASSAS, in the courſe of his travels in the above countries, having executed a great number of deſigns, has procured the aſſiſtance of ſeveral eminent literary characters, particularly DUPEHIL, LEGRAND, and LANGLES, to introduce this work to the world in a ſhape that will do honour to himſelf, his aſſociates, and the nation. This will be the more readily believed, when we learn that the French Government, ſeconding the efforts of the author, have undertaken to furniſh the whole expence required for the ſplendid engravings, as well as printing the text.

A ſingular coincidence has lately taken place in reſpect to an extraordinary publication. Two authors, Mr. WOLKE, a German profeſſor of the inſtitute at Deſſau, and the learned citizen MEYVIEUX, of Paris, have almoſt at the ſame time announced the diſcovery of an univerſal ſymbolical language, which all nations may readily underſtand, without the neceſſity of tranſlation from the language of the writer to that of the reader. The German calls his ſyſtem *Paſiphrafia*, and the Frenchman ſtiles his *Paſigraphie*. Which of theſe ingenious men has the beſt title to originality may be worth enquiry. The idea is far from being new, but it has never been reduced to practice. Biſhop WILKINS, in 1668, publiſhed "*An Eſſay towards a real Character, and a Philoſophical Language.*" And about the ſame time Profeſſor BECCHER, the celebrated chemiſt and phyſician to the elector of Bavaria, publiſhed a book entitled "*Character pro notitia linguarum univerſale.*" And in the year 1772, a noble and learned Hungarian writer, GEORGE KALMAR, wrote an ingenious and elaborate trea-

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treatise; which, from the distressing famine which that year pervaded the country, never got properly into circulation. It was called "*Præcepta Grammatica atque Specimina linguæ Philosophicæ sive universalis, ad omne vitæ genus accommodatæ.*" This work contains general rules for an universal symbolical language, illustrated by a great variety of examples, which the inventor has selected from physical, mathematical, juridical, medical, chemical, metaphysical and moral works of different writers; he has also added one of the psalms of David expressed by symbols, to prove how concisely every idea and sentiment may be represented by means of characters, the construction and use of which may be easily retained in memory, and applied to practice.

The Jena Reviewers state a request that has been made them by a clergyman, to give the review of books of religion not in the vernacular, but the Latin language, in order that the comments and observations sometimes necessary to be made on sacred subjects, may not be made too familiar to the vulgar, the rage for investigation into matters of religion, having begun to extend itself through Germany in an alarming degree.

The Imperial Free Economical Society of St. Petersburg, have lately presented one of our most eminent artists and manufacturers (Mr. BOLTON, of Soho, near Birmingham) with an Imperial diploma, which has been transmitted to him by the hands of the Russian ambassador.

There has been lately published at Copenhagen, in the only Norwegian Journal printed, a discourse delivered to a party of patriotic friends at Christiana, by I. N. WILSE, a respectable and learned clergyman, "*On the national inactivity and apathy that prevails in places far from the Capital; chiefly applicable to Norway; with a view of the progress and impediments to the formation of a national Academy.* The sentiments contained in this discourse, by a person so much respected; the patriotism it inculcates, and the energy of its language, are said to have produced a very sensible effect upon the Norwegians, attached as that people are to ancient opinions, and who, of all the nations of Europe, retain most of original character.

By a late ukase, all private printing offices in Russia are suppressed, except such as are in the largest cities; in five only of these, tribunals of censure are to be erected, and persons inclined to print their works, must send their manuscripts to the distance of two or three thousand miles. All foreign publications which may appear dangerous to the censor, are to be burnt on the spot; and, in order that they may come under the immediate notice of the censorship, they are to be translated previously into the Russian language. Many numbers of the *Universal Gazette of Literature of Jena* have been already prohibited at Riga, and among other books, the German work of Madame MEREAU: *Das Bluthen alter der Empfindung*, that is, *the age of sentiment, or wherein sentiment flourishes.* It was reserved for the Russian censors to inform the rest of Europe that this is a very dangerous work, and which truly would hardly have been deemed so any where else. Thousands of persons who lived by their typographical labours have been reduced to indigence by these new arrangements.

Among other works, which have not yet been burned, but have been confiscated, are the following: *The Livonians*, by M. MERNEL, in German; the *Spectator of the North*, in French; of the works of VOLTAIRE, his *Correspondence with the Empress*; *Le Salon*, of DIDEROT; and the *Universal German Library* (*Allgmeine Deutsche Bibliothek*) one of the most ancient, complete and best literary gazettes in Germany.

The society of natural history of Bourdeaux, has been lately created into a society of sciences, Belles Lettres and Arts; it is divided like the National Institute, into three classes; the Mathematical and Physical Sciences; the Moral and Political Sciences; and Literature, and the fine Arts.

Citizen HUZARD, in a literary and bibliographical history of a disease in horses, viz. an involuntary spermatic running, designed to be a sequel to a similar work published by him in 1787, and wherein he sets aside the only means of cure, hitherto employed among all nations, as astringents and corroborants, and recommends, what has never yet been suggested by any author, the application of a cautery; among other curious literary researches, advances and proves, that the Spaniards, whose scientific works and labours are but little known in Europe, possess a well-founded claim to a very distinguished rank among authors who have treated of the veterinary arts.

LAHARPE, whose name is so well known to the learned, by his *Course of Literature*,

Philoctetus

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Philoctetus, &c. has lately publiſhed a droll Hudibraſtic work, the *Pſalms of David*, in the Capuchin ſtile.

A ſociety of Agriculture, and Rural Œconomy, has been lately formed at Paris, in which are the names of Citizen CREUZE LA TOUCHE, GILBERT, THOUIN, DESPONTAINES, DUBOIS, CRETTE-PALLUEL, TESSIER, CHABERT, and many others, well known in the annals of French agriculture.

The celebrated painting in freſco of Correggio, repreſenting in varied compartments, adorned with garlands and feſtoons, Diana returning from the chace, ſeated on a gilt car, drawn by two fawns of a dazzling whiteneſs, groupes of cupids, ſome carrying the inſtruments of the chace, others trailing the head of the ſtag, which Diana has pierced with her arrows, &c. a temple of Jupiter, with a prieſteſs ſacrificing at the altar; Veſta giving ſuck to Jupiter: the Fates cutting the deſtinies of men; the Graces; Fortune mounted on a globe, with a rudder and a cornucopia at her feet, &c. lately found in the monaſtry of San Paolo at Parma, and concealed for about two hundred and eighty years, will be ſoon expoſed to the public eye, ſo as to become a new ſchool of taſte, and a new object of emulation for artiſts. In the mean time, and till this object can be accompliſhed, the celebrated BODONI of Parma, ſo well known for his maſterly execution in typography, and whoſe ſagacious activity extends to every branch of the arts, has procured deſigns from this painting, made by the moſt celebrated artiſts, and propoſes to engrave them in thirty-four cuts, to be executed in the crayon manner, by FRANCESCO ROSASPINA, an able and eminent engraver of Bologna. A firſt eſſay calculated to gratify the impatient curioſity of the public, and to exhibit an idea of this beautiful work, has juſt appeared, and has been received with all the lively intereſt which the name of Correggio muſt ever inſpire.

The famous coloſſal buſt of Jupiter attributed to the ſtatuary MYRON, an Athenian, taken from the garden of Verſailles by order of the miniſter of the interior, has been lately added to the grand collection of antique ſtatues in the muſeum, it is depoſited in a niche, in the middle of the hall of entrance.

The following new and ſimple method of cleaning and bleaching copper-plate prints has been diſcovered by an Italian chemiſt, Signior FABBRONI. Fill a ſtrong glaſs bottle half full, with a mixture of one fourth part of red lead or minium, and three fourths of the muriatic acid, and ſtop it cloſely with a glaſs ſtopper. Let the bottle ſtand in a cool and not too light place, until a certain degree of heat, which the mixture produces of itſelf, indicates its forming new combinations. The minium loſes a conſiderable part of its oxygen, which remains united with the liquor; and the liquor acquires a rich gold colour, and the ſmell of the oxygenated muriatic acid. It holds in ſolution a ſmall part of the lead, which no wiſe fruſtrates its effects. To uſe the liquor thus prepared, get a large plate of glaſs, and form around it a border of white wax, about two inches high, and very even. On this, the prints muſt be laid in lye, with a little freſh urine, or water mixed with ſome bullock's gall. After three or four hours, replace this liquor with warm water, which muſt be renewed every three or four hours, till it pours off clear. When this liquor happens to appear reſinous after ſoaking the prints, they ſhould be ſteeped in a little alkohol. They ſhould then be drained of all their moiſture, and afterwards covered with the oxygenated muriatic acid liquor. Upon the wax border ſhould be placed another plate of glaſs, of the ſame ſize as the lower plate, to prevent the dangerous effects of the ſmell of the acid. In one or two hours the moſt diſcoloured prints will thus be reſtored to their original whiteneſs. After pouring off the acids, waſh the prints two or three times in pure water, and let them dry in the ſun. To oxygenate the muriatic acid for the above purpoſe, manganeſe may be uſed inſtead of minium, in the ſame proportion, and perhaps with better ſucceſs.

Ruſſia has made as yet ſmall progreſs in the Fine Arts. They ſerve, however, for amuſement and ſubjects of converſation. A Tyroleſe named LAMPI, a very indifferent artiſt, in a ſhort time realized 150,000 roubles in painting portraits: he was all the faſhion, and nobody cared what they paid to have their portraits executed by him. His pictures have a ſoftneſs diſguſting to men of taſte; his colours are all alike fine, without regard to ſituations; he pays no attention to light and ſhade; he has none of the variety and boldneſs of pencil which characteriſe a great artiſt. While this painter's reputation was at the zenith, there arrived at Peterſburgh the celebrated DOYEN, the hiſtorical painter, one of the firſt artiſts of France; but, whether from an exceſs of modeſt reſerve, or from whatever other cauſe it proceeded, this eminent and ingenious

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ingenious painter met with no success. It is even said that he has not been paid for the four cielings which he painted for the winter palace of the Emperor, a work worthy of a reward truly imperial. There is also at present another eminent foreign artist at Petersburgh, M. Le Brun, first statuary to the late king of Poland, whose works were so much in estimation at Rome in 1766 and 1767 that his busts were put in competition with those of Bernini and Le Moine. The Pope and several of the cardinals had busts modelled by Le Brun. But at Petersburg his works attract no notice: he has never been able to procure a sitting of the Empress; and it was very lately that he was allowed the honour of standing behind the famous Madame Le Brun while she painted her Majesty. Madame Le Brun, for a female artist, is certainly not without talents; but she has little depth; her pictures will not bear examination, either close or at a distance. The designs are pitiful, their colouring like chalk; and defective as they are, they appear still worse when placed, as we find them, in the collection of the Grand Duchess, by the side of the masterpieces of Vandyck, Rubens, and Rembrandt. The only other artist of eminence to be mentioned is M. Klauber, Professor in the Academy of Petersburg, &c. one of the first engravers in Europe. He had several works of consequence proposed to him, which have been prevented by the death of the Empress. He has engraved a portrait of the Emperor after a very indifferent French painter; the King of Poland after Madame Le Brun; and very lately the Grand Duchess Elizabeth after the same, which will be published. How can we be surprised at this corrupted taste in the fine arts in a country where the libraries of most of the nobility are furnished by the carpenter!

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In March 1799.

FRANCE.

THE important event of his Neapolitan majesty's being driven from his capital and his throne, was noticed in our last; since which, some interesting particulars relating thereto have transpired. The situation of general Mack in Capua becoming desperate, a great multitude of peasants and lazaroni assembled in Naples, where the French troops were expected soon to arrive, and proclaimed prince Militorni, who had gained their confidence by his vigorous defence of Capua, captain-general: he for some time endeavoured to restrain the unbridled violence of this banditti, who, under the name of defenders of religion, royalty, and order, committed the most horrid acts of injustice and barbarity upon all those whom they suspected to be friendly to the French cause; but, finding all his efforts fruitless, humanity dictated to him and to some of his friends, that it would be better even to deliver Naples into the hands of the disciplined troops of the French republic, than suffer it to be pillaged by so ungovernable a rabble. In this state of things, therefore, he went in secret to Caserta, to concert measures with Championet for saving the city from destruction. All the subsequent events were the result of an agreement between them. A great number of the lazaroni marched in a body to the very walls of Capua, which they attempted to take by assault. The 19th and 20th of January were spent in fruitless efforts to this end, in which they were dreadfully cut up by case-shot. Hearing, at length, that a French column was at the gates of Naples, they marched rapidly back to assist their comrades, who obstinately defended the avenues of the city. After blocking up the streets with the furniture of the houses, they divided into several bodies, the better to repel the French, and fought the whole of the 22d, and part of the 23d, when the republicans at length forced a passage. On their entrance, the castles Novo, St. Elmo, and Del Uovo, surrendered without resistance, but the citadel of the Carmelites, occupied by the lazaroni, stood a siege of three hours. Meanwhile, the lazaroni and the peasants, who retired fighting from street to street, were driven to the gate, where they rallied for the last time, and were defeated. At night, general Championet entered the city to the inexpressible joy of the peaceable citizens. In consequence of this happy deliverance by the French, *te deum* was celebrated with great solemnity. As soon as tranquillity was restored, those who, whom the French called Neapolitan patriots, so long restrained, were re-ani-

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mated with fresh vigour, their voice was heard, and united with the conquerors, they assisted in forming the *Neapolitan republic*, and organising a provisional government.

His Sardinian majesty, also lately deposed by French republicans, was escorted to Tuscany by French dragoons. He then went to Poggio-Imperiale, a summer palace of the Grand Duke, accompanied by Chissault a French officer, in whose presence he had a conference with the Pope. This officer was directed to ascertain the health of Pius the VIth. but found him too weak to travel, especially by sea. The titles of the Piedmontese nobility were burnt on the 21st of January, under the tree of liberty.

Prince Frederick of Orange, who had a command in the Imperial army in Italy, died on the 6th of January of a contagious fever.

General Jourdan is said to have passed the Rhine on the 1st of March at Kehl, with an army of 25,000 men; the right wing immediately proceeded through Offenburgh into the Brisgau. The same morning, the French ministers at Rastadt, delivered a note and two proclamations to the deputation of the empire, to the following purport:

"That the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, appointed to negociate with the German empire, had received orders from the executive directory, to communicate to the deputation the subjoined proclamation. They acquitted themselves of this business, by adding a copy, certified by them, of this proclamation, and of the address of general Jourdan to the army under his command; that they had orders to declare, that the march of this army ought only to be considered as a measure of precaution which circumstances required. That the desire of peace on the part of the French government, still continued to be lively and sincere, and that it continued in the resolution to conclude a peace with the empire, premising that the empire would declare itself against the march of the Russian troops.

The proclamation of the executive directory stated, that the Emperor, regardless of the convention made at Rastadt on the 11th of Frimaire (6th year), had passed the river Inn and marched out of the hereditary dominions—that this movement was combined with the march of the Russian troops who loudly declared to have come to attack and combat the French republic, and who were actually stationed in the territories of the emperor—that, always inclined to make peace, the French republic had demanded a satisfactory declaration respecting the march of these troops, but the emperor had not given an answer. The executive directory saw itself therefore under the necessity of a lawful defence by making the French armies take a position which circumstances required, but declared at the same time that as soon as the Russians should have quitted the dominions of the emperor, the armies of the republic should resume the position fixed in the convention of Rastadt.

The proclamation of General Jourdan to his army, was in the usual stile of exhortation to discipline and good order, by the observance of which the soldiers of the republic had already required so high a reputation.

These measures of the French government were in a few days succeeded by more decisive ones.

In the council of five hundred on the 13th of March Dalbrel the secretary, read several messages from the council of ancients, containing the resolution of that council on the subject of the message of the directory, stating that the French republic was at war with the *Emperor*, King of *Hungary* and Bohemia, and with the grand duke of *Tuscany*.

The directory in that message explained at length the complaints of the republic against those two powers. It declared, with respect to the emperor, that the treaty of Campo Formio was misunderstood in its principle, and not carried into effect in one of its principal articles, and that the conduct of the Austrian cabinet had been always in opposition to peace. It revested to the cold reception of the French ambassador Bernadotte at Vienna; to the affront offered to him there; to the hypocrisy of that court in the negociation of Seltz, which was the more evident because Baron de Degellmann did not repair to Paris; to the sending of Count Cobentzel to Berlin and Russia, and to the difficulties raised at Vienna to receive the Cisalpine ambassador. It finally demonstrated the hostile disposition of the emperor with regard to the march of the Russians across Moravia and Austria, and who were then on the confines of Bavaria already occupied by an army of 100,000 Austrians.

The directory in the same message, accused the Grand Duke of Tuscany of perfidy towards the republic, and of connivance with the enemies of France.

It

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It exposed his secret negociations with the cabinet of St. James's, particularly by the possession of Leghorn by the English, against which, he merely opposed ill-disguised efforts. The message concluded with a formal proposition of declaring war against the Emperor and the Grand Duke. It was ordered to be printed, and was received with shouts of long live the republic!

It is said, that general Massena entered the Grison country on the 2d of March, and took 5,000 Austrians, 24 pieces of cannon, together with general Auffenburgh and Chur the capital of the Grissons.

The following appear to be the situation of the French armies that have crossed the Rhine. The column under general Bernadotte which crossed near Manheim, of which it took possession, continued its route with the utmost rapidity by Habelberg and Heilbron. It is said that the general made this haste for the purpose of being before-hand with the Austrians, and to form a line from Philingen to Heilbron, along the Necker, on both sides of which river are high mountains and advantageous positions. The same general, after crossing the Rhine, summoned the fort of Philipsbourg to surrender, which the governor refused. The army under general Jourdan marched directly into the interior of Swabia, leaving a garrison in Offenburg. His principal head quarters were on the 5th of March at Villingen, in the Black Forest. General St. Cyr, who commands the left wing of the French army, has entered the dutchy of Wirtemburg by the Kniebis mountains, and is said to have taken possession of Stutgard. The Duke, who had been for some time at open war with the provincial diet, has repaired to Louisbourg.

General Championet, after having commanded at the conquest of Naples, has been put under arrest on the charge of having infringed upon the power of the civil commissioner, appointed by the government to act with the army, and having thereby been guilty of open insurrection against the government. The commissioner Faypoult is his accuser.

HOLLAND.

According to intelligence from Constantinople a note was transmitted from the Sublime Porte to the ambassador from Holland, dated the 16th of January, stating that the present government of France, entirely disregarding every law of nations, having adopted as a principle to attack all powers without distinction, whether friends or enemies, and every where to disseminate disturbance and confusion, had, in consequence of this principle, secretly prepared to subjugate Egypt, the most valuable province of the Sublime Porte, and which is the gate of the most sacred and revered cities of Mecca and Medina; that, therefore, the Sublime Porte had found itself under the necessity of repelling force by force; that the Sublime Porte was the ancient friend of the Republic of Holland; and that the Dutch, who carried on a very lucrative commerce with the Ottoman empire, had always endeavoured, during the time of their independence, to render themselves agreeable to the Sublime Porte. But since the entrance of the French into Holland that Republic was deprived of its independence, and reduced beneath the yoke of the French Directory, and, like the provinces of France, its inhabitants were, in fact, become their subjects; that the Dutch ambassador was therefore enjoined to quit his residence within a week, and informed that the ancient amity would be re-established between the two countries as soon as Holland should be separated from the French.

GERMANY.

His Imperial Majesty may now say with Cæsar, when he passed the Rubicon, "*Jacta alea est.*" The march of the Russian troops, and other obvious indications of an hostile disposition, having at length induced the Executive Directory of the French Republic to declare war against him.

The mission of Mr. GRENVILLE to Berlin is said to have brought to light some secret articles in the treaty of Campo Formio, between the Emperor and France, the history of which is as curious as the articles are interesting. The Abbé Seiyers, fearing that the proposals of the British missionary might be accepted, presented his Prussian Majesty with a copy of the above-mentioned treaty, by which it appears that his Imperial Majesty had betrayed the interests of the Empire by agreeing to surrender to the French Republic the most important fortresses on the banks of the Rhine, the possession of which had facilitated the march of the French army into the heart of Germany.

TURKEY.

It appears by intelligence from Constantinople dated the 15th of January, that a defensive treaty was concluded on the 23d of December 1798 between Russia and the Porte. By this treaty both

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both parties guarantee the empire of each other and the poſſeſſion thereunto belonging. In caſe of hoſtilities by ſea or land againſt either of the contracting parties, they are to fly to the aid of the party attacked with men, arms or money. The aſſiſtance in men to be within three months after the requiſition.—The contracting powers are to have in future the ſame friends and the ſame enemies, and both parties have agreed to invite the Kings of England, Pruſſia, and other powers, to accede to this treaty.

Sir Sydney Smith arrived at Conſtantinople in the Tyger towards the latter end of December laſt, and by deſire of the Porte took poſſeſſion of the beautiful palace of Boglos, with ſome French emigrants, and a guard of marines. He was ſoon after complimented with a Turkiſh title of honour and aſſumed the character of accredited naval miniſter of Britain. It was ſuppoſed he would direct the operation of the Turkiſh navy.

AMERICA.

The whole expence of the government of the United States, including the contingent expences of the ſeveral departments and offices amounts to no more than 504,206 dollars. The expence of the army is 4,202,005 dollars; the expence of ſhips ordered to be built by congreſs 671,504, arms and military ſtores 233,000: maintaining the preſent naval eſtabliſhment for an entire year 2,420,180; for eight revenue cutters during the year 1799, 117,501 dollars. The whole ſum required for the ſervice of the year is about 6,524,617 dollars.

The loan of five millions of dollars, lately opened by the American government, was filled in the courſe of a few days. Petitions continue to be preſented to the American government, praying the repeal of the acts generally known by the titles of the ſedition and alien laws.

The American congreſs are about to paſs a law to prevent the interference of private individuals in caſes relating to the concerns of the United States with foreign countries.

EAST INDIES.

It appears by intelligence from the Eaſt, that the Vakells of Tippoo Sultan, had for three months laſt paſt, been exceedingly buſied in deputations to his highneſs the Nawaub Aſſoph Jah. Independent of this, they had endeavoured to eſtabliſh a communication with the nabob and Mahratta, and to open an intercourſe by no means with a good view. It was generally believed in India, that Tippoo's intention was to make ſome ſudden and hoſtile movements as ſoon as events afforded him a favourable opportunity. But at the ſame time, no fears were apprehended by the Engliſh, on account of a firm perſuaſion that not one of the Indian princes would be found inclined to make an alliance with him. An expedition generally ſuppoſed to be againſt Japara, which is ſituated two hundred and fifty-three miles eaſt of Batavia, was much the converſation at Madras, as well as againſt Java, which lies to the ſouth of Sumatra, being only ſeparated by the ſtraits of Sunda, under the direction of the Batavian government. Theſe Iſlands were reported to have harboured all illicit traders, and to have warehouſed a great part of the produce of Europe, which is ſaid to be carried out in fictitious bottoms.

IRELAND.

The ſiſter kingdom is ſtill in a ſtate which excites the fearful anxiety of every friend to order and good government. The enormities daily committed by a barbarous banditti on the one hand, and the unparalleled latitude about to be given to military power by the legiſlature on the other, become alarming to humanity.

The principal objects which have lately engaged the attention of the Iriſh parliament are the finances, and a bill for the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion.

Lord Caſtlereagh, on the 18th of February, in a committee of ſupply, detailed to the houſe the military eſtimate for the year enſuing, of which the following is a recapitulation.

Military Strength.		*Expences.*
Regulars,	32,281	£.1,218,955
Militia, - -	26,634	769,012
Yeomanry, -	52,274	687,485
Britiſh, - -	23,201	666,799
Artillery, -	1,500	Included in the
Drivers, &c. -	1,700	ordnance eſtimate.
Total	137,590	
Serving abroad,	3,234	
	140,824	
Ordnance, - - -		£.442,659
Barracks, - - -		350,000
Commiſſioriat, - -		- 132,000
	Expence,	4,266,910
Miſcellaneous including £.98,327 for troops ſerving abroad, - - -		549,457
	Total expence,	4,815,367

The reſolutions for the above eſtimates were agreed to.

The chancellor of the exchequer brought forward his budget on the 25th of February, and after ſome prefatory matter

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matter proposed the following *Ways and Means* for bearing the expences abovementioned. The whole sum to be raised he said was five millions and a half.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Taxes.

Ten per cent. on impost duties,	£.260,000
Six-pence per barrel on malt, -	26,000
Stamps, additional duty, - -	50,000
Six-pence per gallon on spirits, -	100,000
Regulations on wine, - - -	50,000
Additional window tax, - -	60,000
Additional game licences, - -	10,000
Surplus of funds, - - -	100,000
Total by taxes,	656,000

The general principle of these taxes met with almost universal approbation, except from Sir J. Parnell, whose opposition to the window-tax was rather polite than strenuous.

It is generally understood that the loan wanted to make up the ways and means, will be £4,800,000.

The attorney general introduced a bill into the house of commons for "suppressing the rebellion at present existing in the country." This bill places in the hands of the Irish government an absolute power; the powerful plea of necessity is advanced, as the only apology for this unexampled measure. The attorney general contended, in a very long speech, for the co-operation of parliament with the measure of summary punishment, adopted by the executive power and inferred from a continued necessity, a continuation of power, but so defined that the civil should not clash with the military law. Mr. Barrington, in a long and spirited speech went through the clauses of the bill, commenting on their tendency; and urged with great energy that the three principal features of it were calculated to go to the extinction of the constitution in *Magna Charta*, the bill of rights, and the *Habeas Corpus* act. He made some severe observations upon the measures pursued by Lord Cornwallis, and said that they were such as would deservedly withdraw the confidence of parliament from him.

General Hutchinson entered into a spirited defence of Lord Cornwallis, and advocated the necessity of the bill.—Among several others who spoke on both sides, was the new prime sergeant, (sergeant George Daly,) who, as a motive for passing the bill, stated that an organized rebellion and armed body existed in the province of Connought, and also in Dublin.

Mr. Dubbs opposed the bill, and gave notice of an important measure which he intended to bring forward.

The Lord Chancellor on the 9th of March, the house of Lords having formed themselves into a committee on this bill, moved, among other clauses, that courts martial should be empowered to punish with death or otherwise, persons *suspected* of aiding, assisting or abetting, rebellion, or injuring the persons or property of his majesty's loyal subjects, in furtherance of such rebellion. Lord Farnham approved the principle of the bill, but thought it was going too far to try persons on suspicion. The lord chancellor expressed his regret at the necessity of so severe a clause, which he yet deemed indispensable as a new rebel directory in the country were inciting to massacre and devastation, by a promise of aid from France, for which the lurking traitors only waited, as a signal for general insurrection. The several clauses, one of which exonerates persons acting under the bill from the operations of the courts of law, passed the committee, and on being reported to the house, the duke of Leinster said the executive had before possessed abundant power and he was ashamed to see such an unconstitutional act upon the statute books. Lord Altamont said he was not ashamed of the bill but of the necessity which called for it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal subjects which have occupied the attention of parliament since our last are the civil list, an amendment of the income bill, the slave trade, the treatment of prisoners in coldbath fields prison, and some affairs of finance.

Mr. Pitt, on the first of March, delivered to the house of commons a message from the King, stating, that his Majesty being desirous of making a competent provision for his beloved children Prince Edward and Prince Ernest Augustus, and not being enabled to do so from the money applicable to the civil list, and also being desirous to make a provision for the Princess Amelia; his Majesty relied on the affection of the commons, to make such provision as the circumstances of the case required.

This message was taken into consideration on the 8th, when Mr. Pitt observed to the house, that from a perusal of the civil list it would appear that there was not enough to defray the accounts. In consequence of the arrangements made in 1782 under Mr. Burke's bill, the civil

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list was divided into eight classes. The first appertained to the personal convenience of the sovereign and the dignity of the crown. He next adverted to the provision made for the judges, Lord Chamberlain, the master of the horse, the steward of the household, the expences of messengers, ministers, &c. With respect to the household establishment of the crown he asserted there was a saving, which must be an object not only of applause, but surprise to parliament.

He next adverted to the salaries of foreign ministers in which from the situation of affairs there was a decrease of - - - - - £27,000
In the lord stewards' bills there was an increase of - - - 36,000
The actual expenditure was from 80 to - - - - - 90,000
Under the head of occasional payments there was an excess of - - - - - - 74,000

This excess was occasioned by the present state of foreign affairs and the number of messengers necessarily employed. He then stated the law charges which encreased in proportion to the number of state crimes, by which the civil list incurred an expence of 10,000l. per annum. The next head of expence was the police which was naturally connected with the latter and this amounted to the sum of 25,000l.

It appeared from these statements, he said, that the expences of the civil list could not be augmented; he therefore moved "that it was the opinion of the committee that a sum not exceeding 12,000l. per annum be granted out of the consolidated fund as a provision for Prince Ernest.

Mr. TIERNEY said he wished to see every branch of the royal family to be put upon an happy and comfortable establishment, but he at the same time thought that the civil list ought to bear every expence attending such establishments. He expressed his surprise that the charge for foreign messengers should be greater now than when we had ambassadors at all the foreign courts, and contended that the items ought to be furnished. The present measure he declared was calculated to cast odium where no good subject would wish it to attach, and was sufficient, in spite of all the anti-jacobin speeches made in that house by the right honourable gentleman, to procure for him the thanks of every jacobin in the kingdom.

Mr. PITT in reply said that the honourable gentleman had charged him with uttering anti-jacobin speeches in the house of commons, but he was sorry that he could not return him (Mr. Tierney) the compliment. His last speech he contended, to have a quite different tendency, or he misrepresented public facts, merely for the purpose of casting public odium in that quarter to which the honourable gentleman just adverted. Mr. Pitt then recapitulated his former statements; he asserted that the civil list did not amount to more now than it did twenty years ago, though in the household expences there was a considerable increase. The house divided on the motion, when there appeared ayes 83, noes 4.

On the 12th, the bills for granting an annuity of 12,000l. per annum to Prince Edward and Ernest Augustus, and for establishing his Majesty to provide equally for the Princesses Elizabeth Sophia, and Amelia out of the hereditary fund of 30,000l. granted by parliament for the maintenance of his Majesty's daughters, were read a first time. In the course of discussing these bills it appeared that the civil list notwithstanding the utmost economy had fallen 40 or 50,000l. in arrears and therefore wholly incompetent to support the proposed and necessary establishment for the two princes. It also appeared, that besides the permanent 100,000l. a year granted to the civil list, between two and 300,000l. arising from the Dutchy of Cornwall, during the minority of the Prince of Wales, had not been refunded to his Royal Highness.

Mr. WILBERFORCE on the first of March, addressed the house and said, he had so frequently brought the question of the slave trade before them, that he did not think it necessary to go to any great length into that business. Since the first time he had addressed parliament on this subject he observed that events had occured which had a material effect on the habits and temper of his mind. Twelve years had elapsed since he first moved for the abolition of the African slave trade: the question then excited a considerable share of interest both within and without the walls of that house; but he was sorry to remark from what had since occured that he was inclined to believe that much of that interest was created by the novelty of the question. Days, weeks, and years he had given up to the investigation of the slave trade and waited patiently since the year 1791, in the hope that his exertions would be followed up by the abandonment of that abominable and iniquitous system.

Mr. PITT supported the motion.

Mr.

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Mr. Dundas spoke against it.

Upon a division of the house there appeared for it 55, against it 84.

The question respecting the treatment of the prisoners in the Coldbath Fields prison has been brought before the house of commons for the purpose of a fair investigation.—Mr. Dundas laid on the table the examinations taken before the magistrates at the last quarter sessions respecting this business. This and several other papers relative to this subject were afterwards ordered to be printed, and also a Committee appointed to examine into the state of that prison, who were empowered to send for papers, persons and records.

Sir Francis Burdett withdrew the notice for his motion for the 7th of March, on the subject as he wished to avail himself of the information that would arise from the above arrangement.

[In our next we shall be enabled to give the result of this enquiry.]

On the motion of Mr. Pitt on the 8th of March, the house in a committee of supply agreed to grant 150,000l. for foreign secret service money for 1799, and also that an aid of 500l. should be granted to the Turkey company.

Mr. Dundas on the 12th of March, the house having resolved itself into a committee on the state of the finance of India, gave an elaborate detail of what is generally called the *India budget*. After going through the various calculations usual on these occasions, he observed to the committee that the affairs of the company were better on the whole than they were in the preceding year by 413,220l. But he did not mean to give this in an unqualified way, for there was a disputed article between the nabob of Arcot and the company, which amounted to no less than one million sterling. The company were trustees for the creditors of the nabob who claimed their instalments as usual during the last war in India. The revenues appointed for the payment of these instalments had unavoidably been employed in defraying the expences of that war. If the company were now to make good this sum they would of course stand in a worse situation by 600,000l. But when he recollected that since the year 1786 at which time the accounts of the company had been first put into a proper train, their capital had been increased in no less than *eleven* millions, he could look without any dismay on this deficiency or on any stagnation which might occur during the present war. He also observed that he felt it his duty, as looking to the general interests of the empire, to see that the directors in Leadenhall-street should make compensations, either by exporting bullion or otherwise, for the increased imports which they drew from India. This was the more necessary at a time when the company, however opulent, felt it beyond their power to import the superflux of Indian wealth into the ports of these kingdoms. The sum remitted annually to Europe from India amounted to no less than *five millions*; but of this sum the means and capital of the company did not permit them to import more than *two millions*. He was determined to try in some shape to bring this wealth into the ports of this country, and before the end of the present session he should certainly submit the matter to the serious consideration of that house, and crave their advice as to the best means of securing to this country that pre-eminence to which it was entitled. The resolutions were read and ordered to be reported the next day.

Mr. Dundas on the 15th of March, after stating that our volunteer cavalry amounted to 30,000 which rendered the provisional cavalry not yet called out, no longer necessary, moved that such of the latter as were embodied should be put on the establishment of sensible cavalry which was agreed to. On the motion of the same gentleman, the bill for reducing the militia from 106,000 to 82,000 was ordered to be printed and a committee appointed.

On the 16th of March the resolution the committee of supply for gran 226,000l. for the relief of the suff clergy and laity of France now country and the American royalis agreed to by the house.

It appears by a proclamat 5th have from the court of St. James's on in day of March, that some at been making to organise states, this country. This pro tend that "that there is reason to treasonable divers persons engaged of Ireland in conspiracies in the kinnemies are enconcert with our forestir up rebellion deavouring to incitey.—That for the and war in this cecil do strictly order reason the privy and after the 20th of and charge, that whatsoever be permitted March no perseland into this kingdom, to pass from in the public service and except perso as shall obtain a passport such perso for that purpose from the Lord Lieutenant

tenant or from other perſons qualified for that purpoſe in Ireland."

During ſeveral days the public and particularly the friends of the honourable Mr. Grenville were kept in the greateſt anxiety for the ſafety of the Proſerpine frigate, in which that gentleman and *ſuite*, charged with an important commiſſion to the continent, had taken their paſſage from Yarmouth. On the 31ſt of January, two days after ſhe ſailed, ſhe came cloſe up with Heligoland, from whence ſhe procured a pilot. The ſame night ſhe lay at anchor at the mouth of the river Elbe; and the next day proceeded for ſome way up the river, but from the great quantity of ice flowing down, ſhe was obliged to return, but had not gone far before ſhe ſtruck on the ſand abreaſt of the Scarhorn Beacon, about two miles from land; all endeavours to get her off failing, it was reſolved on the 2d of February that all hands ſhould leave the ſhip and endeavour to reach Newark Iſland, which was with great difficulty effected, with the loſs of 15 lives.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.] At St. George the Martyr, H. Carrington Bowles, eſq. of St. Paul's Church Yard, to Miſs Garnault, of Red-Lion Square.

Mr. Shirley Forſter, of Holborn, to Miſs Sibley, of Iſlington.

At St. Paul's Deptford, Mr. Finch, wine-merchant, to Miſs Rolt.

At Shoreditch church, W. Rocke, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Jenkins, of the City-road.

At St. James's church, John Weyland, jun. eſq. ſon of J. Weyland, eſq. of Woodeaton, Oxford, to Miſs Keene, daughter of W. Keene, eſq. M. P. and niece to the Earl of Dartmouth.

At Walthamſtow, W. B. Tarbutt, eſq. of Gould-ſquare, to Miſs Freeman, only daughter of J. Freeman, eſq. of Cornhill.

Mr. Reynolds, author of ſeveral dramatic pieces, to Miſs Manſel, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

At St. Paul's, Deptford, Mr. T. Dowley, of Bankſide, to Miſs Nicholſon, daughter of R. Nicholſon, eſq. of Kent.

Died.] At Clerkenwell, Mrs. Foot, wife of Malachi Foot, eſq

At his lodgings in Princes-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, W. Lemon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir W. Lemon, Bart.

At Limehouſe, John Fowler, eſq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-houſe.

In Coventry-ſtreet, ſuddenly, Mr. Faulding.

In Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs. Elizabeth Coghlan, wife of Mr. Coghlan, bookſeller.

At Bermondſey, Mrs. Charlotte Field, wife of Simon Field, eſq.

At Highbury-Place, Iſlington, Richard Lee, eſq. formerly an eminent merchant of London.

In Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, Mrs. Weſt, widow of the late Temple Weſt, eſq. formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the firſt regiment of Guards.

In Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Auriol, aunt of the Earl of Kinnoul.

In Queen-ſtreet, Mrs. Hardy, relict of the late Robert Hardy, eſq. purveyor to the board of works.

In Fenchurch-ſtreet, Abraham Newman, eſq.

At Blackheath, aged 78, W. Hopkins, eſq.

In Welbeck-ſtreet, Mrs. Lukin, wife of R. Lukin, eſq.

In Frith-ſtreet, Soho, Mrs. Chamier, widow of A. Chamier, eſq. of Epſom.

In Goodman-fields, Mr. John Hammond, ſail-cloth maker.

In Bloomſbury-ſquare, aged 73, Mrs. Preſcott.

At Walthamſtow, Mrs. Bennett, relict of J. Bennett. eſq.

In Cannon-ſtreet, W. Stonehewer, eſq.

In Bloomſbury-ſquare, Mrs. Wegg, wife of Samuel Wegg, eſq.

In New North-ſtreet, Mrs. Dignum, wife of Mr. C. Dignum, of Drury-Lane Theatre.

In Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Thomas Williamſon, eſq.

At Pimlico, aged 92, Mr. B. Tolley.

In Bruton-ſtreet, Richard Hopkins, eſq. member for Harwich.

At Greenwich, Miſs Suſannah Innes, daughter of the late Col. Innes, of the royal regiment of artillery.

In Edward-ſtreet, Mr. Hawkins.

In Caroline-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Mrs. Goodwin.

At St. James's Place, the Right Hon. W. Hollis Capel, earl of Eſſex, Viſcount Malden, Baron Hadham. His Lordſhip was born October 7th, 1732, and married firſt Frances, daughter and heireſs of Sir C. Hanbury Williams; by whom he had iſſue George Viſcount Malden, who ſucceeds to the title and eſtates, and one daughter, Lady Elizabeth, who married Lord John Monſon. His Lordſhip married ſecondly, on the 3d of March, 1767, Harriet, daughter of Col. Thomas Bladon, by whom he had four ſons, now living. The Earl was Lord of the bedchamber to the late king, and held, at the time of his deceaſe, the ſame appointment to his preſent majeſty.

At her father's houſe, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, Miſs Seddon, daughter of Mr. Seddon; a moſt amiable and accompliſhed young lady, who was reading by the fire ſide, when her dreſs caught fire, and ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt that ſhe died in conſequence.

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, John Spedding, eſq. of Keſwick, to Miſs Gibſon, ſiſter to T. Gibſon, eſq. of the Newcaſtle Bank. C. Dodgſon, eſq. captain of the 4th regiment of dragoons, to Miſs Lucy Hume, daughter of James Hume, eſq. ſecretary to the cuſtoms. Captain Griffiths of the Royal Artillery, to Miſs Brandling of Gosforth.

At Alnwick, Mr. W. Kirkby, attorney, to Miſs Wilſon.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Swinburn, to Miſs A. Richardſon.

At Hart, Mr. Trizel, of Elnwick, to Miſs Martindale, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Newcaſtle Mrs. Bolam, wife of Mr. R. Bolam, joiner,

At Durham, aged 96, Mrs. Jane D'Arcy.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Hedley, butcher. Mrs. Margaret Potts.

At Sunderland, Mr. Watſon, apothecary.

At Byker, Mr. J. Johnſon, coal-viewer.

At Shiremoor, John Maddiſon, who was killed by falling into a lime-kiln, near White-hill Point.

At Darlington, Mr. Francis Thomſon of the talbot inn.

At Stockton, Mr. R. Grange, late a brewer.

At Norton, T. Wainwright, eſq. late of Graveley, near Stevenage.

At Durham, W. Alderſon, eſq. of the Durham armed aſſociation.

At Newcaſtle, aged 48, Mrs. Greenwell, widow of the late Mr. Greenwell, tallow-chandler.

At Boonwood, near Diſſington, Miſs E. Lock, daughter of Mr. S. Lock.

At Frankland, near Durham, aged 89, Mr. Gilbert Snowdon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. S. Holker, of Bury, Lancaſhire, to Miſs C. Wilſon of Carliſle.

At Bridekirk, Mr. G. White, of Tallentire, to Miſs Fearon, of Becks, in Embleton.

At Warwick, near Carliſle, Mr. E. Tomlinſon, of High Eſkett, to Miſs Hetherington of Warwick-bridge.

Died.] At Carliſle, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Milburne. Mr. Thomas Little, Attorney. Aged 77, Mr. T. Hodgſon, manufacturer. Aged 90, Mr. Alexander Gracey, a Chelſea penſioner.

At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mrs. Spittle, wife of Mr. A Spittle, grocer. Miſs Gibſon, late of Barfield. Mrs. R. M'Combe, widow. Mrs. Steel, widow of Mr. Steel, brewer. Mrs. Frewin, wife of T. Frewin, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms.

At Cockermouth, aged 39, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. Steel, attorney. Mr. J. Sim, dyer.

At Henſingham, aged 56, Anthony Benn, eſq. one of the juſtices for the county of Cumberland.

At Kendal, aged 21, Mr. John Atkinſon. Mr. William Hargroves.

At Little Brompton, aged 72, Mr. Robert Lowther.

At Seatonworks, Mr. W. Dickinſon. At Brayſtone, aged 23, Miſs Ann Ruſſel.

At Drig, aged 29, Mrs. Mary Singleton Spinſter, lady of the manor of Ulpha.

At Workington, Mr. Sewell, ſen. Mr. J. Smith, Schoolmaſter.

At Claybrook, G. H Hodgſon, eſq.

At Bolton, near Wigton, aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Fiſher, thirty-nine years rector of Bolton, and formerly maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Cockermouth, whoſe literary productions are numerous and highly reſpectable, as well as generally uſeful. As a divine his talents were ſplendid, and his labours unceaſing. He was bigoted to no party, but ſought truth alone; in the ſearch of which he was conſtantly directed by great goodneſs of heart. In him were united the firm friend, the good and generous maſter, the kind and tender parent; bleſt with a mild and forgiving ſpirit, he paſſed his long life in peace with all good men; and borne above the fear of death, by the conſciouſneſs of a well ſpent life, he endured his laſt affliction with tranquillity and reſignation.

At Langton, aged 85, Mr. C. Harriſon, the oldeſt common-council man of the corporation of Appleby.

At Kendal, Mrs. Hancock.

At Challen-hall, Mrs. Mary Dickinſon, wife of R. Dickinſon, eſq. captain of the Weſtmoreland militia.

YORKSHIRE.

Lately at Sheffield, the houſe of Signior Petro, the celebrated maker of fire-works, unfortunately was ſet on fire, and the exploſion was ſo very ſudden and ſo extremely dreadful, that an officer in the Somerſet fencible cavalry and ſeveral other perſons, who happened to be preſent, unfortunately loſt their lives.

Married.] At York, Richard Keatiſh, eſq. captain in the Cambridgeſhire militia, to Mrs. Remington, widow of Richard Remington, eſq.

At Leeds, Mr. Joſeph Brent, of York, to Miſs Gaſcoigne, of Malton. Mr. Moxton, ſurgeon, to Miſs Hall.

At Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Mr. Jacob Smith, of Givendale, to Miſs M. Fretwell, an amiable young lady with a handſome fortune.

At Hull, George Uppleby, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Eliza Fowler, daughter of W. Fowler, eſq.

At Scarborough, Mr. W. Noble, of Alnwick to Miſs Sharp, daughter of Mr. Sharp, ſhip

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ſhip-owner. Mr. John Parker, of Leeds, merchant, to Miſs Beilby, of Scarborough.

At Wakefield, Richard Bailey, eſq. of Broomfield, to Miſs Haiſt of Wakefield.

At Malton, Mr. Temple, ſurgeon, to Miſs Blackburn.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Croſſard, to Miſs Battye, of Finney.

At Barnſley, Mr. Keir, attorney, to Miſs Malliſon. Mr. Handley, of Wakefield, to Miſs Lydia, of Pontefract.

Died.] At York, Mr. Matthew Cockin, one of the common-council men for that city.

Mr. W. Clayton, twenty-two years goaler of York-Caſtle; a ſituation which enabled him to exerciſe his well-known benevolence, by a humane and equitable indulgence to thoſe unfortunate, and often criminal members of the community, who were his priſoners, not one of whom has ever been heard to complain of his treatment.

Mr. William Stavers, formerly of Northumberland. At an advanced age, Mrs. Teaſdale, wife of Mr. H. Teaſdale. Mrs. Dodſworth, wife of J. Dodſworth, eſq. Mr. Robert Robſon, of the white-horſe inn. Aged 86, Mrs. E. Battie, a maiden lady.

At Benaſſee, near Catterick, Miſs Carter, only daughter of Mr. Joſeph Carter.

At Thornton, near Bradford, aged 71, the Rev. Joſeph Thwaites, many years curate of that place.

At Whitby, John Mellar, eſq.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Milnes, relict of Robert Milnes, eſq.

At Foſton-Hall, aged 53, Mr. William Shayler, late of Poppleton.

At Barwick-in-Elmet, Rev. R. Deane, B. D. rector of Barwick and of Kirkbram, within the deanery of Doncaſter, who, from the general confidence in his great integrity, by means of ſmall ſums entruſted to him, is ſuppoſed to have releaſed more debtors from priſon, than any other individual in the kingdom.

At Notton, aged 84, Mr. Robt. Foſter, late of Fryſton.

At Croſly-Grange, aged 76, Mr. Giles Fall.

At Hull, aged 81, W. Jarratt, eſq. Aged 86, John Hall, eſq.

At Leeds, aged 56, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. Sharp, of Gildersſome.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Clemiſha, wife of Mr. R. Clemiſha, woollen-draper. Mrs. Holby, widow of the late Captain Holby, of Hull.

At Thirſk, aged 65, Mrs. Leiſe, mother of John Leiſe, eſq. of Sowerby.

At Stokeſley, Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. W. Lee, merchant.

At Middleton, near Pickering, aged 93, Mr. J. Boys, brother to the late Mrs. Drinkrow, of Driffield, who died in her 90th year, in November laſt.

At the Deanery, Ripper, aged 17, Mr. T.D. Waddilove, eldeſt ſon of the Dean.

At Field-houſe, near Halifax, Mrs. Stanfield, wife of G. Stanfield, eſq.

At Wharram, in her journey home from Beverley, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. F. Taylor, of the eaſt-riding bank, Malton.

At Whitby, John Mellar, eſq.

At Carlton, near Pontefract, Mrs. Lee, wife of Captain James Lee, of the Weſt-York militia.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaſter, Rev. A. Chambre, to Miſs Ruſſel.

At Liverpool, Captain Inglis, to Miſs Kendall. Mr. R. Wickſteed, merchant, to Miſs Tatlock, of Richmond. Mr. W. R. Anderſon, to Miſs H. Corſe. Captain Powditch, to Mrs. Jackſon. Mr. C. Turner, gunmaker, to Miſs M. Roberts. Mr. Z. Matthews, to Miſs F. Gibſon. Captain Pince, to Miſs. E. Jackſon, of the Tide Mills.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Syers, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Wright, of Manchester. Mr. J. Baron, manufacturer, to Miſs S. Entwiſle.

At Chorley, Mr. W. Heugh, attorney, to Mrs. Winſtanley.

At Lindale, in Cartmel, Captain William Kellett, to Miſs Mellar.

At Cartmel, Captain Carter, to Miſs Jepſam.

At Ardwick, near Manchester, Mr. John Dixon, of Bolton, to Miſs Margaret Hartley.

Died.] At Lancaſter, aged 85, John Barrow, eſq. late alderman of that place. Mr. John Gardner, ſoap boiler. Aged 67, Mr. William Parkinſon, clock-maker. Aged 80, Mr. George Parkins. Miſs Howſon, daughter of the late Mr. W. Howſon. Mr. James Dearden. Mr. R. Townly, who was killed by falling under a cart.

At Manchester, Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. T. Holland, jun. Mr. Thomas Rothwell. Aged 69, Mr. Benjamin Wildſmith.

At Liverpool, aged nearly 100, Mrs. Park. Aged 55, Mrs. Waring. Mr. John Caſh. Mrs. Ann Brooks. Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of Mr. J. Metcalfe. Mr. H. Baldwin, brazier. Mr. James Hales, cooper.

At Preſton, aged 38, James Moore, eſq. alderman and banker, who is univerſally regretted as an upright magiſtrate, an honeſt tradeſman, a ſincere friend, and a benevolent benefactor to the poor. At Newby Bridge, near Ulverton, James Machell, eſq.

At Warrington, Mr. John Fallows, iron-founder. Aged 66 Mrs. Knowles.

At Ormſkirk, Mrs. Berrett, wife of the Rev. Mr. Berrett. Mr. John Clarke, brewer.

At Heyſham, James Greenalgh, eſq.

John Booth, of Wearden-Fold, near Leyland, and Ellen Derbiſhire, midwife, of Strawhill, were frozen to death on their return home.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Morgan, ſupervisor of Exciſe at Northwich, to Mrs. Boyd.

At

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At Preſtbury, Mr. William Taylor, to Miſs Weeton, both of Macclesfield.

At Farndon, Lieutenant Colonel Nelſon, of the 111th regiment of foot, to Miſs Catherine Carroll, of Ireland.

Died.] At Cheſter, aged 89, J. C. Worſley, eſq. formerly of Platt, near Manchester. Mr. T. Pickmore, ſword-bearer.

At Macclesfield, Thomas Wardle, eſq. Mrs. Hodkinſon, wife of Mr. Hodkinſon of the old Angel-Inn. Mrs. Orme.

At Upton, Mrs. Brittain, wife of Mr. J. Brittain.

At the ſeat of George Smyth, eſq. near Cheſter, Henry Venour, eſq. formerly of Birmingham.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Clark, malſter, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miſs R. Bromley, of the former place.

At Thorpe, near Aſhborne, Mr. P. Harding of Aſhley-Heath, Staffordſhire, to Miſs M. Borton, of the former place.

At Winſter, Mr. William Marſden, of Crich, to Mrs. Maſon, of the former place.

Thurlſton Grange, Samuel Fox, eſq. to Miſs Darwin, of Stamford.

Died.] At Stavely, Joſeph Sales, a lunatic who deſtroyed himſelf by cutting his throat. Martha Key, who had been loſt 13 days, notwithſtanding the moſt diligent ſearch, and who was at length diſcovered in a hedge, where ſhe had periſhed in the ſnow.

At Pington, Joſeph Cocke, a collier, who was killed by the falling of a large coal in a pit.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. John Topley, of Eaſt Bridgford, to Mrs. Martha Innocent, of the ſame place.

At Bunney, Richard Cole, eſq. of Normanton on the Wolds, to Miſs S. Parkins, of Bunny Park.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Hind, Taylor, Mrs. Lowne, wife of Mr. Lowne, ironmonger. Suddenly Mr. Richard Shelten, one of the loyal Nottingham infantry. Mr. John Fletcher, formerly a draper.

At Croſſwell-butler, near Bingham, aged 92, Mr. Thomas Bell, formerly a reſpectable farmer and publican.

At Arnold, aged 75, Mrs. Sherbrooke, widow of the late William Sherbrooke, eſq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Deeping Bank, nearly oppoſite the point between Crowland and Cowbit, has been deſtroyed by a flood, in conſequence of which, 30,000 acres of land were inundated.

Married.] At Little Grimſby, near Louth, the Right Honourable Lord William Beauclerk, to Miſs Nelthorpe.

At Spilſby, Mr. Edward Micklethwaite, inn-holder, to Miſs Elizabeth Culley. Mr. George Enderby, cordwainer, to Miſs S. Day.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. White, late of Bridlington. Aged 63, Mrs. Kent, widow of the late Alderman Kent. Aged 81, Mrs. Hide, widow. Serjeant Roach of the 34th regiment.

At Spilſby, Mrs. T. Winſhip.

At Spalding, S. S. Ingram, eſq. laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Captain Ingram. Mrs. Cookſon, wife of Mr. Edward Cookſon. Mrs. Faulkner, relict of the late Mr. Lyon Faulkner.

At Gainſborough, aged 81, Mrs. Fowler. Mr. Peele, of the Lamb.

At Louth, aged 64, Mr. John Grant, one of the largeſt farmers in Lincolnſhire.

At Stamford, aged 78, Mrs. Sharrard, widow.

At Sleaford, aged 60, Mr. Robert Theckſtone, of the Angel Inn.

At Beeſby, near Louth, aged 95, Mr. John Walkerby, a reſpectable farmer and grazier.

At Boſton, aged 77, Mrs. Brackenbury, widow.

At Seaton, Robert Cobley, ſervant to Mr. Skelton, who dropped down dead as he was threſhing in his maſter's barn.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Manton, Needham Cheſelden, eſq. to Miſs Slater.

Died.] At Effingham, Mr. John Bland.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leiceſter, John Hawkſley, eſq. of Arnold mill, to Miſs S. Arnold, an amiable daughter of Dr. Arnold, of Leiceſter.

Died.] At Leiceſter, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Lockwood, a gentleman deſervedly eſteemed by a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, as uniting to a ſtrong and cultivated underſtanding, the ſtricteſt probity and honour.—*Leiceſter Journal.*

Mr. W. Brown, hair dreſſer. Mr. Wright, of the Marquis of Granby Inn.

At Cotes, near Loughborough, aged 68, Mr. Francis White, a reſpectable grazier.

At Blaby, aged 21, Miſs Flude, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Flude, of that place.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Norman, of Birmingham, to Miſs Mary Chapman, of the former place.

At Cheadle, Mr. Bakewell, to Miſs Keys.

At Eccleſhall, the Rev R. W. B. Hill, of Hough, Cheſhire, to Miſs Green, of Lawford Hall, Eſſex.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. John Greaves, to Miſs Wilſon, both of that place.

At Leek, W. Pepps, jun. architect, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Aſhton, of the former place.

Died.] At Shelton, in the Staffordſhire Potteries, aged 35, Mr. William Smith, manufacturer of earthen ware, who had ſerved in the capacity of a lay-preacher for ſeveral years; and a few days after, Mrs. Smith, his wife, aged 27.

At Eccleſhall, Miſs Painter.

At Tamworth, Mr. Samuel Freeth, formerly of Birmingham.

War-

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WARWICKSHIRE.

The advantages derived by the inhabitants of Birmingham from the erection of the Union flour mill, may be seen by the following ſtatement. In London the quartern loaf 4lbs. 5oz. 8dms. was ſold on the 2nd, of February for 8½d, equivalent to a loaf of 6lbs. 2oz. 7dms. for 1s. for which the Birmingham mill ſells to its ſubſcribers a loaf of 9lb. 3oz. Its ſecond flour is ſold at 35s. per ſack. Thus Birmingham is ſupplied with 3lbs. 9dms. of bread more than London for the ſame money.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Howes, baker, to Miſs Mary Downing, of Belbroughton. Mr. Samuel Raven, jun. to Miſs Elizabeth Badger, both of Digbeth. Mr. Samuel Rowney, to Miſs Elizabeth Bratt.

At Manſetter, Thomas Freer, gent. one of the coroners of this borough, to Miſs F. Wilday, youngeſt daughter of John Wilday, eſq. of Atherſtone.

At Aſton, Mr. William White, bitt maker, of Birmingham, to Miſs Martha Green, of Deritend.

At Handſworth, Mr. Thomas Butcher, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Jukes, of the Red Lion Inn, of the ſame place.

At Cannock, Mr. James Bailey, grocer, &c. to Mrs. Talbot, milliner of the ſame place.

At Coleſhill, Mr. T. Wallis, alderman of Tamworth, to Miſs Drakeford, of Coleſhill, neice of Charles Oaks, eſq.

At Bromſgrove, Mr. C. Webb, attorney, to Miſs Ann Mortimer of Devizes.

At Harborne, Mr. William Warden, draper, to Miſs Bradley, both of Birmingham.

At Aſton, Mr. Joſeph Meddows, of Soho, to Miſs E. Bragg, of Wilton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Carver, of St. Paul's ſquare. Aged 63, Mr. Joſeph Robinſon, late of Temple-ſtreet. Aged 81, Mr. Robert Wheeler, ſenr. gun-maker. Mr. Richard Hughes, book-keeper, at the Dog Inn. Mr. William Ward, ſteel toy maker. Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Lloyd, factor, of Proſpect Row. Mrs. Heath, of Great Charles Street. Aged 83, Mrs. Florry, formerly of Cleobury Dale, Shropſhire. Mr. Bennett, ſhoemaker, late of Shrewſbury. Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Young, miniſter. Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. E. Webb, draper. Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. Lane, ſpur maker.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mrs. Alice Lucy Naſon, widow of the late Stephen Naſon, vicar of that pariſh many years.

At Solihul, after a long and painful illneſs, and much regretted, Miſs Wood.

At Ryton Mill, near Coventry, Mrs. Beck.

At Hill Brickenhill, Mr. Samuel Swinburne.

At Rugby, —— Hawkins, eſq. firſt major of the Warwickſhire militia.

At Tamworth, Mr. Thomas Jackſon. Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Harding.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, William Oſwell, eſq. to Miſs C. Baſnett, of Yarſdon.

At Wrockwardine, the Rev. Lawrence Panting, miniſter of South Lambeth Chapel, to Miſs Martha Pemberton, of the former place.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Holland, of Wigland, to Miſs Gill, of Burney. Mr. John Clay, to Miſs Jane Dod, daughter of R. Dod, eſq.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mr. James Walters, poſtmaſter, to Miſs E. Beddoes, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Bucknall, corkcutter and hop merchant. Mr. Probert.

At Whitchurch, Miſs Jane Liverſage, of the Royal Oak Inn.

At Loppington, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Price.

At Minſterley, aged 63, Mr. William Dawes.

At Broughall, near Whitchurch, Miſs Brookes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Abraham Ludlow, eſq. late of the royal greys, and ſon of Dr. Ludlow, of Briſtol, to Miſs Gibbs, ſole heireſs of Gaiſford Gibbs, eſq. late of Heywood Houſe, Wilts.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mrs. Curtis.

At Kidderminſter, aged 33, of a decline, Mr. Abraham Turner, attorney at law.

At Stourbridge, in the prime of life, Mr. John Whitgrave, youngeſt ſon of the late Francis Whitgrave, eſq. of Moſely Hall, Staffordſhire. Aged 69, Mrs. Richards.

At Dudley the wife of Mr. Rann, bookſeller.

At Martley, Mr. Spilſby, of that place.

At Hanley Caſtle, aged 80, Thomas Hornyold, eſq. univerſally reſpected.

At the Park, near Kidderminſter, Mrs. Chellingworth, wife of Mr. H. Chellingworth.

At Impey, near Droitwich, Miſs Wall.

At Bellington, Mrs. Pratt, relict of James Pratt, eſq.

At Churchill, near Spetchley, the Rev. John Apedaile, a catholic clergyman.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Robert Harriſon, eſq. captain in the 29th regiment of foot, to Miſs M. Chambers, of Whitbourn.

At Leominſter, Mr. B. Caldwell, of Bewdley, to Miſs Hayling, of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, aged near 100, Mrs. Frances Rodd. Mrs. C. Mainwaring, eldeſt daughter of the late Cavendiſh Tyrrel, eſq. member of that city. Aged 87, Mrs. Walker, a widow lady.

At Leominſter, Mr. John Rogers, watchmaker.

At his ſeat at Nether Hall, near Ledbury, the Rev. Mr. Powles, one of the juſtices of the peace for Herefordſhire.

At the Hill, near Roſs, (the ſeat of Mrs. Clarke,

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Clarke) Mrs. Jane Hoskyns, daughter of the late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart. of Harewood.

At Benhill Farm, in the parish of Bridstow, Mr. Humphry Lycett, formerly of the Swan Inn, Ross.

At Derndale, aged 56, Mrs. Jay.

At Mawfield, Mrs. Badger.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Chepstow Castle, aged 81, the wife of Mr. Williams.

At Rockfield, in the prime of life, after a short illness, most sincerely regretted, the Rev. John Harding, rector of Wiverton, Norfolk.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, captain Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, late commander of the Leander, to Miss Raikes, daughter of Robert Raikes, esq. of Gloucester. Mr. Daniel, hatter, to Miss Whittand.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. James Atkins, of Chipping Norton, to Miss Milward, of the former place.

At Durfley, Mr John Moore, to Miss White, only daughter of Mr. White of Draycott-mills.

Died.] at King's Newnham, Mr. Brierly, an opulent farmer.

At Twining, near Tewkesbury, John Embury, esq. late of the bank of Glover and Co. Worcester.

At Doynton, aged 93, the Rev. Thomas Coker, more than 50 years rector of that parish.

At Banthop, Miss M. Knollis, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Knollis, who was accidentally drowned in the river.

At Marshfield, Mr. Wm. Smith, farmer.

At Tilsdoun-house, Miss Jones.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. W. R. Anderson, to Miss H. Corse. Mr. James Badcock, of Newbridge-Mill, to Miss Bullock, of Fifield-Wick, Berks.

At Woodstock, Mr. Pricket, of Chapel House, to Miss E. Bradford, of the former place.

At Woodeaton, John Weyland, esq. to Miss Keene, daughter of Whitfhed Keene, esq. M. P.

At Steeple-Aston, Mr. Wing, to Miss Millachin.

At Churchill, Mr. John Davis, to Miss Ann Brooks.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. John Beckley, serjeant major of the Oxford volunteer corps, who cut his throat in so dreadful a manner as to occasion his immediate death.

Aged 76, Mrs. Cookson.

At Shotts, the Rev. Mr. Archibald Bruce, minister of that place, who went that morning in ordinary health, from his own house, which is a mile distant from the church, and retired as usual into an apartment previous to the sermon, where he had scarcely been five minutes, when he fell down and expired without a groan.

At Whitney, aged 66, Mrs. Hoskins, widow of the late Rev. Charles Hoskins.

At Bicester, Mr. William Musselwhite, one of the Bicester loyal volunteers.

At Chalcombe, near Banbury, aged 25, Christian King.

At Withycomb Farm, near Banbury, aged 94, Mr. Cross, many years occupier of that farm, and one of the oldest inhabitants of that part of the country.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 20, Miss Duke, daughter of Mr. Duke, wine merchant. Mr. Trotter, of the Excise Office.

At Slapton, John Winkles; as he was firing off a gun, the breech pin flew out, penetrated his forehead and killed him on the spot.

At Yardley-Hastings, aged 60, the Rev. James Gardiner, M. A. rector of that parish, cum Denton and chaplain to the Earl of Sussex.

At Borough-Fen, aged 40, Mrs. Walton, wife of Mr. Henry Walton, farmer and grazier.

At Daventry, Mr. Aicken, comedian, who by his great exertion, in performing the part of *Osmond* in the *Castle Spectre*, burst a blood vessel, and languished in much agony, for some days, when he expired.

At Welligborough, Mr. Peter Barker, attorney, late of Huntingdon.

At Peterborough, Mr. Crane, formerly an eminent farmer and grazier.

Thomas Jackson Serecold, esq. a gentleman of great benevolence to the poor.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Mr. Charles Tinson, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Salthill, aged 79, in his way to Bath, for the recovery of his health, John Micklethwayte, esq. of Beeston St. Andrew. He was a descendant of the ancient family of Swyne, in Yorkshire.

At Eton, Mrs. Dickenson, the wife of Mr. Thomas Dickenson, well known for his performances on the violoncello.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Aspley-Guise, Mr. William Reey, who was killed by a blow from one of the sails of Aspley windmill, from which he had just descended at the moment, when a violent gust of wind blew the sail over the mill, which struck him on the head.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Ramsay, Mr. Charles Montague Ridlington, to Miss E. Gore, of the same place.

Died.] At Huntingdon, the wife of Mr. Alderman Slow, much lamented by an affectionate husband, and all her acquaintance.

At Ramsey, aged 26, Mr. Thomas Rose, cooper, after a lingering illness; he was a man much respected.

At Yaxley, near Scole Inn, Bartholomew Plumstead, driver of the Ipswich mail coach, who was suddenly taken ill on his journey, conveyed from the box, and died in less than four hours.

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CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.]—At Swavesey, Mr. William Carter, to Miss M. Hepher, of the same place.

At Balsham, T. Ramsden, esq. to Miss Fenn, of that place.

Died.] At Cambridge, the wife of Mr. Lovelock, patten-maker. Mr. Townsend, an ingenious painter. Mrs. Grundon, the mother of the late Mr. Grundon, apothecary. Aged 65, the widow of Mr. Anderson, formerly of the Blue Boar Inn.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. John Filby, woolcomber, to Mrs. Gant, of the White Horse, Hautboys. Mr. Heasell, baker, to Miss Watson.

At Feckenham, Mr. Robert Clarke, to Miss Hanson.

At Starston, the Rev. Robert Etheridge of that place, to Mrs. Law, of Pulham Market.

At Sparham, Richard Lloyd, jun. esq. of Bawdeswell, to Miss Elwin, of Booton.

At Seething, Mr. Leeset, farmer, at Rackheath, to Miss Letitia Crabb, of the former place.

At Wells, Mr. Adam Burrell, of Flitcham, to Miss Astley, of the former place.

At Flitcham, Mr. P. Bell, of Castleacre, to Miss M. Burrell.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 36, Mr. William Marks, plumber, &c. Aged 59 Mr. Richard Gidney. Aged 61, Mr. John Taylor, coal merchant, after a long and painful illness. Whilst upon an afternoons visit to his daughter in King-street, Mr. Keymer, shawl-maker. Aged 67, the wife of Mr. William Foster. Aged 68, Mrs. Judith Roper. Aged 72, Mrs. Ann Fell, sister to the late Mr. William Fell. Aged 80, Mrs. Paterson, relict of the late Mr. Edward Paterson. Aged 31, the wife of captain John Simpson, of the marines Mrs. Clova, wife of Mr. Joseph Clova, an eminent veterinary surgeon, in this city.

At Aylsham, aged 89, the relict of Dr. Joseph Nicol Scott, one of the ministers of the independent congregation, and afterwards a physician. Mr. Thomas Green, shopkeeper.

At Falkenham, Mrs. Woodgate, wife of Mr. Woodgate, farmer.

At Sparham, aged 81, Mr. Fisher, an eminent farmer.

At Loddon, aged 17, Mr. John Gibbs, son of Mr Gibbs.

At Downham, Miss Chapman, daughter of Mr. William Chapman.

At Yarmouth, the wife of William Fisher, esq. one of the receivers general for this borough. Aged 82, Mr. William Mully, 55 years one of the organists of that place.

At Alphington, aged 75, Mr. William Nicholls, a respectable farmer.

At Lynn, Mrs. Allen, mother of J. W. Allen, esq. of Bury.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 75, Mrs. Moxon, wife of Mr. Moxon, grocer.

At Downham, Miss Chapman, daughter of Mr. William Chapman.

At Ashill, near Swaffham, aged 64, Mr. Edmund Buscall.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Icklingham, Charles Gwilt, esq. to Miss C. Stephens, of Kencot, Oxfordshire.

At Ipswich, Mr. Thomas Thorby, haberdasher, of Colchester, to Miss E. Maw, daughter of Mr. Maw, tallow chandler of the former place.

Died.] At Bury, aged 52, Mrs. S. Woodroffe, sister of Mr. Woodroffe, miller.

At Beccles, Mr. Savage, baker, who fell from a cart, and fractured his skull so dreadfully that he instantly expired.

At Wattisfield, aged 91, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. Smith, oil man of London.

At Sproughton, aged 36, Mr. Durrant, farmer and grazier.

On the road leading from Bury to Saxham, John Lydall, in consequence of the severity of the weather.

At Sudbury, aged 71, Mr. Joseph Godfrey, one of the principal burgesses of that borough.

At Lowestoft, aged 79, Mr. James Richmond.

At Long Melford, Mr. Z. Lungley.

At Woodbridge, Miss Walford, the youngest daughter of Mr. Walford of that place.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. P. Lewis, to Miss H. Hollingsworth, of Chelmsford.

At Thaxted, Mr. Willes, to Miss E. Count, daughter of Mr. Count.

At Dunmow, Mr. B. Stubing, salesman, of Leadenhall, to Miss S. Spooner, of Great Baddow.

At Chipping-Ongar, John Hughes, esq. to Miss Walker, daughter of Mr. Thomas Walker, surgeon.

At Saffron Walden, Hollis Clayton, of Great Dunmow, draper, to Miss Impey, of the former place.

At Burnham, Mr. Henry Banks, surgeon, to Miss Sharp, of Holkham.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Collis, many years governor of the poor house in that parish, and who by his industry, care, and cleanliness, gave much satisfaction to the parishioners.

At Halsted, —— Edwards, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, for the county of Essex.

At Upminster, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, rector of Latchingdon.

Erratum in our last.

In the article of Mrs. Isaac's death, that lady is said to have been the daughter of Mr. Bailey, it should have been—"Mr. Bailey Tailer."

KENT.

At St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury, in the family of Mr. Thomas Chatwine, shopkeeper, the following distressing circumstance took place. The man, his wife, and three

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three children, each in the morning, took what was ſuppoſed to be cream of tartar and brimſtone as phyſic; the effect, however, ſoon proved deleterious, as the whole family were affected with ſuch alarming ſymptoms, that the moſt ſkilful medical aſſiſtance proved ineffectual; one of the children died in the afternoon, in the evening another, and at night their mother. The father, after lingering eight days, alſo expired. The infant having taken but a very ſmall quantity of the mixture, is the only one expected to ſurvive. This melancholy event was occaſioned by a fatal miſtake in mixing ſugar of lead with the brimſtone, inſtead of cream of tartar; the ſugar of lead having very imprudently been kept in the houſe among ſome other articles.

At Town-Malling and Wrotham, they have lately cleared the roads by means of a new-invented inſtrument, called a ſnow plough; which is pointed in front and ſhod with iron, and gradually increaſes to ſomething more than three yards in width, continued in length to about ſix yards; and ſo contrived, that without diſturbing the ſurface of the road, to throw up the ſnow in ridges on each ſide, leaving a clear ſpace ſufficient for two carriages to paſs each other.

Married.] At Margate, lieutenant-colonel Anſtruther, of the 68th regiment, to Miſs Hamilton, daughter of Jacob Hamilton, eſq. Mr. Knott to Miſs Wiles, both of that place.

At Orpington, T. S. Salmon, eſq. M. D. to Miſs Pratt, of the ſame place.

At Upper Deal, Mr. Edward Miers, clerk of the Hampſhire fencibles, to Miſs E. Ann Sayer, of the ſame place.

At Deal, Mr. Thomas Forward, to Miſs E. Durban.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Mayo, of London, to Miſs Anne Chandler, of Canterbury.

At Darington, H. W. Brooke, eſq. to Miſs E. Tucker.

At Barham, Mr. Vincent Page to Miſs Mary Fox, of Breech.

At Aſhford, Mr. J. Barnikel, book-binder, to Miſs Wollmanton.

At Saltwood, Mr. John Plumb, muſician in the Eaſt Suffolk militia, to Mrs J. Taylor, widow of Mr. Taylor, of Lydd.

At Stone, near Dartford, Mr. Benjamin Tanner, woolſtapler, to Miſs Ruſſell.

At Whitſtaple, Mr. William Kemp, one of the company of Dredges, to Miſs Mary Turner, of the ſame place.

At Smeeth, Mr. Fenner to Mrs. Jones, of Hythe.

Died.] At Ramſgate, a ſoldier belonging to the Weſt York militia, coming from Dumpton along the cliff to the barracks, at the back of Alkin Place, Ramſgate, unfortunately fell over, broke both his legs and arms, and died in about half an hour afterwards.

At Canterbury, aged 88, William Carter, eſq. M. D. many years a phyſician of this city. Mr. Charles Dent, eldeſt ſon of Henry Dent, eſq. collector of the exciſe. Mr. John Hanree, formerly a baker.

At Margate, Mr. Randell, of the Bell public-houſe. Mrs. Wiles, the wife of Rd. Wiles, bricklayer.

At Eaſtry, Thomas Finn and his ſon, who were digging chalk in a pit, the earth ſuddenly fell in, and cruſhed both to death; another man and boy narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate.

At Doddington, Mr. Beard, a wealthy farmer, after a few days illneſs.

At Folkeſton, aged 82, the widow of the late Mr. Henry Bayley. Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. Thomas Carter, grocer.

At Swalecliff, Miſs Lacy, eldeſt daughter of Mr. R. Lacy, farmer.

At Sittingbourn, aged 74, Mr. William Leney, killed on the ſpot by a fall from the top of a loaded cart.

At Cherry-orchard, near Maidſtone, aged 72, Mrs. Parks, wife of Mr. Thomas Parks.

At Tenderden, aged 66, Mr. Richard, Clark, many years maſter of the Woolpack inn.

At Sheerneſs, Mr. James Fuller, chief clerk in the maſter ſhipwrights' office of that dock-yard.

At Dover, Mr. Jeaken, brewer, ſincerely regretted.

At Leigh, Miſs A. Fry, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Fry, butcher of that place.

At Aſhford, aged 73, Joſias Pattiſon, eſq.

Lately at Smeeth, Mary Farris, who was bringing ſome wood-aſhes for a neighbour's houſe in a pail, when the wind being high, the fire caught her apron, and ſo dreadfully burnt her, that ſhe expired within four hours.

SURRY.

Died.] at Norbiton Hall, aged 71, Thomas Lintall, eſq.

At Ripley, aged 61, Mr. Joſeph Geale, Mr. T. Harbroe.

At Baadam Hill, Miſs M. Allan, daughter of G. Allan, eſq.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Bognor, in an advanced age, Sir Richard Hotham, formerly M. P. for the borough of Southwark. To the liberality of this gentleman, this country is indebted for the eſtabliſhment of the new and faſhionable watering place called Hoathampton, but better known by the name of Bognor Rocks, which was built entirely at his expence, and was his ſole property. He is ſucceeded in his eſtates by his great nephew W. Knott, eſq.

As two of the Kent proviſional cavalry were patroling the coaſt, one of them in paſſing the flood at White Rock, near Haſtings, was waſhed from his horſe and was drowned. The other with difficulty ſaved himſelf.

At Brighton, aged upwards of 80, Mr. F. Carter, formerly carpenter and joiner.

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At the Cliff, near Lewes, Mr. J. Lambert, an ingenious painter of that place.

At Steyning, as Mr. Gates, brewer and butcher, was returning home from Horſham market, in company with his father-in-law, his horſe ſuddenly ſtarted, and threw him with a degree of violence on the turnpike, that occaſioned his immediate death. Mr. Gates was a young man, and has left a wife and ſeveral children to bewail his loſs.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Reading, John Manley, jun. eſq. late captain in the 33d regiment.

At Hurſt, Mrs. Elizabeth Dalby, ſecond daughter of the late John Dalby, eſq.

At Abingdon, aged 90, Mrs. Turner, relict of the Rev. D. Turner, formerly miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at that place.

At Inglewood-houſe, near Newbury, Mr. Brunſden.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Butcher, woollen-draper, of Devizes, to Miſs Terry, of Wincheſter.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Jeffreys, relict of the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys.

At Portſea, Mr. W. S. Green, a reſpectable ſhoemaker, who undertook for a wager to drink three pints of brandy in half-an-hour, in conſequence of which he became almoſt immediately convulſed, and died before any medical aſſiſtance could be procured. He has left a wife pregnant and eight children.

At Andover, aged 94, Mrs. H. Child.

At Weſton, near Southampton, Miſs E. Moffatt, daughter of W. Moffatt, eſq.

At Kings-clere, aged 82, Rev. Thomas Obourn, A. M. rector of Lowerſtock and Ewhurſt, and many years an active and able magiſtrate for the counties of Hampſhire and Berks.

WILTSHIRE.

At Purton fifteen two years old heifers having broke from their paſture ground, went into a field, where ſome yew-trees grew, and in three days eight of them died, in conſequence, as it is preſumed, of their having eaten the branches of thoſe trees.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Charles Webb Atty, of Broomſgrove, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs M. Mortimer, of the former place.

At Saliſbury, Mr. Andrews, jun. of Weymouth, to Miſs Snook, of Eaſt Harnham.

At Weſtbury, Abraham Ludlow, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Gibbs, of Haywood Houſe. Mr. Bromley, butcher, of Yockleton, to Miſs Gardner, late of Venington, Salop.

Died.] At Saliſbury, where ſhe was on a viſit, Miſs Mary Ann Wenyeve, aged 24, daughter of John Wenyeve, eſq. of Brettenham. She was a young lady poſſeſſed of every endearing quality, which renders her loſs truly afflicting to her parents, and to her friends in general.

At Hannington Houſe, aged 59, the Rev. Jn Freke, a juſtice for Dorſet and Wilts.

At Tiſſhead, Mr. James Compton, farmer.

At Donhead St. Mary, aged 64, Mrs. King.

At Alderbury, aged 88, Mr. Thomas Goodwin.

At Downton, Edm. Wagg, eſq. only ſon of George Wagg, eſq. of Burton Houſe, near Chriſtchurch.

At Ameſbury, aged 68, Mr. John Aſher.

At Fiſherton, near Saliſbury, Mr. R. Sirman, an eminent plaſterer.

At Corſham, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Hibberd.

At Calne, Mrs. Jane Oriel, a reſpectable maiden lady, far advanced in years.

At Pewſey, Wm. Butcher, eſq. of Shercott-houſe, to Miſs Gilbert.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shaftſbury, Mr. Cooper, ironmonger, to Miſs Airs.

At Netherbury, Mr. Francis, of Caſtle Cary, Somerſet, to Miſs Conway, of the former place.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, aged 77, John Hawkins, M. D. Mr. James Parſons, glover, &c. the oldeſt tradeſman of the town.

At Poole, Mrs. Leſter, the wife of Benj. Leſter, eſq.

At Sherborne, the Rev. William Glaſſpoole, rector of Newton Longville, in Buckinghamſhire.

At Shafteſbury, Mrs. Brickle, relict of the late —— Brickle, eſq. of that place.

At Beaminſter, Mr. Dunning, ſurgeon and apothecary, a gentleman of extenſive practice in his profeſſion, whoſe loſs is ſincerely felt and greatly lamented.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Some of the moſt active members of the Bath and Weſt of England Society have again taken into conſideration the moſt effectual means of checking the advance of butchers' meat. On account of the late ſudden ſeverity of the weather it is ſuppoſed a more than uſual mortality may have taken place among the young lambs, the effects of which may, without due caution, be much felt at a future day. They have therefore ſuggeſted to the moſt public ſpirited breeders, and other farmers, a ſparing ſale of ewe lambs for ſlaughter, becauſe they will be wanted, and be likely to pay much better, in the end, as ſtock; and to obſerve in general, a more than uſual abſtinence, from purchaſing lamb for food this ſpring, and in the approaching ſummer. They have alſo again, as in 1796, ſtrongly recommended all poſſible multiplication of pigs, by breeding on farms, waſtes, in inn yards, in villages, even among cottages, and in all ſituations where a litter of pigs can be reared, preferring, where a choice can be made, the ſmaller races, which may come moſt ſpeedily to pork. This provident care ſeems particularly important, when it is conſidered how increaſing may be the demands, and how precarious the public ſupply in a ſiſter country.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. C. Smith, to Miſs Beck. Mr. Wm. Wiltſhire, to Miſs Stuker.

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At Frome, Mr. Chapman, tanner, of Simmington, to Miss Fords.

Died.] At Bath, aged 85, Mrs. Tracy. relict of T. Tracy, esq. of Saddiwell Park, Gloucestershire. Mrs. Shepherd, wife of ——— Shepherd, esq. of Styles'-hill, near Frome. Mrs Harriet Le Merchant, daughter of the late Mr. Le Merchant, of Guernsey. Alexander Bailey, esq. In the prime of life, Miss Parsons, second daughter of Mr T. Parsons. Mrs. Key. Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Gandsey.

Aged 89, William Melmoth, esq. the elegant translator of Pliny's and Cicero's Epistles, and author of the celebrated letters published under the name of Sir Thomas Fitzosborne. Mr. Melmoth was the son of the pious author of "*The Great Importance of a Religious Life.*" During the last thirty years of his life, he constantly resided in the house where he died.

At Bristol, Mrs. Gingell, widow. Mr. T. Thomas. Mrs. Britain, wife of Mr. Britain, porter-brewer. Capt. G. Greenway. Mr. Wilkinson, gun-maker. Aged 74, Mr. W. Long, custom-house officer. Mr. T. Woodward, timber-merchant. Miss Mary Rice. Mrs Hurley, wife of Mr. Hurley, wine-merchant. Mrs. Dolman. Mrs. Batten. Aged 71, General Skinner. Aged 81, Mrs. Beck.

At Redland-Court-House, near Bristol, Lady Holt.

At Urrington, Mrs. Webb, relict of the late Rev. S. Webb, rector of Wingford and Box.

At Martock, aged 86, Rev. W. Baker, many years minister of a dissenting congregation.

At Broom-hills, in the parish of Newland, aged 84, Mr. George White, who had lived tenant under three generations.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Thomas, near Exeter, Lieutenant Watkins, of the Wiltshire militia, to Miss Otto, daughter of the late John Otto Baijer, esq.

Died.] At Exmouth, Dr. Ford, an eminent physician.

At Tiverton, Mr. Gideon Acland, many years a respectable tradesman.

At Norton, near Taunton, in the prime of life, Miss Norman, daughter of Mr. Norman.

At Exeter, Mr. John Hern. Miss Collier. Rev. John Vye, late rector of Rockbear. S. Weymouth, esq. many years an eminent wholesale druggist. Mr. Parker, sen. Miss Mare, daughter of Mr. Mare, of the white-lion inn. Mr. Dingles. Mr. Sanderson, surgeon of the Somersetshire militia.

At Tavistock, Mrs. Branscombe, widow of the late Mr. Branscombe.

At St. Thomas's, near Exeter, aged 89, Mr. Ash, a respectable gardender and seedsman.

At Charleton, Mrs. Tickell, wife of the Rev. W. Tickell.

At Chumleigh, Sabastian Watkins, musician in Col. Haler's regiment; who was crossing Rashleigh Wear with his daughter on his back, when he fell into a deep part of the stream, and they were both drowned.

At Sidmouth, Mrs. Osborne, the wife of Mr. James Osborne, of Birmingham.

At Berry-Pomeroy, near Totness, aged 25, Miss Fowler.

At Pickwell-house, J. R. Middleditch, esq.

At Barnstaple, Mr. S. Roberts, surgeon.

CORNWALL.

In Gwinear parish, a vein of silver of considerable value, has been discovered in Hurland mine, commonly called the old manor mine, in which the miners are at present at work.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. W. Garland, to Miss E. Jenkins, both of that place.

Died.] At Penzance, aged 22, Miss Baines, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Baines, esq.

At Trevince, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Johns.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Martha Russell.

WALES.

Married.] At Denbigh, Mr. Daniel Jones, woollen-draper, of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Evans, daughter of Mr. William Evans, of Park-y-Twll, Denbighshire.

At Baidgend, Glamorganshire, the Rev. Mr. Griffith, to Miss K. Paterson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, physician, of Margam, and formerly of Bristol.

Died.] At Llanrhaiadaryn, Mochnant, aged 108, Marriat Lewis, who retained her mental faculties till within a few days of her decease.

At Gregynog, Montgomeryshire, Francis Lloyd, esq. M. P. for that county.

At Cardigan, Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of William Williams, esq. of Trevach.

At Hay, in Breconshire, Mrs. E. Davies, of the black lion inn

At Tenby, Mr. John Lock. Mr. William Harris, of the ball inn.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Harcherfield, near Haddington, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, to Miss Nesbitt.

At Inverness, Major David Ross, of the 71st regiment, to Miss Catherine Smith.

At West Field near Dundee, James Watt, esq. to Miss Cornelia Aletta de Wilt.

At Gordon Mills near Aberdeen, William Anderson, esq. merchant, to Miss Jane Still.

Died.] At Edingburgh, Duncan M'Millan, writer. George Halbank, esq. Aged 85, the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr. Alexander Smollet, esq. Aged 103, Mrs. Mary Anne Marine.

At Dumfries, aged 91, James Ewart, esq.

At Dailly, in Ayrshire, aged 70, the Rev. Thomas Thomson.

At Rothsay, aged 69, John Robertson, esq. merchant.

Lately

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Lately at Glaſgow, Mrs. Sinclair, who had ſerved the public with integrity and zeal as matron of the Town's Hoſpital for 23 years. From Ayr, where ſhe was born 1736, ſhe was brought to Glaſgow very young, and in 1754 married James Sinclair, burgeſs and freeman wright of that city. For ſome years they enjoyed proſperity, but loſt all their children in infancy; and the huſband having at laſt embarraſſed his circumſtances through diſſipation, abandoned his wife, then pregnant with her fifth child. Stripped of every thing, ſhe was left without neceſſaries for herſelf, or the infant whom ſhe bore ſoon after this cruel reverſe: but inſtead of ſinking under it, her erect, undaunted ſpirit roſe ſuperior to misfortune. Conſcious of having done her duty, reſolved to do it ſtill, maternal anxiety for a deſtitute child, far from retarding, ſeemed to quicken her recovery; and as ſhe was one of thoſe who really believed that a gracious Providence, guarding all the upright, watches particularly over the orphan, ſhe hoped, by œconomy and patient induſtry, to procure ſubſiſtence. Expert at every kind of needlework, after a very ſhort confinement, ſhe laboured ſteadily from morning till night, and ſoon began to teach a number of girls, of whom many are now reſpectably ſettled in life, and all of them mention their old miſtreſs with gratitude and veneration. From her earnings, ſcanty as they muſt have been, ſhe ſupported an aged mother for many years. She never ſaw her huſband again; and her laſt child, the companion of her ſolitude—almoſt the only joy of her heart—followed the reſt to an early grave. In 1775 there was a vacancy in the Town's Hoſpital, and many applied with recommendations much more ample than Mrs. Sinclair's. Some gentlemen, however, with great good ſenſe, reſolved to examine the different candidates in a way admirably calculated to check the recommendations. For this purpoſe, without previous notice, they viſited each pretty early, and found moſt of them in a ſituation which extorted apologies; but from Mrs. Sinclair they heard none. At an early hour they found her dreſſed; all her ſimple furniture perfectly clean, and ranged in exact order; herſelf ſitting amidſt her little ſcholars, who wrought around her. This determined their choice: the other managers, after a full inveſtigation, confirmed it, and the event has proved the ſagacity by which it was guided. The Hoſpital, over which ſhe preſided, contains at preſent 400 people, viz. 140 children, and 290 aged, of whom about 80 are too old and infirm to labour. There are beſides at nurſe about 100 children, for whom clothes are provided from the Hoſpital. For this eſtabliſhment there are two ſervants only, a circumſtance that aſtoniſhed Mr. Howard, accuſtomed as he was to Engliſh hoſpitals, in which, if we are not miſinformed, there is no inſtance of ſo much work being done at an expence ſo trifling. Too much praiſe on this ſcore cannot be given to the preceptor and other gentlemen, who viſit the Hoſpital daily, to ſecond and promote the efforts of the matron; but much depended on herſelf. She went to every place; ſhe ſaw every thing under her charge executed; ſhe diſtributed proper employments to every perſon capable of labour; nay, with ſingular penetration, for of that ſhe poſſeſſed an uncommon ſhare, ſhe trained to uſeful labours ſeveral ideots, whom others would have left in idleneſs, or doomed to a cell. Along with proper education, the children have always been inured to work (ſometimes perhaps rather too much); and twelve years ago Mrs. Sinclair introduced among the girls the manufacture of lace. For ſome time it was unpromiſing, but ſhe perſevered with her wonted ſteadineſs, and the profits from it now are ſufficient to maintain and educate forty girls annually. Her attention to thoſe who could work never made her neglect the ſick, whom ſhe treated with the utmoſt care and tenderneſs. I mention this particularly, becauſe I have frequently witneſſed it, though I have heard ſome, who did not know the people ſhe had to deal with, cenſure her manner as ſevere and ſtern. Never was a cenſure leſs merited. Subordination and diſcipline, indeed, ſhe enforced, becauſe ſhe knew them to be eſſentially neceſſary; and ſhe ſet an example of obedience to ſuperiors in her own conduct; for, notwithſtanding the length of her ſervices; notwithſtanding the marked attention which ſhe experienced from the preceptor, and all the managers; though ſhe was ever ready to ſerve the houſe, whether in her own department or not, I know no inſtance of her making one innovation or exerciſing any power, without explicit authority. Her unremitting exertions at laſt overpowered a conſtitution, exhauſted by the toils, perhaps, ſhattered by the calamaties of her youth. She had a preſentiment of her fate, which ſhe mentioned with ſolemnity indeed, but with no improper concern, becauſe it had been the great buſineſs of her life to prepare for that event. She was ſoon after ſtruck with an apoplexy during the night, and, after languiſhing eight days, ſhe expired in the 62d year of her age. Her character has been ſufficiently delineated by deſcribing her conduct, in which exaggeration has been ſo carefully avoided, that to ſome the colouring will appear faint, and the expreſſion cold. For the correctneſs of the outline, an appeal to every gentleman who has intereſted himſelf in the management of the poor, will vouch for. So generally were the merits of Mrs. Sinclair known, that ſome years ago, when the Royal Infirmary was about to be opened, every one thought of her as the fitteſt perſon for taking charge of that inſtitution; but ſhe was too much attached to the managers, whom ſhe had long ſerved, to quit her place.

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At one of their ſtated weekly meetings, the worthy preceptor, who had the moſt frequent opportunities of obſerving her merit, moved the following reſolution:—"The Committee being of opinion, that ſome public teſtimony ſhould be given of the ſenſe they entertain of Mrs. Sinclair's great merit and uſefulneſs in the execution of her office for upwards of twenty years, propoſe, that the expences of her funeral ſhould be defrayed at the public charge." The motion paſſed unanimouſly, with expreſſions of ſincere regret for the loſs of ſuch a matron, and ardent wiſhes that her *ſucceſſor* might prove her *equal*.—*Glaſgow Courier*.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Letters, both public and private, received from America, about a month ago, brought intelligence that Robert Merry died ſuddenly on the 24th of December, at Baltimore, in Maryland, of an apopleƈtic diſorder, induced, as is apprehended, from a plethora and a want of due exerciſe.

The latter part of the life of this deſervedly admired man, ſo far as it attracts the notice of the biographer, exhibits two colourings of nearly equal ſtrength: viz. the poetical and political. The preceding, after his introduction into the world, was tinƈtured with extravagance and diſſipation; vices two general and faſhionable at that period, to allow a lively turn and pliant diſpoſition to be ſecure from their infeƈtion.

His father had acquired more than a competency by trade, and had a reliſh for its advantages and profits: but the aunt of our young hero, had ſentiments of a loftier caſt, and ſhe prevailed on her brother to allow her to preſcribe the regimen for her nephew's education. This propoſal, which could not but be agreeable to puerile ambition, was no leſs readily acquieſced in by the father, from a well poiſed conſideration of intereſt; and the firſt foundation of the gentleman, in young Merry, was laid by that great literary character Dr. Parr. From the Doƈtor he went to Chriſt College, Oxford, where he made an intimate acquaintance, which, at one time, was thought might have greatly aided his advancement in life. This acquaintance, however, did not ripen into the expeƈted fruit; probably for want of cultivation.

The profeſſion of divinity and law were canvaſſed by Mr. Merry's relations in order to make a choice for him. But as he was not grave enough in countenance for the perſon, it was reſolved, he ſhould be a lawyer; and he accordingly entered a ſtudent of Lincoln's-Inn. Why this line was not purſued does not appear; as on the death of his father he purchaſed a commiſſion in the horſe-guards; and he entered into that corps at a period when it was difficult to decide whether its devotion to the roſy god, and cyprian goddeſs, did not outdo its zeal in the ſervice of Bellona. And gracefully

. . . . . to entwine,
The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine,

was as favourable a recommendation to the officers of that meſs, as any perfeƈtion in exerciſe could be to a martinet general. It is ſufficient to ſay, that this young, this handſome recruit, was introduced to, and drilled by Captain Otgar and Co. and it muſt be acknowledged that a more *daſhing ſquad* could not be found in any of the king's dominions.

A military life, however it might for awhile gratify the youthful vanity of our hero, did not long engage his heart.

To gain diſtinƈtion as a ſoldier, a man muſt love the profeſſion; he muſt give himſelf wholly up to it, as an art and ſcience: this, cornet Merry could not do, and therefore he had no hope of ever attaining to an eminence in the career. A lieutenancy and adjutancy were the higheſt commiſſions he ever held in the army, and theſe he diſpoſed of with the reſolution to travel on the continent.

Like the bees on Hybla's banks our rover taſted of every ſweet within his reach: but Florence chiefly engaged his attention, not to ſay his affeƈtion. The charms of a well known lady of quality faſcinated his eyes, penetrated his heart, and for a time fixed him to the ſpot. Italy, in his mind, ſurpaſſed all countries under heaven for realiſing the pleaſures of the imagination. And it might perhaps better become the vivid pen of an Ovid, than the cooler one of an hiſtorian, or writer of a memoir, to dwell on the voluptuous ſcenes in which he was ſo favoured an aƈtor. As the lady was a married woman, delicacy forbids us to hint at what might be the probable conſequences of thoſe intimacies between the Engliſh Eneas and the Italian Dido. The diſcuſſion alone might lead, if not to the interruption of private happineſs, at leaſt to the ſuſpicion, that the laws of primogeniture do not, in all caſes, anſwer the intention of their framers. Let us therefore throw a veil over the picture which gives riſe to ſuch painful and ſcrutiniſing ideas. The inquiſitive after records of gallantry may ſeek them on the ſpot. The waters of the gilded Po and white ſtream Tibris have often reflected the lovers images, and the banks of the ſwifter Arno, and all the haunts of voluptuouſneſs with which that region of delights abounds, have heard their vows. Whether the firſt of theſe rivers, ſo famed of old for extinguiſhing the ambition of a Phaëton, contributed to quench the flame of our hero, or whether ſober reaſon took its turn to reign, we find literature began to exerciſe its wonted aſcendancy over his enlightened mind.

Senſual pleaſures had never ſo wholly poſſeſſed him as not to allow him leiſure for intelleƈtual improvement. By the engagingneſs of his manners, and the influence of the connexion ſpoken of, he had made an acquaintance with ſeveral perſons, natives as well as foreigners, diſtinguiſhed as *literati* in the circles of faſhion. He was elected a member of the celebrated Academy Della Cruſca, and was eaſily perſuaded to engage with ſeveral of his country folks of both

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ſexes in the Florentine Miſcellany, printed under the eye and ſuperintendence of the judicious and learned Mrs. Piozzi. While wit and taſte were thus publicly diffuſed through the elegant part of the world, *private ſcandal* did not want for publiſhers. Tales were circulated, which, according to the late and learned Lord Mansfield's doctrine, could not fail to be deemed *great* libels. And theſe becoming every day more current, failed not to give great uneaſineſs to the enamorato as well as to his friends. Mr. Merry's indignation at the authors of theſe reports, which he found among his collaborators, urged him to take up the pen of ſatire in revenge. He employed it in ridiculing the greater part of the circle, and in ſome meaſure occaſioned its breaking up. This incident haſtened Mr. Merry's return to his native country, and gives a proper occaſion to ſpeak of his poetical taſte and acquirements. That the ſubject of our memoir poſſeſſed a lively imagination, that he ſpoke the language of paſſion, every one who had the happineſs to know him muſt bear witneſs; what is there then to wonder at that he afterwards appeared ſo capable of expreſſing himſelf in regular, in harmonious numbers? He had the qualities of a poet by nature. The company he had kept, the countries he had viſited, the books he had read, all conſpired to give thoſe qualities every external aid. The approbation his firſt eſſays in the art experienced, fully juſtified the great expectation formed of his future productions. Many of his pieces have been rather impromptu flights to Parnaſſus, than ſtudied compoſitions. They ſhow, however, the author's powers, and while they give pleaſure to the preſent age they will not fail to ſecure him the admiration of poſterity. Of his beautiful verſes and fugitive pieces publiſhed in the *World*, under the title Della Cruſca, &c. it is unneceſſary to ſpeak; they are freſh in every one's memory. Of his ſatyrical and witty epigrams publiſhed in the *Argus*, under the ſignature of *Tom Thorne* it is equally needleſs to make mention. During the laſt months of that paper's exiſtence, it might be truly ſaid, a certain ROSE was never without a THORNE.

As a ſpecimen of the keenneſs of our poet's epigrammatic wit, we give the few following inſtances.

THE LONDON ROSE.

The ROSE is called the firſt of flow'rs
In all the rural ſhades and bow'rs;
But O! in London 'tis decreed,
The ROSE is but a DIRTY WEED.

TOM THORNE.

ANOTHER.

THE HOT-HOUSE ROSE.

From genial heat, the HOT-HOUSE ROSE
Expands and bluſhes, thrives and blows,
But the *poor* ROSE will fade and rot
Whene'er the Houſe becomes TOO HOT.

A THIRD,

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT.

When truth her rending ſcourge applies,
The HIRELINGS roar with ſtreaming eyes;
They crowd together and complain,
They cannot bear ſo GREAT A PAINE.

Upon a miniſterial newſpaper affixing his adopted ſignature to ſome verſes of a very different nature and tendency, he wrote the following

IMPROMPTU.

The SLAVISH PRINT, that's dead to ſhame,
In fury for departed fame,
Has even robb'd me of my name:
Alas! *my noſe is out of joint*;
Yet what's a THORNE without a point?

But theſe brilliant effuſions like the cutting epigrams of Horace (which author our's ſo much reſembled in indolence, and the love of refined pleaſures); or like the ſatires of the laſt of the Roman poets, muſt in time loſe their value, when the occaſions which gave them birth are forgotten, however animated and well directed they might have been at the period they were written.

Theſe *jeux d'eſprits* are offered as proofs of his fancy and ready wit only. For his judgement and ſkill in verſification we refer the reader to the reviewers of his works as they appeared; as well as to "Literary Memoirs of living Authors." His connexion with ſeveral perſons concerned in dramatic affairs, poſſeſſed him with the idea of writing for the ſtage. He was not ſuperficial enough to ſucceed in this walk. He diſdained to ſacrifice judgment to perverted taſte, and therefore was not calculated to pleaſe a vitiated palate. His tragedy of *Lorenzo*, repteſented at Covent Garden houſe, and his *Magician no Conjuror*; while they prove his various turn of mind equally manifeſt to thoſe who knew the writer, that he was biaſſed to the undertaking without due conſideration.

His native fire flames out in his odes. Some of theſe give room to think that had he employed himſelf chiefly in the lyric ſpecies of poetry, he might have filled a moſt honourable place between Pindar and Horace. In confirmation of which aſſertion reference may be had to the odaic ſong he wrote for the fourteenth of July, the anniverſary of the fall of the Baſtille, and which was repeated in full chorus, with ſo much applauſe, in the year 1791, at the Crown and Anchor tavern.

The Laurel of Liberty he wrote alſo, and preſented it to the National Convention who did honour to the author by the manner in which it was received.

He had one of thoſe ſuſceptible minds, to which the genius of liberty inſtantaneouſly communicated all its enthuſiaſm, all its fire. He gazed with rapture on the ſudden and promiſingly beneficial change of condition in ſo many millions of his fellow creatures. He

would

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would be a spectator of the scene; and accordingly in the summer of 1792, he visited Paris. While in that city, and under the invitation given by the French legislature to all foreigners, to favour them with their sentiments on the erecting a free constitution; he wrote a short treatise in English, on the nature of free government. It was translated into French by Mr. Madget*, and presented in the same manner as the Laurel of Liberty to the National Convention: "honourable mention" being made of it on their journals.

When Mr. Merry was making his tour in Italy, and especially while surveying that famous city, once the mistress of the world, and still the repertory of all the great models of the fine arts; he met with David the celebrated French painter, who had repaired there with the view of further improvement. He had now in Paris an opportunity of renewing this acquaintance with his old friend, who had laid aside the pallet and taken upon himself the duties of a legislator. By David he was introduced to several members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Convention, and it was to this friendship he was indebted for a passport to return home when so many Englishmen applied for them in vain.

R. Merry was in Paris on the memorable 10th of August, when the Parisians stormed the Royal Palace. He was there also on 3rd and 4th of September, of the same year, those *dies atri* of that season of the revolution. He had a ticket presented to him, and a seat reserved for him in one of the lodges of the convention, now erected into a national tribunal, had he chosen to be present at the trial of the king; but he declined the offer; and i may be said of him with great truth, that however he approved of the principles of the French revolution, he turned his face from all the violences with which it was attended in its progress. Revolution upon revolution greatly affected his sensibility; for though he was robust of frame, his nerves did not correspond with his muscular strength. Thus alarmed he quitted the scene of sanguinary contention, although there were many of both parties and those of high consideration, willing to shew him every civility in their power.

Mr. Merry had always been a *bon vivant*; he had also a turn for play, and this with other fashionable propensities kept him for several years in an embarrassed state; so that it is difficult to say whether at this period his inattention to money affairs had made him more the prey of unsatisfied creditors or of unprincipled lawyers.

Upon his marriage with the celebrated actress Miss Brunton, a prospect opened to him of living at his ease, by the joint production of that lady's talents and his own pen; but unfortunately the pride of those relations upon whom he had most dependence, was wounded by the alliance, and he was constrained much against Mrs. Merry's inclination to take her from the stage. This he did as soon as her engagement at the theatre expired, which was in the spring of 1792. They both returned from the continent in the summer of 1793 (for Mrs. Merry had accompanied him to France), and from that date they cannot be said to have formed any settled plan, unless their retiring to America in 1796 may be so considered. Occasionally in the above interval Mr. Merry wrote for a periodical paper; and some of the best poetry in the Telegraph was the production of his pen. His *Signior Pittachio*, written at this period, must ever be deemed a most happy production of keen satire, unsurpassed by any thing in ancient or modern times. No minister in any age had been so ridiculed before. But our author had seen that the thunder of reason and truth had been as ineffectually tried to change the state of affairs, as his squibs of satire and ridicule; he therefore began to think of seeking in a distant country what he despaired of ever finding in this. He was not long in resolving. He snatched up a pen and wrote partly in tears, partly in ink, an adieu to his native land. These affecting lines are in print, and the occasion and subject of them are fresh in the minds of his dearest friends: to whom upon his taking leave he said, in the words of Oroonoko.

> This last farewel,
> Be sure of one thing that will comfort us,
> Whatever world we are next thrown upon,
> Cannot be worse than this.

Considering this a mere sketch of a life in what is called the *grande monde*; we have not touched upon any of the incidents of our hero's early age. Trifling as they may be thought by some persons, they will no doubt one day engage the pen of some abler hand, who shall undertake fully to satisfy public curiosity, by prefixing his whole life to a collection of his critical works.

Having been born in London, his *fond aunt* was afraid the country air might be too severe for the young monkey's tender frame, he was therefore never carried abroad unless wrapt in furs or other equally warm clothing. Notwithstanding all which, he appeared luckily to have escaped the dangers which J. J. Rousseau describes the children of great personages to undergo from too much parental fondness.

In a letter to a friend after his arrival in the new world, he speaks of the sublime emotions with which his soul was filled by the voyage

* This is the Mr. Madget spoken of in the intercepted letter of Dr. Jackson, condemned in Ireland for high treason; and whose name for want of the real fact being known or credited, was represented in the inuendoes of the Attorney General, as having a *mysterious* signification; whereas Mr. Madget was a real character, an Irishman by birth, but had fulfilled the functions of a clergyman above twenty years in France, and at the time of Dr. Jackson's trial, was a public translator of languages.

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across the Atlantic Ocean. He said he had thoughts of beginning an epic poem on the French revolution. Perhaps he waited for its happy termination ere he could finally resolve on the plan of so great a work. His residence in America, is said to have considerably changed his disposition which was naturally lively. He found neither the politics, nor the people of the United States, to be what he had expected. He however derived all the comforts he could desire from the society of an affectionate wife, whom he dearly loved. Her good sense and regard for his welfare, made her not hesitate to accept of the offers made to her in the way of her profession, and she acquitted herself in America as in England, to universal admiration. Upon the melancholy death of her husband, she resolved to return to Europe, and her arrival in London is hourly expected.

Mr. Merry was in his forty first year when he died. He was of a genteel figure, inclined to corpulency, his height about five feet ten inches. His countenance expressed uncommon amenity and animation—the true index to his mind. He was a most agreeable companion, and although he enjoyed the glass, it was for the sake of company. His excess at table, if any, is more chargeable to the score of eating than of drinking, though after all, it is to be presumed his constitutional or habitual disinclination to bodily exercise, is the thing to be most regretted as the cause of his premature death.

In America, his loss is greatly deplored by many of the most enlightened inhabitants. In England, it is more so by a numerous acquaintance, who have long admired his talents, and esteemed his virtues. He was a cheerful and entertaining companion; his mind was as well stored with poetical images as his judgment was prompt to call them forth; on which account he was never at a loss for an elegant and apt simile, no more than for a pun or a jest. He had his moments of gravity also, and it might be said of him, as it has been of another literary character gone before him, that "no man ever uttered a moral sentiment with more dignity, or dressed a gay one in more happy colouring." He could reason or trifle just as it suited the occasion or the company. He was always generous, though never rich, and his compassion for the distresses of others, has often been manifested to a great degree, by sharing with them what was scarcely sufficient for his own wants. He had many excellent and enviable qualities, and though resentful to a high degree, that resentment was unaccompanied by malice. His irascible temper was most discernible when he beheld the vicious in splendour, and rapacious in security. Against such characters, his shafts could never be sufficiently pointed and envenomed: and it may be said of him on such occasions, as Scaliger said of the Roman satyrist,

"Ardet, instat, jugulat."

On the score of religion, Mr. Merry has been taunted at by the bigots of the age. This is a matter which wholly concerned himself; we have nothing to do with it. That he had singular opinions cannot be denied: and if he did not shew the same abhorrence many do, to the doctrines of Diagoras, Pythagoras and other heathens, it may be said for him as the first of those philosophers said for himself, that his want of faith was chiefly caused by the evidence of the successes of so many perjured men.

Whether the new world inspired him with new notions concerning religion, we are not able to say; but with regard to politics, his sentiments were stabile as the foundation of the universe: for upon a learned friend asking him on his arrival, whether his opinions were the same as when he saw him last in England, he replied—*Cælum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.*

At Konigsberg, October 3, M. Reccard; he had published a number of astronomical observations.

Jean-Francois Callet, born at Versailles, October 25, 1744; he made a rapid progress in his studies and had conceived an early taste for the mathematics. He came to Paris in 1768, where he had opportunities of making himself a still greater proficient. In 1774, he formed some excellent pupils for the school of engineers, where the examinations were severe and the receptions difficult. In 1779, he obtained the prize which the Society of Arts at Geneva had proposed relative to visitoes in a landscape *(sur les echappemens)*. In 1783, he finished his edition of the *Tables de Gardiner*, which was very convenient, useful and exact, and included several advantages which were not to be found in the others. In 1788, he was appointed professor of hydrography at Vannes, and afterwards at Dunkirk; he returned to Paris in 1792, and became professor of geographical engineers in the *depôt de la guerre* for the term of four years. The place having been suppressed, he continued to give lectures at Paris, where he was always considered as one of the best mathematical masters to be found there. In 1795, he published the new stereotype edition of the *Tables de Logarithmes*, considerably augmented, with tables of logarithms of the sinuses for the new decimal division of the circle: these were the first which have appeared. Towards the end of 1797, he presented to the Institute the idea of a new telegraph, and of a telegraphical language, accompanied with a dictionary of 12,000 French words which were all adapted to it by a combination worthy of able a mathematician. These labours had impaired his health; he had for some time past become asthmatical; yet, notwithstanding his infirm condition, he has published again this year an excellent memoir on the longitudes at sea, under the modest title of *Supplement to the Spherical Trigonometry and to the Navigation of Bezout*. He died November 14, 1798, and has left behind him a daughter born at Vannes.

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Vannes in 1793. According to a tradition in his family, he was descended from that of Descartes; the author from whom this memoir was translated has not been able to come at the genealogy, but he adds, it is sufficient for the glory of Callet, to have done honour to a name so celebrated.

At Padua, (November 18, year 5) Toaldo, a useful astronomer; he is succeeded in the observatory at Padua, by his nephew M. Chiminiello.

On March 29, year vi. Bertrand Auguftin Carrouge, a very celebrated aftronomer. He was born at Dol, in the ci-devant Bretagne, October 8, 1741; he had calculated a thousand ftars for the Celeftial Globe, publifhed by citizen Lamarche, fucceffor of Fortin; he had made many calculations for the *Connoiffance des tems*, and for the fecond edition of Lalande's Aftronomy. He has printed feveral memoirs in the *Connoiffance des tems*, and fome days before his death had fent him fome tables to calculate the phafes of the moon, better than thofe which are in the *Elemens de Navigation* of Bouguer and La Caille; they are in the *Connoiffance des tems* for the year 1801. Carrouge was very poor, when he became Adminiftrator General of the Poft, from the confideration which citizen director Reveilliere-Lepaux had for his merit; this elevation however did not prevent him from ftill confecrating his time and talents to aftronomy.

June 15, Alexis-Jean Pierre Paucton, born near Luffan, February 10, 1732, and celebrated for his *Metrologie*; a vaft collection of the meafures of all countries, which appeared in 1780. This undertaking was fuggefted to him by Lalande, the aftronomer, who alfo furnifhed him with the greater part of the foreign meafures; but he added to it a number of his own refearches, together with differtations and calculations on the ancient meafures, population and agriculture. He had alfo exercifed himfelf in other parts of mathematics, as the ferew of Archimedes. In 1781, he publifhed a *Theory of the Laws of Nature*, in which he refuted Newton and Nollet, and eftablifhed a new geometrical foot of 123 lines and a quarter (a line is the twelfth part of an inch); in this work he treated of the pyramids of Egypt, &c. He was fo thoroughly convinced of the importance of his difcoveries, that he took for his motto, *E puteo veritas*. He was laft of all employed in reducing the immenfity of foreign meafures to decimal meafures, when the economy of government fuppreffed his ftipend, which plunged him in mifery and defpair and at length occafioned his death. The Inftitute is at prefent foliciting pecuniary aid of government for his widow and children.

Beauchamp, brother of Beauchamp of Arles, whom he accompanied in the expedition to Arabia, together with Hyacinthe Receveur, pupil of the latter, who had already given very prompt indications of zeal and capacity. This lofs, which is a very great one for aftronomy, had difgufted Beauchamp for the Arabian voyage and even thrown him into defpair, fo that he had quitted the fame and returned to Arles; the minifter however has fent to him to rejoin General Buonaparte and the learned men with him in Egypt, and he will doubtlefs contribute to the fuccefs of that important expedition, in whatever relates to the geographical and aftronomical part of it.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE difcovery of a fuppofed illicit trade carried on from Bengal to Batavia, thence to Europe; and alfo to Manilla, by a fhip called the Helfingoer, has engaged much attention in the mercantile world; and in whatever light it is viewed, the matter certainly deferves inveftigation; but as feveral refpectable names, particularly that of a director of the Eaft India company, are implicated in a very great degree in the bufinefs, we decline entering into further particulars, till the publication of the papers moved for at the late general court at the India-houfe, fhall have enabled us to form an impartial opinion on the fubject.

From the report of a committee of the Houfe of Commons on the ftate of the Eaft India company's affairs, it appears, that the debts owing by the company in Great Britain, amounted on the 1ft of March, 1798, to 7,284,6941.; that the effects of the company in England, and afloat outward, confifting of annuities, cafh in their treafury, goods fold not paid for, goods unfold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted at the fame period to 13,211,370l.; and that the fales of the company's goods, which in February, 1793, were eftimated on an average to amount to 4,988,300l. amounted in the year 1797-8 to the fum of 4,718,821l.

Some alteration is about to take place in the duties and drawbacks on Eaft India goods of different kinds.

An act has been paffed to continue to the 24th of June, 1800, the act paffed in the year 1755, for granting a bounty on certain fpecies of Britifh and Irifh linens exported.

A committee of the Houfe of Commons has been fome time engaged in confidering the moft effectual means for the improvement and extenfion of the Britifh herring fifhery.

It has been thought neceffary to fufpend the operation of the convoy act of the laft feffion, with refpect to a part of the Newfoundland trade, by permitting fhips to fail from certain ports in the ifland of Newfoundland without convoy,

The prefent high price of *copper* has alfo been the fubject of parliamentary interference. It has lately rifen to 123l. and 124l. per ton, and as this unprecedented price, which is probably occafioned, in a great meafure, by the increafing export by the Eaft India company, which

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which now amounts to about 3000 tons per annum; and, perhaps in some degree by copper coinage, causes a great additional expence in the copper, sheathing of all sorts o as well as in various manufactures. The House of Commons on the 20th instant, That the East India company ought to be prohibited, for a limited time, from contra any copper ore or copper for the purpose of exportation, and from exporting, or per to be exported, any copper ore or copper, except such as has been already contracted for; that it is expedient that copper ore or copper should be permitted to be imported for his m ty's service without payment of duty.

Most kinds of *leather* are at a high price. The great consumption of calf leather for tary accoutrements, has contributed much to advance the price of that article. Red Mo skins have risen about 10s. within the last twelve months, being at present from 96s. to per dozen. Black Spanish have risen 3s. or 4s. in the last two or three months, being 45s. to 114s. per dozen. Scotch white sheep are from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s.; and English kids from 9l. to 15l. per hundred. Skivers, for bookbinders, are 2s. or 3s. dearer within last two months, being at present from 14s. to 24s. per dozen. Calf, for ditto, are 23s. to 54s. per dozen. Russia hides, rough, are cheaper than they were some time fi being at present about 2s. to 2s. 2d. per pound, for heavy skins; light ditto to 2s. 8d. skins or pelts, have experienced a great rise on the last market, and are now 6l. 5s. hundred.

The spring trade of the *silk* manufactory has been very good, having been assisted by co siderable orders for exportation. There has been very little variation in the price of raw a thrown silk during the last three months, as most of the manufacturers supplied themselv about that time, but as the import has been very small, the market is scanty of t best filatures, and some inconvenience begins to be experienced from the detention of thi article by the late frost, and since from want of convoy. A very considerable arrival of silk from Hamburgh, is expected shortly, in consequence of which, the present stock in the hands of the merchants is to be purchased at very moderate prices; but the manufacturers aware of the daily expected fleet, avoid buying as much as possible. The Persian manufac turers have been destitute of white novi for some months, which has obliged many to substi tute silk of an inferior quality.

The East India company have declared for sale on the 1st of May, 25,000 bags, 95 baskets, and 10 casks of sugar. Prompt day the 5th of July.

The total quantity of sugar imported into Great Britain from the West Indies in one year, from January 1798 to January 1799, was 2,361,715 cwt. the duty on which was 2,070,377l. of which, 305,354l. was repaid as drawbacks on raw sugar exported, and 216,659l. as bounty on refined sugar exported. The quantity of rum imported in the same period, was 4,196,193 gallons, the duty on which amounted to 95,996l.

Notwithstanding the large quantities of Stock now buying up by the Commissioners of National Debt, in consequence of the redemption of the Land Tax, in addition to their former purchases, the Public Funds have rather fallen than risen during the last month. The expectation of a deferred loan may probably be the cause.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather for the most part of the month has been unusually severe; cold northerly winds, attended with frosts, have almost constantly prevailed; and in some of the more northern districts there have been slight falls of snow.

The general business of agriculture has not, however, been much retarded by these circumstances; in many dry and warm situations, oats and even barley have already been sown, though not to any great extent.

The process of vegetation, especially in winter corn and grasses, has not proceeded with its accustomed degree of vigour. If fine weather should, however, soon take place, we are rather inclined to believe, that the check which has been given by the late severity of the season, may, in some measure, prove beneficial to the future crops. No material injury has certainly yet been done to the growth of any thing.

The few turnips which have escaped the severity of the weather, will soon be cleared off by the fattening cattle, many of which, in some places, still remain on hand.

Fodder is rather scarce in the northern districts; hay and straw have consequently increased much in price of late. The latter is, indeed, extremely high.

GRAIN. In many parts of the country is plentiful, and does not yet rise much in price. This is particularly the case with Wheat, which averages throughout England and Wales, 50s. 5d. Rye 33s. 8d. Barley 29s. Oats 20s. 5d. Pease 38s. And Beans 33s. 9d.

HOPS. Kent bags 9l. 15s. to 10l. 4s. pockets 10l. 16s. to 11l. 4s.; Sussex bags 9l. 10s. to 9l. 15s. pockets 10l. to 10l. 15s.

CATTLE. Beef in Smithfield market sells at 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per stone of 8l. sinking the offal. Mutton 3s. to 4s.

HORSES. Those for the purposes of the farm, have still an extremely dull sale; but good saddle Horses fetch high prices.

HAY averages in St. James's Market 2l. 17s. per load. Straw 2l. 19s. 6d.

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SEAT OF WAR
in
GERMANY
and
SWITZERLAND.
SWITZERLAND
LAKE of CONSTANCE
COUNTY of BREGENTZ
TYROL
GRISONS
BAVARIA
FRANKFORT
HANAU
HEIDECK
Hanselsburg
Schweinfurt
Culmbach
Bayreut
Darmstadt
Aschaffenburg
Würtzburg
Weissenau
Castel
Memmingen
Kempten
Lindau
Bregentz
St Gall
Appenzell
Feldkirch
Innspruck
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Constance
Zurich
Basle
Schaffhausen
Longitude East from London

THE

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS concerned to see in your last Number an unfavourable representation given of that eminently good man Bishop KEN, more especially as it is exceedingly unjust. Your correspondent says, "that the Bishop had a very lively taste for music and poetry, and sang a hymn every morning to his lute, which he had composed the preceding evening. It seems that this chaunting of hymns was less an expression of his piety, than an exhalation of his bile, and a soother of his political disappointment." He thus alludes to his custom:

"Eas'd of my sacred load, I live content,
"In hymns, not in disputes my passion vent."

The writer should in justice have quoted the two preceding lines:

"I gladly wars ecclesiastic fly,
"Where'er contentious spirits I descry."

No man was of a more pacific, or less discontented spirit, than Bishop Ken; and though he could not bring his conscience to transfer his allegiance from his Sovereign, yet he took care to avoid giving any countenance to the warm non-jurors, and was held in such esteem by Queen Anne for his exemplary humility and piety, that she settled a pension of 200l. a year upon him.

The little poetical expression *passion*, seems to have put the notion into the head of your correspondent, that the Bishop felt his disappointment and loss; but when the good man adopted it, I am sensible he never formed the idea which is here attached to it. His meaning is, that while other divines are engaged in all the fury of religious and political controversy, he feels himself happier in his privacy and obscurity, amusing himself with sacred poesy.

The hymn which the Bishop constantly made use of in the morning, is that beautiful one,

"Awake my soul, and, with the sun,
"Thy daily stage of duty run," &c.

to which he added that elegant doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c.

Bishop Ken was a man of truly primitive principles and piety, and though a genuine ascetic, had no portion of superstition about him. In early life, he was at the Hague as Chaplain to the Princess of Orange, whose esteem he obtained; but he lost that of her husband (afterwards King William), by a piece of conduct which, in my opinion, redounds to his honour. One of the Prince's particular favourites had seduced a lady in the train of the Princess under the pretext of a promise of marriage, which he afterwards refused to perform. Ken by his labours brought the seducer to fulfil his engagement, which so displeased the Prince that he threatened to discharge him from the service. Our divine, not brooking such usage, gave in his resignation, and certainly would have gone had not the Prince condescended to request him to continue.

On another occasion, his integrity was remarkable. While he was prebend of Winchester, the famous Nell Gwyn being at that City with King Charles II. the Doctor's prebendal house was pitched upon for her residence; but he refused her admittance, and she was obliged to procure other lodgings. The good-humoured Monarch was not at all displeased with his Chaplain's conduct, as he was convinced of his sincerity; and without any solicitation appointed him to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. The Doctor's behaviour in the last illness of the King is universally known. Bishop Ken, though a firm advocate for episcopacy, was yet very favourable and friendly to dissenters; and the pious and ingenious Mrs. Rowe in particular was on terms of great intimacy with him. I am, Sir, yours,

London, April 10, 1799. J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT express how much I admire your Monthly Magazine; and I am glad to find that the sale is so considerable. You have obliged me by the insertion of the article I formerly sent you. With this I send a continuation of my discussion of the doctrine of phlogiston. The papers are to be printed in the Medical Repository, published at New York; but this work goes into few hands compared with the great number of your readers.

Wishing

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Wishing the continuance of the success you so well deserve, I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely, J. PRIESTLEY.

Northumberland, Dec. 22, 1798.

AS I have no other view in this discussion, than to discover the truth with respect to the question which I have brought before the Public, I shall communicate with the same freedom any thing that occurs to me in favour of the new system, as well as facts that seem to make against it. I therefore frankly acknowledge, that I have laid too much stress on the argument from finery cinder not dephlogisticating (or only in the slightest degree) marine acid; having thought this a proof of its containing little or no oxygen. For this effect is not always produced by red precipitate, which is known to contain a large quantity of oxygen, or pure air, nor by flowers of zinc, which is always taken for granted to contain much of it.

On the first pouring of spirit of salt on the red precipitate fresh made, I have had an evident smell of dephlogisticated marine acid, but not afterwards. Also the black powder of mercury and lead, which gives pure air by heat, does not dephlogisticate marine acid, though it makes it give an offensive smell. But then there is other evidence of these substances containing oxygen, not only when exposed to heat; but, with respect to the red precipitate, when it is even dissolved in the marine acid; and no evidence of any kind that finery cinder contains this principle. For this solution of the red precipitate, heated with a burning lens in atmospherical air, causes an addition to its quantity, from the dephlogisticated air expelled from it; whereas, when the solution of finery cinder is treated in the same manner, the contrary effect is produced. The quantity of air is diminished, and it is less pure than before. The same was also the consequence of heating a solution of iron in the same acid in these circumstances. I had the same result with a solution of finery cinder precipitated by caustic volatile alkali. This was also the consequence of heating a solution of iron in marine acid, treated in the same manner. Since, therefore, finery cinder, both in this solution, and without it, has the same effect on the atmospherical air in which it is heated that iron has; I conclude that they both contain the same principle, viz. phlogiston, though the finery cinder has much less of it than the iron.

Another proof of a calx containing pure air, or oxygen, is that when it is revived in inflammable air, a quantity of fixed air is produced. But this is not the case when finery cinder is revived in these circumstances, though I purposely prepared some by melting iron in the open air, in which case I imagined that some pure air would be attached to it. In making this finery cinder, I observed that steel gained no sensible addition of weight in the process, and iron much less than when it is made by means of steam; something, no doubt, being thrown off from it when it is heated in the open air, which cannot escape when it is surrounded by steam in a close vessel. When it was prepared in a close glass vessel with water in it, by means of a burning lens, it gained weight; but when it was done over mercury, the addition to its weight was little or nothing.

Since an iron tube is dissolved by heating manganese in it, I thought it very possible that the same dephlogisticated air from this substance might unite with the iron, and that the finery cinder made in this manner might be found to contain some. But when I lately heated iron affected in this manner in inflammable air, I did not find any fixed air in the residuum; so that it appeared to have got nothing but water from the manganese; being the very same thing with the finery cinder which is made by means of steam.

Though, therefore, finery cinder not dephlogisticating marine acid, is no proof of its not containing oxygen, no positive evidence has yet been produced that it does; and there is every presumption that it does not. And so important a thing as an entire new system of chemistry cannot be admitted on mere possibilities.

Whenever inflammable air is procured by means of a metal, since water is always present, Antiphlogistians say, that it comes from a decomposition of this water. But since they say that water consists of 85 parts in weight of oxygen to 15 of hydrogen, there ought to be some evidence of the production of this proportion of oxygen at the same time; and yet this has not been done by any proper evidence, which is the production either of some acid, of dephlogisticated air, or of some substance into which it is acknowledged to enter.

The only reply of the Antiphlogistians has been, that whenever inflammable air is procured by means of a metal, that metal is reduced to a calx, and this calx weighing more than the metal, *must* contain the oxygen required. And because the calx of mercury yields dephlogisticated air, and its additional weight is owing to it, they presume that *all* metallic calces derive their additional weight from the same principle, and therefore they do not hesitate,

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tate, in their nomenclature, to denominate them all, without exception, *oxydes*. Thus they call finery cinder *a black oxyde of iron*, though they produce no direct evidence of its containing any oxygen at all. But it by no means follows, that becauſe one calx of a metal owes its additional weight to oxygen, all the reſt do ſo.

Indeed the calces of the ſame metal are in this, and in other reſpects, different from one another. Finery cinder, for example, is a very different thing from the common *ruſt of iron*, conſiſting of different principles. From finery cinder nothing can be got by mere heat; but from ruſt of iron a quantity of fixed air may be extracted.

From 127 grains of the common ruſt of iron, I got 45 ounce meaſures of air, of which only about one 30th part was not fixed air, the remainder (of the ſtandard of 1, 6) was ſlightly inflammable, probably from the gun barrel in which the experiment was made.

The addition that is made to iron by ruſting in the open air, I do not find to be more than 30 or 40 grains to an ounce; whereas the addition made to iron, when it is converted into finery cinder, is near one half of its original weight. I find, however, much variety in this reſpect. When the finery cinder is made by a burning lens in the open air, the addition to its weight is the leaſt, and when it is made in cloſe veſſels with ſteam, it is the greateſt. Notwithſtanding this very great difference between *finery cinder* and the common *ruſt of iron*, the Antiphlogiſtians ſcruple not to ſay, but without any examination, that finery cinder is an imperfect oxyde of iron, and the common ruſt a more perfect one. But if finery cinder ever be converted into ruſt, which I have never found to be the caſe, it muſt, by ſome proceſs or other, natural or artificial, be firſt converted into iron, in which caſe it will loſe much of its weight.

The only circumſtance that gives any plauſibility to the finery cinder being an oxyde of iron, is the addition that is gained to the weight of the iron. But when *zinc* is treated in the ſame manner, ſteam being ſent over it in a red heat, though inflammable air is procured, the zinc gains no addition of weight; ſo that, in this caſe, there is no colour for ſaying that the water is decompoſed. The ſubſtance that is produced in theſe circumſtances I have called *flowers of zinc*, becauſe it is a calx of zinc; and at that time I preſumed that it muſt have all the properties of the common flowers of zinc, which may contain oxygen. But I have treated this peculiar calx of zinc, made without acceſs of air, in all the methods that I can think of, without being able to find any ſign of oxygen in it, any more than in finery cinder. When I treated it in common air, the air was not increaſed, but diminiſhed; the ſame effect that is produced by heating finery cinder.

As I could find no oxygen in the precipitate of iron diſſolved in acids, I have not been able to find any in thoſe of zinc. The moſt unexceptionable that I could think of, is that by cauſtic volatile alkali. This ſubſtance I heated in atmoſpherical air both when moiſt and dry, leſt expoſure to the atmoſphere ſhould make ſome difference in it; but with the ſame reſult. The air in which it was treated was rendered much worſe than common air, though in one caſe the quantity was increaſed from 6½ to 8 ounce meaſures. Half an ounce meaſure was fixed air, and the reſt of the ſtandard of 1, 8, extinguiſhing a candle; ſo that it was almoſt wholly phlogiſticated. It therefore ſeemed to have imbibed part of the pure air, and to have given out phlogiſticated air.

Filings of zinc yield much inflammable air in pure water, though I do not find that they can by this means be reduced to a complete calx, at leaſt in a moderate time. But the imperfect calx to which this metal is by this means reduced, does not appear to contain any oxygen. When it was heated in common air, the quantity of air was not increaſed, about one twentieth part of it was fixed air, and the remainder of the ſtandard of 1, 5. The water in which the filings of zinc had been immerſed, gave out air much worſe than common air, and it was perfectly free from acidity. Iron filings will yield alſo inflammable air in water, and this water gives out air that is worſe than common air, as does the water over which tin and other metals are calcined.

That the calces of metals do in general contain oxygen, I have no doubt; becauſe the dephlogiſticated part of atmoſpherical air diſappears when they are calcined in it. But there is reaſon to think that a great part of the addition of weight which they thereby acquire is mere *water*, while the oxygen will attach itſelf to other ſubſtances in preference to the calx, if they be preſent. One evidence of this is, that when they are calcined over lime water, the lime is precipitated; whereas, if the calx had imbibed all the dephlogiſticated air that diſappeared, the lime water would not have been affected by the proceſs; this precipitation of the lime coming, no doubt, from fixed air, which I have ſufficiently proved, conſiſts of dephlogiſticated a-

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air and phlogiston, or the base of inflammable air. I had this result when I calcined iron, zinc, tin, lead, bismuth, and regulus of antimony, in those circumstances. But when the process was made over mercury, I could not always find any, and therefore presume that all the oxygen was imbibed by the calx, though it may be impossible, in some cases, to extract it again in that form. For, when the quantity is small, it may be so united to the phlogiston remaining in the calx, as to form the basis of phlogisticated air, which I have proved to consist of dephlogisticated and inflammable air.

Lead furnishes an example of this. No oxygen can, I believe, by any means be got from *masticot*, though it has imbibed some; but when this calx is supersaturated with it, and becomes *minium*, it will yield the purest dephlogisticated air by heat only, and will likewise dephlogisticate marine acid; and since flowers of zinc will not dephlogisticate marine acid, I presume that this calx also is nearly in the same state with masticot in this respect, and that in any state it contains but little oxygen, or so united to phlogiston, as not to be obtained either in the form of acid, or of dephlogisticated air.

Though the flowers of zinc may contain some oxygen, I have not been able to discover any in them, by any process that I have made use of for the purpose. As this substance is made in a considerable degree of heat, I was not surprised to find that heat would not expel any thing from it; but I thought that when it was mixed with iron filings, it might with them give some fixed air, as red precipitate does. But this I found not to be the case—I got nothing in this process besides inflammable air, as I should have done with finery cinder; Also when mixed with perfectly made charcoal, such as gives no air by heat, a great quantity of both fixed and inflammable air is produced; which shews that, like this substance, flowers of zinc contain little or nothing besides *water*, which will have just the same effect.

To make this experiment with fairness, the iron filings must be heated till they give no air. They must then be well washed till the water put on them be quite clear, and they be again found to give no fixed air by heat. For foreign substances are very apt to be mixed with iron filings, which this process will separate. With iron filings thus prepared, red precipitate gave fixed air; but flowers of zinc none at all.

There is a *grey calx of zinc*, similar to that of lead, which Mr. Chaptal calls a perfect oxide. This I found to be only zinc partially calcined, for, in heating it in atmospherical air, it became white. The air was diminished, was without fixed air, and considerably phlogisticated. The perfect flowers of zinc treated in the same manner made no sensible change in the quantity of air. But, as in the former case, there was no fixed air in it, and it was considerably phlogisticated.

The melting of masticot in these circumstances made no change of any kind in the air, which shews that it contains less phlogiston than flowers of zinc.

Oxygen in a calx is perhaps most easily detected by its forming fixed air, when it is heated in inflammable air. But I did not find this to be the result of an attempt to revive flowers of zinc in those circumstances. Owing to the whiteness of this substance, which disposes it to reflect, and not to absorb, the light that is thrown upon it, I could not revive any part of this calx completely. A black spot only was made in a part of it, and about an ounce measure of the inflammable air was imbibed; but I found no fixed air in what remained, any more than I did when I revived finery cinder in that process.

(The continuation of these interesting papers shall appear in our succeeding Number.)

The following Paper on a curious Etymological Subject has been transmitted to us by Dr. Beddoes, *to whom it had been communicated by an intelligent Friend.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

HAVING some reasons for believing *time* is originally the word *tyde*, used at present to denote the rise and fall of the sea—I wish them to be submitted to the curious in language.

I am aware of the illusions of fancy, to which the student of words is perpetually liable;—but as I desire nothing more than "to disabuse myself from error," on all occasions,—my reasons, I hope, will be thoroughly examined;—for in what I now offer, the historian of mankind seems to have a concern; for an art or contrivance is attempted to be demonstrated as having an existence prior to the remotest antiquity which tradition can inform us of—I mean the use of the *tyde*, to reckon the progress of the common affairs of life among northern nations.

The word *tyde* is used with a little variation at present in the north of our island—

Vide, Grose's Glossary,—words *tidge* and

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and *aftite*, "tider up caw;" let him that is up firſt, call the reſt.—*North.*

The word *tyde* is uſed very generally over the iſland in ſome words, and means *time*, as Shrove-*tyde*, Whitſun-*tyde*, &c.

Chaucer uſes the word *tyde*, for *time*, more frequently than our writers do at preſent.

"And by day in every *tyde*,
"Ben all the dores open wyde"
Third Book of Fame.

Again, in Thyſbe of Babiloyne,

"And, for the feldes ben ſo brode & wyde,
"For to mete in o place at o *tyde*,
"They ſet markes,"

and not always for the purpoſe of a rhyme, for the following is from a proſe tranſlation—

"Thou devydeſt the ſwyfte *tydes* of the ayght, whan the hote ſommer is comen."
Firſt Book of Boecius.

The Saxon word *tid*, Mr. Groſe ſays, means, in Engliſh, *time*.

The words *tyde* and *time*, have ſimilar meaning—the difference between them in the ſpelling, is an objection to their having the ſame original derivation—and here is a want of proof, which might deter me from going further into this enquiry; but for reaſons derived from the ſtate of the people and the country, to whom I ſuſpect the word belongs, I ſhall venture further.

The word *tid* is northern—the northern countries of Europe, next Britain, have much coaſt, and the inhabitants (perhaps originally in moſt countries fixed next the ſea and great rivers) perpetually ſaw ocean rolling his *tyde* up and down their ſhores, and along their great rivers. Thus ſituated, they beheld the progreſs of the fall and riſe of the ſea—they fiſhed for ſubſiſtence—the ſucceſs and other conveniences of ſuch an occupation, were influenced by a proper choice of the *tyde*—the choice of *tyde* regulated, and was extended to other occupations of life—regularity was introduced, and a proper *tyde* or *time* choſen—Life was improved; and the true *ſcavoir vivre* (not the brutal proſtitution of appetite and ſenſe of modern days) was thus begun.

It would be eaſy to mark the tide in its progreſs.—At Chepſtow, for example, the *tyde* riſes generally about 60 feet; that is, 10 feet an hour; by an upright poſt then, marked with foot diviſions, I could find 2½ feet waſhed by the *tyde* every ¼ hour—a diviſion of *time*, or *tyde*, exact enough to regulate the commencement and duration of moſt of the common occupations of life in earlier ages.

Art has ſuperſeded nature—and the *tyde* no longer uſed to mark the fleeting courſe of things—the word *time* is now transferred to mean other *motions* than the waters of the ocean, as the diſſolution of king Alfred's three candles, each of which burned 8 hours—the motion of the ſun, marked by the ſhadow on the dial plate, and the motion of ſand through an hour glaſs, and of the hands of a watch over a graduated circle;—but the end of all is the ſame, and muſt all coincide with the never ceaſing retrograde and progreſſive *motions* of the *tydes*.—It is agreeable to the admirers of Nature, to find, if Art has ſuperſeded Nature, ſhe is ſtill founded on her inſtitutions.

The frequent uſe of the word *betyde* in Chaucer, is in favour of the above conjecture.

Bath, 29, *Rivers ſtreet.* M. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS Mr. Hume retains a great reputation for the excellence of his ſtyle, and his political propenſities would probably lead him to particular exertion in his character of Charles II. perhaps it may not be unentertaining to ſome of your readers, if I give a ſlight examination of the *compoſition* in his delineation of that monarch, in this and ſome future numbers. What is liable to no ſpecific exception in point of impropriety, but is merely inſipid, inelegant, and ſlovenly, I ſhall diſtinguiſh by the Italic letter.

"If we ſurvey the character of Charles II. in the different lights, that *it will* admit *of*, *it will* appear various, and give riſe to different and even oppoſite ſentiments."

Survey is an improper term in this application. Accurate writers employ it with reference to *large and extended objects*, not to the niceties of *minute inſpection*. And is the reader much enlightened, who learns, that a character, that admits of *different* lights, appears *various?* How flat the ſentiment! how meagre the compoſition!

"When conſidered as a companion, he appears the moſt amiable and engaging of men; and indeed, in this view, his deportment muſt be allowed altogether unexceptionable."

Appears, recurs too ſoon after it's uſe in the former paragraph; but careleſſneſs of this kind is abundant in this hiſtorian.

"His love of raillery was ſo tempered with good breeding, that it was never offenſive."

This inharmonious clauſe proves the writer unacquainted with thoſe charms of rythmical cadence, that give exquiſite delight to readers of ſenſibility, and are the criterion of true taſte in compoſition.

Batter-

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with the laudable zeal you have always manifested to convey instruction, combined with amusement, to the many who peruse your sheets; therefore I send you an account of the TRIENNIAL MONTEM, performed at ETON; the more particularly so, as the next celebration will take place on the 14th of the ensuing month: and those whom it may suit, will have an opportunity of seeing this description realized, should they be as much inclined as myself.

The celebration of the Montem is a custom, time immemorial, performed by the scholars of Eton School, near Windsor, formerly *duennially*, but now *triennially*; i. e. upon the *Whit Tuesday in every third year*.

It commences by a number of the senior boys taking post upon the bridges, or other leading places of all the avenues around Windsor and Eton, soon after the dawn of day.

These youths so posted are chiefly the best figures, and the most active of the students; they are all attired in fancy dresses, of silks, satins, &c. and some richly embroidered, principally in the habits or fashion of running-footmen, with poles in their hands; they are called *Salt bearers*, and demand SALT, i. e. a contribution from every passenger, and will take no denial.

When the contribution is given, which is *ad libitum*, a printed paper is delivered with their motto, and the date of the year, which passes the bearer free through all other Salt-bearers for that day; and is as follows, viz.

"Pro more et monte,
1799.*
Vivant Rex et Regina."

These youths continue thus collecting their SALT at all the entrances for near seven miles round Windsor and Eton, from the dawn of day until about the close of the procession, which is generally three o'clock in the afternoon.

The procession commences about twelve o'clock at noon, and consists of the Queen's and other bands of music; several standards borne by different students; all the Etonian boys two and two, dressed in officers' uniforms; those of the King's foundation wearing blue, the others scarlet uniforms, swords, &c.

The Grand Standard Bearer.
The Captain, or Head Boy of Eton School.
The Lieutenant, or Second Boy.
His Majesty, attended by the Prince of Wales, and other male branches of the royal family on horseback, with their suite.

The Queen and Princesses in coaches, attended by their suite.
Band of music, followed by a great concourse of the Nobility and Gentry in their carriages, and on horseback.

The Procession commences in the Great Square at Eton, and proceeds through Eton to Slough, and round to Salt Hill, where the boys all pass the King and Queen in review, and ascend the Montem; here an oration is delivered, and the Grand Standard is displayed with much grace and activity by the Standard Bearer, who is generally selected from among the senior boys.

There are two *extraordinary Salt-bearers* appointed to attend the King and Queen, who are always attired in fanciful habits, in manner of the other Salt-bearers already described, but superbly embroidered; these Salt-bearers each carry an embroidered bag, which not only receives the *royal salt*, but also whatever is collected by the out-stationed Salt-bearers.

The donation of the King and Queen, or, as it is called upon this occasion, the *royal salt*, is always fifty guineas each; the Prince of Wales thirty guineas; all the other Princes and Princesses twenty guineas each.

As soon as this ceremony is performed, the royal family return to Windsor. The boys are all sumptuously entertained at the Tavern at Salt Hill; and the beautiful gardens at that place are laid out for such ladies and gentlemen as chuse to take any refreshments, the different bands of of music performing all the time in the gardens.

About six o'clock in the evening, all the boys return in the same order of procession as in the morning, (with the exception only of the royal family), and marching round the Great Square in Eton School, are dismissed. The Captain then pays his respects to the royal family at the Queen's Lodge, Windsor, previous to his departure for King's College, Cambridge; to defray which expence, the produce of the Montem is presented to him; and upon Whit-Tuesday in the year 1796, it amounted to more than one thousand guineas.

The day concludes by a brilliant display of beauty, rank, and fashion, a promenade on Windsor Terrace, bands of music performing, &c.; and the scene highly enlivened and enriched by the affable condescension of the royal family, who indiscriminately mix with the company, and parade the Terrace till nearly dark.

April 20th, 1799. P. A. S.

* Or whatever the year may be.

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ENQUIRER, No. XVII.

QUESTION. *What is the conſtitutional freedom of the preſs in England, and how may it beſt be preſerved?*

Yet philoſophic love of eaſe
I ſuffer not to prove diſeaſe,
But riſe up in the virtuous cauſe
Of a free preſs, and equal laws.
GREEN.

THE *freedom of the preſs*, or, more comprehenſively, the *freedom of publication*, is a topic which from its high importance has engaged the tongues and pens of Engliſhmen, ever ſince they have been free and enlightened enough to diſcuſs matters of public concern. Though at all times intereſting, at different periods it has proved differently ſo; but perhaps there never was a time in which the courſe of events has rendered it ſo important as the preſent. The liberty of writing, by ſome looked upon with fear and abhorrence, by others regarded as the only means of extricating mankind from their preſent troubles, and producing ſafe and laſting reforms; aboliſhed in ſome countries, cloſely reſtricted in others, and ſuſpiciouſly watched in all; how peculiarly claims the ſober and intelligent ſupport of its remaining friends. I ſhall therefore venture to call the attention of the readers of the Monthly Magazine to a few conſiderations on this ſubject, which, if not novel, may however ſuggeſt ſome ideas of practical utility.

I ſhall begin with admitting that thoſe who have aſſumed, as a principle of free government, the unlimited licenſe of publicly diſcuſſing all topics, in which the welfare of ſociety is concerned, have ſpoken upon theory merely, and are as yet unſupported by experience as to the utility, or even the practicability of their ſyſtem; for in no country, ancient or modern, as far as my knowledge extends, has there exiſted ſuch an unbounded liberty. At the ſame time, the effects of an approach towards this principle have been ſuch as to give probability to their arguments in its favour; for it cannot be denied, that in exact proportion to the exerciſe of ſuch a liberty, ſcience, truth, public ſpirit, and all that we deem moſt valuable among mankind, have ſpread and flouriſhed. Nor am I acquainted with an inſtance in which this indulgence has produced any ſerious evils in a country governed, like ours, on a plan correſpondent to the wiſhes and habits of a majority of its inhabitants. Exiſting authority, if exerted with any decent regard to the general good, will always have not only power, but opinion, on its ſide; and when the appeal is made to the people on any point, through the medium of the preſs, it is ſufficiently evident which party will moſt poſſeſs the advantage of rewards to engage advocates, and of opportunities to circulate their pleas.

But I mean not to dwell longer on theſe general ideas. My purpoſe is to conſider the freedom of the preſs as exiſting in this country, and defined by her laws. Juſtice Blackſtone has ſaid, that in England "every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what ſentiments he pleaſes before the public." This would appear as extenſive as the moſt zealous advocate for a free preſs could deſire; but he immediately ſubjoins, that "if he publiſhes what is improper, miſchievous or illegal, he muſt take the conſequence of his own temerity." (*Blackſt. Comm. book* iv. *ch.* 11.) We now ſeem to have loſt all we had before gained; for what is a *right* for the exerciſe of which a man may be puniſhed? But if there is an apparent inconſiſtency in the language of theſe two clauſes, there is none in the meaning. Its purport is, that there exiſts no law in this country, as in many others, againſt the meer act of publiſhing a book without previous permiſſion, and that its peculiar nature and effects alone are the objects of legal enquiry. It is obvious, however, that a liberty thus circumſcribed may be reduced to nothing real in exertion; for if I have reaſon to believe that what I wiſh to publiſh will in fact ſubject me to ſevere puniſhment, my "temerity" muſt be great indeed to induce me to undergo the hazard. Yet it muſt be acknowledged that this mode of reſtriction is leſs injurious to the cauſe of freedom, though more hazardous to individuals, than the mode of ſubmitting works to the judgment of a cenſor before publication. Theſe cenſors being always appointed by the ruling powers, it is evident that all diſcuſſion thought dangerous to eſtabliſhed doctrines and inſtitutions will be ſtrangled in the birth. Here, it may have attained its object before the author or publiſhers ſhall have been marked for proſecution. Moreover, a cenſor would *ſuppreſs* many ſentiments, which a public accuſer would not chooſe to *proſecute*. Of this we have ſufficient proof in the only inſtance of licenſing practiſed among us, that for the ſtage. What trifling objections have been made in that department againſt paſſages which would have attracted no notice in a pamphlet or a newſpaper? Farther-

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Farther, where the decision is committed to juries, conviction depends chiefly upon the *spirit of the times*. If that is favourable to free enquiry, in vain shall an officer of the crown declaim on the wicked and dangerous designs of an author. The juror, bound by no determinate rules of judging, may view the matter in a totally different light; and may in his own mind applaud, as a laudable employment of reason and argument, what the minister of power may consider as criminal presumption.

Not contesting, then, the propriety of making, as is done with us, authors and publishers responsible for the works they offer to the public eye, I shall next consider the mode in which such works, when of a suspected tendency, are to be brought to the bar of the country for the purpose of undergoing the ordeal which is to give the stamp of innocence or guilt. In this matter there are two objects in view—to suppress the progress of a dangerous publication, and to punish those by whose fault it has been circulated. Both these intentions concur in the person of the author; and perhaps, also, of his publisher, who may, if he pleases, require adequate proof of the character of a work to which he is to stand in a peculiar relation. But the first only, namely the suppression, seems to regard the mere vender, who, in common cases, cannot reasonably be supposed to have made particular enquiry into the merit of a book of which he receives a few copies in the way of trade. That there should be a power of stopping it in his hands, and preventing him by the fear of *future* responsibility from contributing to its further circulation, is obviously essential to that end of public utility which is the foundation of the whole process; but why should a power exist of inflicting more evil than the case demands, or of making that vindictive, which ought to be only remedial? Here then, it would appear, that the first fixed point should be established; and that the prosecutor of a libel should be obliged to call upon the *author* and *publisher*, when known and avowed persons, in preference to, and exclusively of, the common vender. But it must be confessed that this matter is not so clear as on a cursory view it would seem. That advanced state of society to which we owe our refinements in civilization has, in this, as in innumerable other instances, suggested the practice of so many tricks and evasions, that the real culprit might escape, while the thunders of the law were spending themselves upon imaginary or impassible beings. An author may be one of Curl's garreteers, composing in a cock-loft whence his landlord has taken away the ladder of communication, in order to secure his weekly rent. The publisher may be an inmate of Newgate or the Rules, defended by poverty against fines, and by want of shame against the pillory. And both these gentlemen may be set to work by the snug reputable shop-keeper. I believe, therefore, that the honourable part of the profession, sensible of the existence of such practices among the dishonourable, are ready to acquiesce in the necessity of the *general responsibility of booksellers* with respect to all the works which pass through their hands in their way to the public. The consequences of this legal principle they know to be highly serious; but they trust to the good sense and justice of their countrymen to render them as little mischievous as possible. This important consideration well deserves to be fully opened, and placed in the clearest light.

The power of selecting at pleasure its victims in a prosecution for libel may, it is evident, be abused by government so as to become an engine of the most grievous oppression, and even to render the whole business of publishing so insecure, as to reduce it to mere connivance. Suppose a work of dubious character, but of considerable literary merit, to be sent abroad with its author's name. Cautious booksellers for a time refuse to admit it into their shops; but observing, that weeks and months elapse without any notice of it from the Attorney General—that it is honoured with replies by writers known to be attached to, or employed by Government—that it is warmly censured, indeed, but read and quoted, perhaps in the great senate of the nation—they begin to suppose that it is considered as within the limits of free discussion; and yielding at length to the importunity of their customers, procure copies of it for common sale. Meantime, the crown officers keep their eyes open—the law winks, but does not sleep—and obnoxious persons are closely watched till they are fairly got into the net. Then, on a sudden, come informations, indictments, prosecutions, and all the apparatus of legal warfare; and while the whole body of booksellers are within reach of the battery, it is directed against those only whom vengeance, not particular delinquency, point out as objects of destruction. I speak here solely upon *supposition*; yet in the case of the publication of the *Rights of Man* how nearly was it realized?

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alized? I wish not to exaggerate, but I believe I may affirm that that work was allowed an unchecked circulation during a period of scarcely less than two years. Within that space it was printed in all sorts of forms, dispersed by all methods, openly sold in all shops, answered and commented upon by numerous writers, so that, at last, when prosecuted and condemned as a libel, there was scarcely a bookseller in the island who had not incurred the danger of being proceeded against as a publisher; nor, indeed, many private men in the kingdom, among those who were approvers of its general doctrines, who had not participated in the guilt of dispersion, by lending, recommending, or some other overt act. I do not in this instance accuse ministers of design in their long delay. I believe it was purely owing to hesitation and difference of opinion among themselves. But the effect was such as I have stated; and after the work, through their own neglect, had done all the mischief of which it was capable, a vast number of innocent persons were rendered obnoxious to punishment.

What then is the remedy against this possible, this actual evil? A JURY. This sacred institution, the only safe defence, perhaps, that human wisdom can devise against tyranny and oppression, is expressly designed to limit that *summum jus*, which is so often *summa injuria*. It is impossible to doubt, especially since the late decision of the highest legislative authority, that a jury has a right in matter of libel to take to itself the consideration of the whole case, and make *intention* the interpreter of *fact*. The Attorney General shall bring a man before them, and charge him in as gross terms as he pleases with being a wicked seditious person, because he has sold a copy of a work deemed to be a libel. He shall prove his facts; and with all the eloquence of real or affected regard for public justice, demand his victim. "No"! the jury may say—"the man you have chosen to bring to the bar is not the real criminal—he has no *culpable intention* about him to render him a proper subject for the severity of the law. What he did was through mere inadvertence—indeed, it was a necessary consequence of his following his profession. *We find him* NOT GUILTY.

I am aware that some late juries have not thought proper to determine in this manner. They seem to have conceived that the guilt of the vender followed as a corollary from the libellous character of the work sold, however complete might be his justification with respect to intention. They certainly had a right to decide according to their own ideas of the case, nor do I mean to cast the slightest suspicion on their integrity. But it is manifest that nothing less can follow an adherence to their principle, than the utter extinction of the freedom of publication. Booksellers will themselves become censors or licensers of the press. To every offer of concern in a work which they suspect may prove disagreeable to the existing administration, they will say, "How can you be sure that it will not be construed a libel, and that I shall not be involved in its penalties?" Thus, none but the lowest in character and circumstances will be found ready to undertake the hazard of giving the public that instruction and those warnings on public topics which, under the best administered governments, it can never cease to want. The effects of this alarm are but too apparent at the present instant; and works, the innocence of which it is a libel on the times to doubt, are in actual want of a publisher.

I have dwelt more upon the case of booksellers than of authors, because it seems to be the policy of the day rather to direct attacks against the former than the latter. And indeed this is the true spirit of doing business by wholesale; since one considerable bookseller heartily frightened, may render abortive the schemes of a score of adventurous writers. To them, therefore, the protection of the public should peculiarly be extended, if the public really wish for a continuation of that rational freedom of the press, to which the constitution of this country is so much indebted. But if the prevalence of alarm, and the habit of confounding abuse with use, and associating bad causes with good, have taken such possession of men's minds as to make a majority really desirous of abridging the usual license of discussion, "*actum est de republica*," the cause of liberty is at an end! and its votaries have nothing to do but to wait in silent expectation of the return of a better spirit.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE result of M. Gulielmine's experiments on falling Bodies as stated in LALANDE's history of Astronomy for the year 1797, has been anticipated I presume for more than thirty years. In a small quarto, published in 1765, Mr. Dunn of London has laboured to prove the following observations. That tho' it has been the custom to adjust all kind of instruments for taking the altitudes of the sun, moon, or stars, by

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by the plumb-line, which has always been supposed to have a direct and invariable tendency towards the center of the earth, in all latitudes; and even since it has been discovered that the earth is an oblate spheroid, or the diameter of the Equator longer than the polar axis, it has been concluded that the direction in which bodies descend is accurately perpendicular to the surface of the earth and sea, yet it would be impossible, says Mr. Dunn, to find the longitude either at sea or land, within thirty geographical miles of the truth, without making use of such corrections as he suggests in his treatise. These corrections are deduced from the following principles:—1st, If the earth be considered as a perfect sphere or globe of solid and homogeneous matter and at rest, a body let fall towards the earth, will move in a right line towards the earth's center, because the quantity of matter and the quantity of attractions in the northern, southern, eastern, and western hemispheres are exactly mutual and equal to each other. 2d, Suppose this globe to continue solid and to have a motion round its polar axis once in 24 hours, then will this falling body be impelled by two forces, one tending towards the center, the other in the direction of the centrifugal force. But it is known that when a body is acted upon by two forces under different directions, it will describe the diagonal of a parallelogram between both these directions. Consequently the falling body, supposing the earth a perfect sphere in motion round its polar axis, would not move in a right line, towards the center of the earth, but towards a point situated to the *eastward* of that center, supposing too that the diurnal rotation is performed in a direction from *west* to *east*.—3d, Suppose the earth to be a spheroid, flat towards the poles and at rest, a falling body will not move in a right line towards the earth's center, because the quantity of matter in the northern and southern hemispheres will, except under the equator and at the poles, be unequal, and consequently the falling body will move in a line towards a point situated to the southward or northward of the center, according as the descending body was either in north or south latitude. That is, the point to which the line of direction tends will be to the southward of the center when the falling body is in north latitude, and to the northward when in south latitude.—4th, Suppose this Spheroidal earth to be turning from west to east round its polar axis, then will the falling body be impelled by two forces as before in the spherical earth and will move in the diagonal of a parallelogram formed by these two forces. Hence a deviation not only in longitude, but also in latitude will take place from the true and absolute perpendicular.

On these principles Mr. Dunn founded those corrections already noticed; and he also found that the direction of a *plumb-line* at Greenwich is 14′ 15″ different from a *right line* drawn perpendicular to the surface of the earth.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

Edinburgh, April 5, 1799. S. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

YOUR correspondent W. S. on falling bodies page 96, must have pleased many of your readers, but had he given an example by way of illustration he would have pleased them more; that task be mine.—247 feet French are equal to 263,433 feet English, or 43,3 fathoms, from which height a heavy body will fall in 4,045 seconds. Now supposing DE LALANDE made his experiments at Paris, the length of a degree of longitude there, according to Gen. Le Roy, is 40303,2 fathoms, and the semidiameter of a segment of the globe in the latitude of Paris is 2309233,3 fathoms, to which, adding the height of the tower 43,3 fathoms, gives the encreased diameter 2309276,6 fathoms. Then, as 240 seconds, the time of revolution of one degree of the earth's motion, is to 40303,2 fathoms, or one degree in the latitude of Paris, so is 4,045 seconds, to 679,277 fathoms, the motion of a point on the earth at Paris. Again—as 2309233,3 : 679,277 : : 2309276,6 : 679,29 fathoms, the space a point will move through at the height of 263,433 feet, the point of suspension at the top of the tower. The difference of the motions on the earth and point of suspension is 0,013 fathoms or 0,936 inches, the quantity the body will fall to the eastward of a plumb-line, which reduced into French lines, is 8,773; and Mr. DE LALANDE by experiment makes it 8,5 lines.

EDMONTONIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL myself much indebted to your correspondent (a Practical Farmer) for his valuable communication in your last Magazine, in answer to my queries.

He asks, "Is it the practice to winter sheep on wet clays?" I have and do practice this method, though I am by no means partial to it; but where good turnip land is not to be had, as in my case, it is perhaps the best way of keeping sheep especially

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especially if they have a good *fall-back*, either on a sound clover-ley, or on grass. I do not think it the best management to winter sheep in yards, for, in my opinion, the litter might be made into much better manure by great stock, than by sheep, as I have seldom seen greater, or more lasting benefit from sheep yard dung, than from a good fold. If turnips are sown on clays, I would by all means advise a *full-back* of clover-ley of one year's standing, *meant for beans*; it will materially benefit the crop and not rob the turnip-land so much as drawing off: by this means I am of opinion that a farmer, on strong land, may be enabled to keep his stock with nearly equal advantage to those on the lighter soil.—But, by my question (vide Magazine for March) I wished to gain some information of a substitute for turnips, the *keep* of which would be *above ground*, therefore much better for the sheep, and go farther than turnips, which on strong land are much wasted by being trod into the dirt. Cabages seem to be the best adapted to this purpose.

With respect to the Ruta-baga, your correspondent allows that other turnips will not always stand the frost, even if very carefully stacked.—Now I can very safely affirm that no frost will injure these, nor do I think they draw the land any more than the common ones would do, if allowed to stand as long (from the end of May to the end of April), neither do I think the deficiency of quantity so great as is supposed: the turnips are certainly smaller, but then they do not require to be set out so far, and the difference in solidity will, I think, go a great way towards making up the deficiency of quantity, as one cubic inch of the Swedish weighs *one third more* than the same of the Norfolk white turnip. Draw them both off together, and I will allow the advantage to the common ones; and with regard to *nutriment*, when raised from good seed, of the *yellow sort*, they much resemble *a carrot, both in taste and texture*.

I have known *raw* potatoes given to *milking cows*, and they have considerably raised the quantity of milk. Where fuel is so very dear as with us, it would hardly, I think, answer to boil them.

As your correspondent keeps a large "pig-stock," he is doubtless able to give much useful information as to the breed, and their management. Yours, &c.

April 1st, 1799. G. A.

Errata,—In the *Magazine for March*, page 131, line 9, from the bottom, for *flacked* read *flocked*—132, line 6, place the comma *after* "notwithstanding,"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IN your Magazine for September last (vol vi. page 169) are inserted a few observations which I sent to you on the subject of taken-work. I there stated at large the reasons which then occurred to me for giving it a decided preference to common day-labour, hinting, however, the necessity of taking into consideration one question, which, at that time, I wholly omitted noticing, namely, Whether the increased labour which taken-work invites is injurious to the constitution? whether it produces a prematurity of old age? It is of great importance that these questions should be solved, and I hoped that the solution of them might have engaged the attention of some of your correspondents: it is because I still hope so that I revive the subject, for I really do not feel myself by any means competent to form a decisive opinion concerning it: I am, however, on the whole, inclined to believe that it is not injurious. I do not intend to assert that excessive labour will not exhaust and wear out a man as well as a horse, or any other animal; of course I admit that a husbandman may injure himself by working. But I am of opinion that, from the nature of his employment, he is much less likely to do so than the manual labourer in almost any other occupation; and that, in the present state of society, the probability is, that, if he works by the piece, he will rather add to the number of his days than shorten it.

In the first place, let us for a moment contemplate the nature of the husbandman's employment: but look at his face—does not it bespeak health and hilarity? examine his limbs—do they not evince activity and strength? the first impression which the countenance and general aspect of that man make on you, is it not, that his work agrees with him? and well it may; the air which he breaths is pure and exhilarating; it is the untainted air of heaven. His work is hard—sometimes it is no doubt extremely hard; but remember this very important advantage which the husbandman has over almost every other labourer, that *his employment is perpetually varied*. If he thresches to-day he ploughs to-morrow: no set of muscles is exclusively and preternaturally exerted: by working *over hours* one day with another, he feels no partial debility, no peculiar infirmity, and in this respect differs from almost every other class of workmen: for they by excessive application, bring on some disease or infirmity

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infirmity peculiarly conſequent to their occupation. This fact is well known to the phyſician; and the anatomiſt is frequently enabled to detect the employment of a man by the diſſection of his body. The huſbandman enjoys another advantage from this variety in his employment, which, though perhaps not ſtrictly connected with the ſubject of the preſent paper, yet well merits to be mentioned; it is this: *the faculties of his mind are kept in action.* He is in the habit of obſerving the effect of ſuch and ſuch huſbandry; and though he cannot reaſon on the operation of manures with the ſcience and acuteneſs of a philoſopher, he learns from experience what crops exhauſt them ſooneſt, and what require them moſt: he learns what grain is beſt adapted to a particular ſoil, and what rotation of crops is likely to be moſt profitable. His attention is of neceſſity turned to cattle of various ſorts; to the aſcertaining what is the cheapeſt food for them, the beſt mode of managing them, &c. &c. The varieties of weather excite his remark, and a countryman will foretell its changes with a degree of certainty that aſtoniſhes a citizen.

It is to the varied nature of his employment that a huſbandman is indebted for his mental activity, and I ſhould add, acuteneſs; for I believe there is no claſs of labouring-men, who, to ſimplicity of manners, unite more ſolid ſenſe, ſound judgment and acuteneſs, than that of farmers and their workmen. Adam SMITH well obſerves, that "the underſtandings of the greater part of men are neceſſarily formed by their ordinary employment. The man whoſe whole life is ſpent in performing a few ſimple operations, of which the effects, too, are perhaps always the ſame, or very nearly the ſame, has no occaſion to exert his underſtanding, or to exerciſe his invention in finding out expedients for removing difficulties which never occur. He naturally loſes, therefore, the habit of ſuch exertion, and generally becomes as ſtupid and ignorant as it is poſſible for a human creature to become."

Now then, let us walk into the city: what ſickly faces, what emaciated members do the manufacturing workmen in general preſent? pale, dirty, ragged,—they are the pictures of inelicity! Look at their children—the miſerable miniature of their parents! But is this wonderful? what is the nature of their employment? ſedentary, dull, and unvaried. Many of them breathe a cloſe, damp, deleterious atmoſphere, which he muſt have a ſtrong conſtitution who ſupports without ſome injury.

But it is not my intention to draw a compariſon between the labour of huſbandmen and that of workmen in different departments of different manufactories: I have ſtated advantages which, I am afraid, are almoſt excluſive to the former, and which, I think, are ſufficient to give ſome ſanction to my opinon, that, from the nature of their employment, huſbandmen are much leſs likely to injure their conſtitutions by working extra hours than manual labourers in almoſt any other occupation. Far from being tenacious of this opinion, however, I ſhall be truly glad to relinquiſh it on hearing from ſome of your correſpondents that the latter enjoy advantages which counterbalance or outweigh thoſe which I have ſtated as belonging to the former.

I ſhall be brief in conſidering the ſecond part of my poſition, namely, that in the preſent ſtate of ſociety, the probability is, that if he works by the piece, a huſbandman will rather add to the number of his days than ſhorten it.

But what is the value of longevity? to ſpeak plainly, I think its *intrinſic* value is very queſtionable: where is to be ſeen a more melancholy and afflicting ſpectacle than that of an old man, whoſe daily bread was purchaſed by his daily labour, reduced by the infirmities of age, to the neceſſity of begging from a penurious pariſh a pittance for his ſupport? In eſtimating the worth of many years to a man, the two things principally to be conſidered are, the ſhare of health which he enjoys, and the ſhare of happineſs; they are commonly connected—and *cæteris paribus*—nothing is more likely to produce old age (and ſuch an old age too, as is alone deſireable) than cheerfulneſs and contentment. But how ſhould cheerfulneſs and contentment be the companions of a man through early life, who is apprehenſive that poverty and want will invade his dwelling, when he is no longer able by his own exertions to repel them? how ſhall that man's mind be at eaſe, whoſe labour has not anticipated the neceſſities of a ſingle week, and whoſe family, in caſe of his ſickneſs, muſt be *inſtantly* diſtreſſed? The common price of day-labour in that part of the country where I reſide is nine ſhillings a week; I know ſome place, where it is leſs even than this. How ſhall a man, who pays, perhaps, three guineas, or three guineas and a half a year for his cottage, and earns only nine ſhillings a week; how

ſhall

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shall he feed and clothe himself, his wife and half a dozen children, and save any money to support him in case of sickness? I declare it baffles my discernment to find out. Misery must haunt such a man; it must follow him like his shadow: and with such a fiend by his side, gnawing his very vitals, old age is a punishment not very likely to be inflicted on him.

In my former communication on the subject of labour, I stated, that were the two workmen, whom I constantly* employ at taken-work, reduced to labour by the day, they would lose about one fourth of their present earnings, which, on an average of the year, are, I apprehend, twelve shillings a week—they would lose, each of them, seven guineas a year, or thereabouts. The first and most obvious consequence would be, that they could neither of them be so fully fed, so well clothed, and so warmly housed, as they are at present: the consequence of this, again, might be, that they would not be so able and willing to undergo the fatigue of common day-labour then, as they are to undergo the fatigue of extra day-labour now; and whatever may be Sir MORDAUNT MARTIN'S opinion on the subject, I think another consequence is probable, namely, that they would be more frequently seen at the ale-house then than they are at present. Indeed they are never seen there now, except at their purse-meetings, or on some such occasion of festivity; for each has a comfortable clean cottage to go home to after his day's labour. Deprive them of comforts at home and people must go abroad. Many a poor wretch is driven to the ale-house by the misery which inhabits his cottage; his earnings are insufficient for the maintenance of his family, and that very insufficiency is the ultimate cause why he reduces those earnings still less than they are: a tankard of ale is, to him, the only Lethean cup in which he can drown his wretchedness. Whether the alternation of misery and intoxication is not more likely to bring a man untimely to the grave, than hard labour relieved by cheerfulness and supported by plenty, is a question on which there will scarcely be much difference of sentiment: in my opinion, therefore, the probability is, that if he works by the piece, a husbandman will rather add to the number of his days than shorten it.

In estimating the superiority of taken-work to day-labour, in point of advantage to the workman, I forgot to mention in its proper place one very important circumstance, namely, the employment of children. It were easy to declaim on this subject for half an hour, but I will not, Mr. Editor, thus trespass on your time and patience. Suffice it to say, that if a man *can* earn but eighteen pence a day, he will leave his boys at home, or they will probably be sent to pick up sticks and break hedges; thus will they tear their clothes, the mending of which, in all probability, will cost more money and more time than twice the value of the sticks. On the other hand, if a man's wages depend on the quantity of work executed, he will bring his boys into the field almost as soon as they can run alone, and although they can earn nothing till they are ten or twelve years old, it is something that they are kept out of mischief, and are training up to be useful, by habits of early industry. It is astonishing that this advantage belonging to taken-work should have escaped me, as it is daily and hourly before my eyes: but, in examining distant objects, it is no very uncommon thing to overlook those that are near us.

Your's, &c. A FARMER.

* Every farmer knows that there are, occasionally, jobs to be done which it would be impossible to *put out*; such as rising wood, topping trees, &c. My expression, however, though not rigidly correct, is sufficiently so, as I *very seldom* employ either of these men in day-labour.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH our contributions for the expences of government have risen to an enormous sum; the apportioning of these burthens, according to the real abilities of the members of the state, has been little attended to. The object of the proposers of our taxes has been an immediate increase of revenue, in the mode least obnoxious to the people; and with this view, taxes on articles of consumption have generally been resorted to, which, if they are not imposed directly on the necessaries of life, meet with little opposition, because they appear to leave an option of saving, or not paying the tax, by retrenchment or disuse, while they make the rich and poor contribute in proportion to their consumption of the article. But few comparatively of the millions who pay taxes, perceive the injustice of this mode of taxation, which favours the rich in proportion to the increase of their wealth; although, if

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any deviation from equity must exist, the rich certainly should not be the class favoured. The subject is less understood than perhaps any other branch of political œconomy; and, it is with pleasure I find that the abilities of Mr FREND have lately been employed in investigating "*the principles of taxation.*"

The foundation of his system is the same on which Mr. PITT pretends the tax on income rests, that "every man's contribution to the state ought to be in proportion to his means, and the relative situations of persons, the same before and after payment of a tax." The truth of this proposition will be disputed by none, except those who wish to see taxation made the means of introducing a greater equality of condition; an idea, the justice of which is doubtful, and which probably, will never be reduced to practice. Admitting the principle therefore, the point on which difference of opinion is likely to arise, is the mode of estimating the taxable means of individuals in different circumstances. Mr. FREND, in comparing the situation of two persons, the one deriving his income from landed estate, and the other from personal industry, adds to the income of the former, the value of his estate at a certain number of years purchase, and deducting in each case the amount of income absolutely necessary for subsistence, considers the respective remainders as the proportion of contribution. Thus, if an estate of 200l. per annum is valued at 20 years purchase, the property of the proprietor is 4200l. while that of the person whose income arises from industry is only the year's income; and 30l. being deducted from each, if the person with 200l. a year from industry is taxed at 20l. or 2-17ths of the taxable part of it, the proprietor of the estate producing the same income ought to pay 490l. If either possess unproductive property, its amount beyond 20l. is included in their taxable means.

It would be unreasonable to object to the sums which Mr. FREND has adopted as deductions for the untaxable part of every person's property, as they might be fixed greater or less; but it seems that it should by no means be the same in all cases, for the tax professes to leave the members of the state in the same relation to each other in which it found them; and it will not be pretended that the income absolutely necessary to enable a day-labourer and a peer to maintain their respective situations is the same, or with respect to a married man with a young family and an unmarried man: the deduction should therefore be an increasing proportion accommodated to the situation of individuals. Again, if the tax leaves persons with equal incomes in the same relative situations in which it found them, it should at least permit the capitalist to expend the same annual sum as the person who derives his income from industry; if the latter is taxed at 20l. for 200l. a year, he has 180l. to spend, but if the former pays 490l. tax and spends 180l. it is evident, though the tax decreases, his capital will soon be annihilated; the progress of its diminution, upon the supposition that he continues to spend this sum yearly, will be as follows:

Years.	*Capital.*	*Income.*
1	£4000	£200
2	3529	176
3	3093	154
4	2689	134
5	2315	115
6	1968	98
7	1647	82
8	1349	67
9	1074	53
10	818	40
11	581	29
12	362	18
13	159	8

In the thirteenth year the capital and income amount to only 167l. so that whether the tax is paid or not there is not sufficient to spend 180l. and the whole of the property is consumed. Thus the person who by his industry has accumulated a capital which will produce an income that he judges sufficient to live upon, is not only to diminish his expenditure in the same proportion as others, but is also to pay such further tax upon the produce of his past industry, as will entirely deprive him of the means of subsistence at the very time when he will be the most unable to help himself. It is true, some variation is proposed in the mode of taxing income derived from capital when it is reduced to 30l. per ann. but the adoption of this alteration, according to which the income still diminishes, shews that a more general rule is desirable.

That persons deriving their income from capital, ought to be taxed much higher than those who derive the same income from industry; which, of course, if they spend the same sums, will generally intrench upon the capital of the former, cannot be denied by any who considers the subject. Many persons "see the effect of the tax in diminishing the

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the capital and consequent income of the one, but do not reflect on the effect of the tax upon the other, in preventing him from realising the capital and increasing his income. Hence we hear terrible complaints continually in the world, when a man's capital is touched, not considering that the capital which another might by his industry have realised, if it had not been for the tax, is as sacred to him as the part of the capital which another is obliged to trench on to pay his tax." Still, however, it appears inequitable to deny the possessor of capital which he may have acquired by his labour, any advantage from it; in the instance given, the person whose income arises from industry spends 180l. per annum, the other spends no more; yet, if an alteration was not made in the mode of taxing, he would in a few years be left destitute: if it be said that the superiority of the latter person consists in having his income certain for a number of years, it may be replied, that his disadvantage is great in being equally certain of losing it if he lives beyond the term. It would, perhaps, be a more just mode of estimating the property of the person who derives his income from capital, to deduct his life interest in untaxable income from the full value of the estate or capital, and consider the remainder as the excess of his taxable means beyond that of the person deriving his income from industry: thus, in the above instance, if the life of the possessor of the estate is worth ten years purchase, deduct 300l. from 4200l. and the proportional tax on the remainder will be 458l. instead of 490l.; the deduction would diminish yearly, but the possessor would always be secure of at least the income for subsistence during his life. I am aware that some objections may be made to this modification, and this subject certainly admits of a greater degree of precision. Mr. FREND has done much towards elucidating the principles of equitable taxation, and perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to remove the objections to which his plan appears liable, or to suggest some improvements on it. Your's, &c.

11th *Feb.* 1799. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE I approve Mr. KERSHAW's defence of the word *hitch* in your last number, I beg leave to give him the following information; which, perhaps, may not be unacceptable to some other of your readers. I wish it may serve as an additional caution to critics, not to alter the words of an author because *they* do not understand them.

Hitch is in common use among seamen to signify a particular kind of knot, employed to fasten a rope over a pin. They also say *hitch* a hook into an eye, or a loop, or under any thing of which they want it to take hold. I believe, too, the word is still familiar in the west of England, at least with all the parts of it with which I am acquainted. Thus, if a lady's cloak, or gown, as she walks along, should be caught by a nail, a tenterhook, or the like, she will say it is *hitched*: or if Molly, when she takes her linen from the hedge, should find it held fast by the thorns, she will be vexed by its *hitching*. *Hitchel*, or *hatchel*, is the name given to a sort of comb, consisting of a number of sharp slender spikes, fixed on a piece of wood, with which flax-dressers *hitchel* their flax, or part the fibres into fine threads, and separate the bits of stalk, &c. from them. The Germans use *hechelen* for the same instrument and the same process. They also call the beard of corn *hatchel*. All these words, no doubt, are derived from the same root; and the expression of Pope always appeared to my ear, accustomed to nautical and west-country terms, as particularly appropriate.

Your's, &c. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"Mores hominum multorum."

WHAT a fortunate fellow, Mr. Editor, was that same scholar of Alcala, Don Cléofas Léandro Pérez Zambullo! He would have known no more of what passed in Madrid than I do if he had not scraped acquaintance—and it was by the merest accident in the world too—with the renowned Asmodeus; who, in gratitude for his liberation from the astrologer's phial, perched with him on the tower San Salvador and uncovered the houses of the city, so that the scholar might see every thing within them, just as easily as he could see the contents of a pye when the crust is taken off*.

Now, Mr. Editor, were I endued with the diabolic power of Asmodeus, I would seat you on the weathercock of the ca-

* "De même qu'on voit le dedans d'un pâté dont on vient d'ôter la croute."

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thedral, and ſhow you every thing that is going forward in the city of Norwich; nor ſhould it be an idle ſurvey; I ſhould addreſs you as my friend Monſieur le Diable boiteux did his companion: "il faux que vous le rende utile" ſaid he; "et pour vous donner une parfaite connoiſſance de la vie humaine, je veux vous-expliquer ce que font toutes ces perſonnes que vous voyez. Je vais vous découvrir les motifs de leurs actions, et vous révéler juſqu'à leurs ſecrètes penſées." But after all, perhaps, this might have been a very ungrateful taſk; I ſhould have the ill will of my neighbours for expoſing their follies, without being thanked for diſplaying their virtues. So 'tis all very well as it is: inſtead of pointing out to you, therefore, this miſer and that ſpendthrift, this rogue and that fool, that is to ſay, inſtead of particulars, I muſt deal in generals, in the following ſketch of the ſtate of the ſociety in the city of Norwich.

It is now, I think, about fifteen years ſince the eſtabliſhment of a public library in this city†: it contains a variety of valuable books, which, in the catalogue of it, are well arranged under the following heads: 1. Theology, Eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, Morality. 2. Metaphyſics, Logic, Theory of Language, Criticiſm, Oratory. 3. Education. 4. Law, Polity, Commerce, and Art of War. 5. Natural Philoſophy, Mathematics, Medicine, Agriculture, Chemiſtry. 6. Natural Hiſtory; Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy. 7. Fine Arts;—Agriculture, Sculpture, Painting, Muſic, Gardening, &c. 8. Hiſtory, Biography, Heraldry, Chronology. 9. Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels. 10. Antiquities and Mythology. 11. Poetry and Dramatic works. 12. Romances, Novels &c. 13. Greek and Latin books; and Tranſlations from the Ancients. 14. French, Italian, &c. 15. Miſcellaneous works; Dictionaries, Reviews, &c.

It is evident from this ſketch of its contents, that the Public Library is adapted, not merely for the amuſement of loungers and boarding-ſchool young ladies, but for the inſtruction of ſtudents and the reference of ſcholars. Its concerns are managed by a committee, conſiſting of a preſident and vice-preſident, (both of whom are annually elected,) and of twenty-four other gentlemen, one half of whom alſo is choſen annually by the ſubſcribers at large; ſo that each gentleman on the committee ſits for two years; he is not again eligible till after twelve months have elapſed. The committee meets on the evening of the ſecond Monday of each month, when it takes into conſideration the propriety of admitting into the library or rejecting, ſuch books as have been propoſed by any of the ſubſcribers ſince its former ſitting: the admiſſion or rejection of a book is decided by the majority of votes. There are about five hundred ſubſcribers to this library; and conſidering how eaſy are the terms of admiſſion &c., it is wonderful that the number is not greater: the price of tickets (all of which are transferable) is two guineas and a half, and the annual ſubſcription for ſupplying the library with books and for defraying all the expences of the inſtitution is only eight ſhillings. For the accommodation of officers principally, it was agreed, that from the firſt of January, 1794, "temporary reſidents be admitted to the uſe of the library, on ſubſcribing five ſhillings quarterly, and depoſiting a guinea, which ſhall be refunded when the ſubſcription ceaſes, and the books are returned in good order to the library."

The effects which this library has produced are ſtriking, and will, no doubt, be permanent: it is obvious, that antecedent to its inſtitution there muſt have been ſome taſte for literature among the citizens of Norwich, for if there had not, the library would never have been inſtituted; but an eaſy unexpenſive acceſs to uſeful and entertaining books of every denomination has widely diffuſed a taſte for reading, and this again has had a favorable influence on converſation. We have among us ſome female circles, where it is more common to hear the merits of a new book canvaſſed, the truth of an author's theory or the ſolidity of his ſyſtem, than the merits of a new faſhion, the elegance of a cap, or the gracefulneſs of a gown.

Beſides this public library, there are ſeveral book-clubs among the reſpectable tradeſmen and ſhop-keepers, who find amuſement for their leiſure hours in peruſing the publications of the day. We have alſo ſome circulating libraries; one is of conſiderable reſpectability, and from the circumſtance of its procuring new books on their earlieſt appearance, and occaſionally of its procuring half a dozen copies of them, it meets with very liberal encouragement. Our ſhops for ſecond-hand books are not numerous: but a public

† So long ago as the year 1608 was eſtabliſhed a city library, "communi ſtudioſorum bono:" it has long ſince dwindled into inſignificance.

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public library in such a town as this is no good friend to booksellers; still, however, they are supported; for Norwich contains a great many literary and scientific characters; so many indeed, that it has been called—though in the language, less of truth than flattery,—the Athens of England. We have a numerous body of the established clergy, to a considerable portion of which, it would be highly illiberal not to ascribe a relish for the luxuries of literature; clerical gentlemen are men of leisure, and with the shepherd Tityrus may exclaim "*Deus* nobis hæc otia fecit;" many of them, however, enjoy their *otium, cum dignitate*, and with the erudition of a scholar unite the urbanity and accomplishments of a gentleman. Among our dissenting ministers also, are some few of genius and learning: but the Dissenters lost one of their brightest ornaments in the death of Dr. Enfield. Dr. Enfield's literary character is known full well: his domestic virtues, the benignity of his disposition, the mildness of his manners, his sensibility, and in short, the general excellence of his heart, comparatively can be known to few: to those few who enjoyed his intimacy and his friendship.

> Ergo Quinctilium perpetuus sopor
> Urget? cui pudor, et justitiæ soror
> Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
> Quando ullum invenient parem?

From the clerical order if we pass on to the medical, we shall remark with pleasure a large proportion of its members, who are men of general science: men whose professional knowledge, rich as it may be, constitutes a small portion only of their intellectual wealth.

Norwich, I suppose, like every other place in the kingdom, contains some few political inebriates: now if a man is happy, good-humoured, and inoffensive over his cups, one is disposed to participate his hilarity, and rather to smile at his antics than frown at his folly; but if he grows furious when he is drunk, if he breaks the glasses, upsets the table, and, like the young officer who Fielding tells us threw the decanter at Tom Jones's head in order to point out to him the weakness of his argument—puts every one who opposes him in fear of his life, it becomes necessary to turn such a man out of the room as a disturber of the company, without any regard to the nature of the beverage which intoxicated him; for in my opinion it does not signify one farthing whether he got drunk with *French* wine or with *English*, nor is it of any signification, that I know of, whether his toasts are "the Brunswick march to the armies of all tyrants" and "our sovereign; the majesty of the people", or whether they are "curse the council of five-hundred" and "damn the Directory."

We have some of these drunken quarrelsome fellows in this city; among them too are men who, from their elevated situation in life, their education, and the company which we must suppose them to have kept, ought to know better, and should set an example of temperance and moderation to others who have not enjoyed their advantages; these gentlemen, however, serve as a *warning*, and though the alternative which they make choice of is certainly discreditable to themselves, it is perhaps not very important to the public.

We are far more tolerant in matters of religion, than of politics: and certainly if perfect toleration is not to be allowed in both, subjects of a political nature are more cognizable before a human tribunal than those of a religious.

It is an offence of the highest magnitude, with a violent and profane hand to still the throbbings of devotion; it is impious and arrogant to prescribe to a fellow reptile what sacrifice he shall offer unto the throne of the Almighty, and to say 'thus only shalt thou worship him': as well may we at once with an unhallowed voice say to the creator 'thus only shall thy creatures worship thee', what casuist can show the difference?

In Norwich we have churchmen, and dissenters of various denominations: Jews, Quakers, Catholics, and Protestants; each individual worships in his own way, and from a sincere belief, it is to be presumed, that "in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted with him," there are few (if any) who think ill of their neighbours for worshipping in a manner different from themselves. If it be true that, "like the roots of corn, the spirit of religion becomes more productive by division*," we may here look forward to an abundant produce of rich fruit.

In this ancient city are a Dutch church also and a French church: both of which were founded by those eminent philanthropists, Philip the second of Spain, and his illustrious general the Duke of Alva. Nay, smile not; for it is strictly true. It appears from Blomfield† that in the year 1565, "the city being in much distress

*Aikin's Letters to his Son. xl. "On religious Societies.

†History of Norfolk. vol. ii. p. 200.

by

by the decay of the *worsted* manufacture, which was now at so low an ebb that many were forced to leave their houses and go into the country to get their bread," the mayor, sheriffs, &c, waited on the Duke of Norfolk then at his palace in the city, for the purpose of consulting with him, how they might remove it. They wisely resolved "to invite divers strangers of the Low Countries which were now come to London and Sandwich."—I am using the words of Blomfield—"for refuge from the persecution then raised against them by the power of the Duke of Alva, principal for the king of Spain; which strangers had obtained licence from the queen* to exercise the making of Flanders commodities of wool in her majesty's dominions." The consequence of this application was, that letters patent were granted, "for the placing of 30 master workmen, each of them to have 10 servants, being in all 330 Dutch and Walloons† who came to Norwich and set up the making of bayes, sayes, arras, mockades, and such like, which immediately employed a great number of hands, so that," &c. . . . . "both city and country grew rich ‡." The Dutch congregation had the choir of the *Friers preachers* church assigned them for their religious assemblies: they used it by leave till the year 1619 and then it was leased to them at six shillings and eightpence per annum. The Dutch congregation had a renewal of their lease on the 15th of June 1713, for 200 years, on the same terms as before. The French church‖, like the Dutch, was, till the general dissolution of monasteries by Henry the eighth, the property of a convent.

The French congregation must, no doubt, have encreased very considerably, immediately after Louis XIV. revoked the edict of Nantz; but notwithstanding that memorable event is of modern date, the families which emigrated hither are so completely anglicized that the descent of them is only to be detected by their patronymics. Service is performed in both these churches by the same gentleman.

I do hate, Mr. Editor, to hear such characters as those of Philip, and Duke Alva, vilified and insulted by the tame tender-hearted politicians of this day. Short-sighted beings! do they not know that almost all the European manufactories received a most extensive diffusion from the measures which these very men, prompted, no doubt, by the keenest wisdom and the noblest policy, pursued? Philip inherited from his father, Charles the Fifth, an implacable antipathy against the Lutherans; and to extirpate the protestant religion from his dominions was the object of his most ardent ambition. But religion and its professors must stand and fall together: during the first year only of Alva's vigorous, "just, and necessary" administration in the Netherlands, upwards of a hundred thousand persons relinquished their habitations, England, as it has been already observed, received many of the fugitive manufacturers, under the sagacious auspices of Elizabeth: hither they imported their superior skill and industry in the woolen manufactories; those fine ones of Wiltshire were erected on the ruins of the Spanish Netherlands, and the establishment of these, now become unrivalled, introduced various collateral branches more or less connected with them*. If I were disposed to digress still farther by enlarging on the beneficial consequences of what it is the fashion to call persecution, I could tell these timid politicians, that when Louis the fourteenth revoked the edict of Nantz, about half a million of subjects deserted France and carried their arts and manufactories into various countries which have been enriched by them: England is indebted to the revocation of that edict for its Spitalfields colony.

As it is with manufactories, so it is with science; violent oppression is equally favorable to the diffusion of both: when the Turks, under the command of Mahomet the second, reduced the city of Constantinople and destroyed the Roman empire in the east, many of the learned Greeks sought shelter under the auspices of Cosino de' Medici, and became professors of that language in Florence. A spirit of emulation was excited between them and the Italian professors, and thus the efforts of each contributed to diffuse the science†. Can there be any doubt but that the

*Elizabeth.

†"Norwich Roll."

‡The strangers encreased so rapidly, that in the year 1571 the number of them in the city was 3993, and in 1582 there were 4679. Blomfield, vol. ii. page 2 6 and 209.

‖The Church of "St. Mary the Less, at the Monastery gates."

*Millar on the English Government, B. ii. ch. viii.

†Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medici.

French

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French revolution has been the cauſe of diffuſing the French language all over Europe, and ſome part at leaſt of Aſia? Thanks to thoſe worthy men, Orleans, Robeſpierre, and Marat, cum multis aliis quæ nunc preſcribere longum eſt.

Norwich, from its vaſt influx of ſtrangers in the ſixteenth century, muſt have had, one would think, a ſort of polyglott dialect for a long time; and it is probable that the French and Dutch languages would become familiar to many of the citizens. But if the Norman conqueror was unable to uproot the language of this country and tranſplant into it his own, there would be no danger that a humbled ſet of refugees ſhould diſcourage the cultivation of an indigenous tongue, and be able to naturalize their own exotics.

Norwich has been ſcandalized as a diſloyal city. I am ſure, Mr. Editor, you will agree with me, that ſuch ſlander is very abominable. Norwich a diſloyal city! Sir, every other man you meet is decked in regimentals:

> ——— jam litui ſtrepunt;
> Jam fulgor armorum fugaces
> Terret equos, equitumque vultus.
> Videre magnos jam videor duces
> Non indecoro pulvere ſordidos,
> Et cuncta terrarum ſubacta.

Formerly the young men and maidens would riſe betimes to uſher in the firſt of May: Shakeſpeare tells us "it was impoſſible to make the people ſleep on May-morning," but now-a-days we trouble not ourſelves about ſuch childiſh feſtivals; and if our 'prentice-lads riſe an hour before their uſual time—it is on a *field-day!*

It is difficult to conceive a more complete metamorphoſis than takes place among ſome of theſe gentlemen: it would be ſcarcely poſſible to identify them; the ſhop-apron is indignantly thrown behind the counter, when lo!—the thigh diſplays a cream-white buck-ſkin, and the leg a jet-black boot; the ſword dances valiantly by the ſide, and the richly-cluſtered feathers—if the wind proves high—wave tempeſtuouſly on the aſpiring head, like the awful plumage of Alfonſo's fatal helmet in the gallery of Otranto.

But the moſt unequivocal proof of that noble military ardour which has ſeized the citizens of Norwich, is the circumſtance of their having of late years ſuffered the gates of their city to be deſtroyed, and the walls to remain in ruins: gates that would have reſiſted many a fierce aſſault, and walls that would have ſtood the ſhock of many a deadly ball! This teſtimonial, I ſay, is unexceptionable: the people of Norwich are ſomething like the ancient Germans—who by the bye had no cities at all—of whom we are told, that they regarded it as a badge of ſlavery to be ſurrounded with walls; to live in ignominious and timid ſecurity. This godlike notion they nouriſhed with ſo much ſolicitude, that when one of their tribes had emancipated itſelf from Roman ſervitude, their countrymen required as a teſtimony of their liberty that they ſhould demoliſh the walls which the Romans had erected. It appeared, however, in the tenth century, that the empire was invaded by Hungarians and other barbarous nations, and the prejudices of the Germans were overcome by their fears, for they ſecured their habitations with walls and ramparts! Now, Sir, it is very true that the citizens of Norwich, in common with their countrymen, were only *threatened* with an invaſion from the French: but when that threat was apparently on the point of being executed, when the danger of incurſion was moſt imminent, ſo cool and ſteady was the courage of our Norwich heroes—I do not mean the volunteers merely, and the fencibles, the cavalry, the militia, &c. &c. &c.—but of the citizens at large, that to the beſt of my knowledge there was not ſo much as a motion made in either of thoſe illuſtrious and ſapient aſſemblies, the court of aldermen or the court of common-councilmen, for rebuilding the gates or repairing the walls! Indeed, from the known valour and high-fed ſpirit of thoſe two bodies, I queſtion whether the conſequence would not have been fatal to the mover of ſuch an ignominious propoſal: as it happens, we have not a Tarpeian rock in the town, but I am ſure that the vile miſcreant would have been inſtantly precipitated from the caſtle or cathedral ſummit, as a well-merited puniſhment for his cowardice.

I have thought it no more than handſome, Mr. Editor, to attempt this vindication of the calumniated character of my fellow-citizens; this repulſion of an imputed crime—which has certainly no parallel in the decalogue—the crime of diſloyalty. If the corporation have any ſenſe of gratitude, they will, I think, preſent me with the freedom of the city in a gold box: but many of them, I underſtand, have imbibed the Godwinean philoſophy, ſo that it would be imprudent

to

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to indulge very ardent hopes of such a compliment for my trouble.

It is time, Sir, that we should speak about the amusements of Norwich; but they are so similar, no doubt, to those which prevail in all other parts of the kingdom, that the subject admits but of little enlargement. I shall say nothing about the playing at soldiers, because that very fashionable game has already been noticed: I mention it pro formâ. We have a theatre which is so much frequented, that, according to the new lease for fourteen years which has just been granted of it, and which is not to commence for more than a twelve-month from this time, the manager is to pay double the old rent and sink a considerable sum of money (1000l.) on the building: we look forward with no little expectation to a company of comedians, whose exertions and talents will secure to the new manager a perpetual succession of full houses.

A taste for music is very prevalent here: this may be readily accounted for. Among our professional performers are to be distinguished some few, to whose fine execution and rich tones, he must be dull indeed who is insensible. During the winter season, therefore, in addition to the periodical public concerts, we have frequently domestic music-parties, which are much indebted to the vocal and instrumental assistance of several private ladies and gentlemen. To cheer the long evenings too, "when icicles hang by the wall", we often join in the dance as well as the song, and, upon the whole, I suppose, live as merrily as our neighbours. Our modes of visiting are various: we have dinner parties, supper parties, sandwich parties, conversation parties, routs and routettes—hurricanes, tempests and tornadoes!

What sort of a character would be drawn of us by a stranger I cannot say: I think he would remark of the common people that they are peaceable and sober; the sight of many of them sunning themselves in the market-place and lounging about the streets, would not, indeed, afford him a very favourable opinion of their industry; but if he were a sensible man he would not form a hasty judgment: he would enquire before he condemned these poor fellows for idleness—whether they could get any employment? he would enquire into the state of our manufactory in particular, and into the state of our business in general: the result of his enquiries would probably lead him, rather to commiserate than reproach these emaciated and inactive wanderers; empty looms, uninhabited houses, and unwanted work-rooms would have given him sufficient information*.

A stranger would experience from the upper classes of our society much kindness and hospitality: if he cultivated a female acquaintance, after having tired himself with listening to the vacant prattle of some of the fair daughters of fashion, he might turn for relief to a circle of ladies in whose conversation are united sense, vivacity, and acuteness. The manners of our females are, in general, easy and familiar. I do not, however, know that they have formed among themselves any society corresponding to one which Mr. Gibbon, in his posthumous works, relates to have existed in Switzerland. "La societé du printems," so denominated from the vernal ages of its members, was a society which Mr. G. frequented, consisting of about twenty unmarried ladies, of easy but not splendid fortunes; they met at each other's houses, almost every day, without the control or even the presence of any elder matron: they received visits from a number of young men of every nation of Europe, and their own prudence was their only restraint. They laughed, they danced, they acted, and they sung; "but in the midst of this careless gaiety," says Mr. Gibbon, "they respected themselves and were respected by the men: the invisible line between liberty and licentiousness was never transgressed by a gesture, a word, or a look, and their virgin chastity was never sullied by the breath of scandal or suspicion. A singular institution, expressive of the innocent simplicity of Swiss manners."

A stranger would remark that the ladies of Norwich, as well as the gentlemen, speak their provincial dialect; many of them, no doubt, are insensible that the purity of their colloquial language is thus tainted: and such are the force of early habit and the influence of imitation, that others, aware of the vulgarity of provincialism, and, of course, eager to avoid it, are not at all times able to succeed: the stream of conversation will occasionally be impregnated with the soil through which it flows. There may be some few

* For a very able sketch of "the history of Norwich manufactures" I refer my reader to a communication in your Monthly Magazine Vol. vi. page 413.

persons,

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persons, perhaps, of coincident opinion with the journalist of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Boswell, who, after relating that when the present lord Loughborough first crossed the Tweed he was taught English pronunciation by Macklin and Sheridan, says, (though I do not remember the exact words) that it may be all very well to rub off the coarseness of the Scotch accent, but as to those "nativewood-notes wild" which serve to distinguish his country, he could heartily despise any Scotchmen who should affect to forget them. Boswell dared not have talked thus to Johnson. For my own part, I do not think there is any thing very musical in our "native wood-notes:" I like them well enough at a sheep-shearing or a harvest frolic; they proceed in character from the wide open mouth of a great brawny countryman, but from the lips of a fashionable fair one, the sound of these wood-notes are too wild and immelodious to please my ear.

As it was no part of my plan, Mr. Editor, to trouble either you or myself with the topographical minutiæ of Norwich, I shall say nothing about our churches, and our chapels, our prisons, our halls, and our hospitals: we take as much care of the souls and bodies of our citizens as other people. Our places of worship are very numerous, our prisons are strong enough to hold the hardiest highwayman, and we have hospitals to relieve the decrepitude of age and employ the activity of youth: we have, moreover, a noble institution for the cure of sick persons and those who suffer from accidents, which receives support by the gratuitous attendance of our best medical practitioners.

You will recollect, Sir, that I professed only to give a *sketch* of society in Norwich; the outlines are rough, but they are taken from life: any body that pleases may complete the picture.

T. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS the following method of assisting a weak sight may not be commonly known. I translate it from La Nouvelle Bigarure for February 1754.

"The author of this discovery was about sixty years of age; he had almost entirely lost his sight, seeing nothing but a kind of thick mist, with little black specks which appeared to float in the air. He knew not any of his friends, he could not even distinguish a man from a woman, nor could he walk in the streets without being led. Glasses were of no use to him; the best print, seen through the best spectacles, seemed to him like a daubed paper. Wearied with this melancholy state, he thought of the following expedient.

"He procured some spectacles with very large rings, and taking out the glasses substituted in each circle a conic tube of black Spanish copper. Looking through the large end of the cone he could read the smallest print placed at its other extremity. These tubes were of different lengths, and the openings at the end were also of different sizes; the smaller the aperture the better could he distinguish the smallest letters; the larger the aperture the more words or lines it commanded, and consequently the less occasion was there for moving the head and the hand in reading. Sometimes he used one eye, sometimes the other, alternately relieving each, for the rays of the two eyes could not unite upon the same object when thus separated by two opaque tubes. The thinner these tubes, the less troublesome are they. They must be totally blackened within so as to prevent all shining, and they should be made to lengthen or contract, and enlarge or reduce the aperture at pleasure.

"When he placed convex glasses in these tubes, the letters indeed appeared larger, but not so clear and distinct as through the empty tube: he also found the tubes more convenient when not fixed in the spectacle-rings; for when they hung loosely they could be raised or lowered with the hand, and one or both might be used as occasion required."

Bristol, February 21. T. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE times are past, in which a person might have been liable to perish in the flames, for not worshipping God according to the custom of the country; or for worshipping the devil, and for a suspected participation in his conspiracy against the peace and welfare of mankind. But, the history of the intercourse, fancied or real, between men and evil spirits, still remains one of the most curious and the most obscure subjects of human investigation. It is horrible to reflect, how many poor wretches were, in the course of the last century, sacrificed, in both Scotland and England, by puritanical zeal, to the suspicion of witchcraft! it is inexpressibly painful to think how many mur-

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murders have received a fanciful ſanction from the ſcripture ſtory of the witch of Endor!

I have ſometimes been half inclined to think that I had diſcovered the origin of the popular notions concerning witches, wizards, and fairies.

Concerning witches and wizards, almoſt all the vulgar opinions and tales prevalent among chriſtians, have, doubtleſs, originated from hints thrown out in the holy ſcriptures. What was accounted witchcraft among the ancient Iſraelites, ſeems to have been, a remnant of the myſteries of ſome ſuperſtition which had been anciently prevalent in the land, or had been recently introduced into it, but which was proſcribed by the laws of the ſtate, and was cheriſhed only in ſecret, and under ſtrong fears of detection and puniſhment. It does not certainly appear, that any people ever ſet themſelves, knowingly, and directly, to cultivate the good graces of the devil, as ſuch, in contempt of the favour of a better and more powerful divinity. But, it was ſufficiently natural to repreſent, as the worſhip of the devil, any ſecret worſhip of Gods, not acknowledged by the ſtate, nor generally known in the country. Theſe ideas, having been once conceived concerning ſuch ſecret worſhip, could hardly fail to maintain and propagate themſelves, nay, even to give, at length, a new tone to the ſpirit of that worſhip which was the ſubject of them. One thing that conſiderably diſtinguiſhes conjuration and witchcraft from other practices and forms of ſuperſtition is, that the agents in them have pretended to have, by one means or another, attained to a commanding irreſiſtible authority over the powers to whom they were wont to addreſs themſelves. This authority is ſuppoſed to have been attained, by compact, ſtipulating reciprocal conditions: by the interpoſition of ſome ſuperior divinity, conferring a ſway over the meaner demons; or by the offering of ſome ſacrifices, ſo irreſiſtibly grateful to the appetites of the beings whoſe ſervices are wanted, that they are abſolutely unable to refuſe their preſence and aid. It were eaſy to trace theſe fancies to their origin in the ſentiments of nature. Conjuration and witchcraft were known alſo to the Greeks and Romans. Pontus and Theſſaly were the regions from which theſe nations derived their rites of conjuration. The ſyſtem of witchcraft, which has been received among chriſtians, exhibits a ſort of medley of that of the Jews, with that of the Greeks and Romans. It has been, no doubt, in the lapſe of ſo many centuries, variegated and improved by the differing manners of different ages, and by a genius and induſtry of the long ſucceſſion of perſons who have fancied themſelves witches or wizards. Witchcraft ſeems likely to be very ſoon reduced into the ſituation of thoſe loſt arts of which the genius of a Pancirolo or a Dutens is required to recognize the very exiſtence. I fear for poor Satan, that, if he ceaſe to roam the earth, and to deal with old women, men may ſoon preſume to deny him any being at all.

Fairies are, in the conception of our ruſtics, beings of a very various character. Sometimes they are little tiny forms; light, airy, gay, and clad in green; who ride nimbly through the air, or dance in feſtive ſport, on earth; and who, though they may occaſionally exerciſe little teizing pranks upon mankind, yet regard them with no ſerious malignity; and by their kindneſſes to the deſerving, more than compenſate the little ills they do to the ſluttiſh, the idle, and the undeſerving. In other caſes, they are conſidered as malicious ſprites, who owe a human being, as a ſeptennary victim, to the devil, and who therefore occaſionally carry infants away, to be devoted to this fate. At times, too, they are repreſented, as having power to guide the winds, to ſwell the billows of the ocean, to darken the earth with clouds, to launch the lightnings, and to excite the thunders' loudeſt roar. Often are they ſaid to inveigle mankind into compacts, ſuch as prove in the end fatally ruinous to the everlaſting welfare of the unhappy wretches who are thus enticed into their ſnares.

Now theſe beings, to whom ſuch various powers and ſo many incongruous attributes have been vulgarly aſcribed, appear to me to be the genuine repreſentatives of a mingled and very numerous hoſt of the divinities of ancient polytheiſm, and even of the ſaints of the dark ages of chriſtianity. The ſpirits of Oſſian, inhabiting the airy halls of the clouds; the deities worſhipped by Druidiſm; the rural divinities of the Greeks and Romans; with ſome part of the powers of the old Scandinavian mythology; are aſſuredly aſſociated in one confuſed aſſemblage, in the common notions of our Britiſh ruſtics, concerning thoſe beings which they call fairies: I ſuſpect the ſaints of Popiſh chriſtianity to be mingled in the ſame multitude; for the eve of the feſtival of all the ſaints, is one on which the fairies are believed to ſwarm about,

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about in mighty numbers, and to exert themselves with extraordinary activity: but the fairies, who are thus busy upon such an occasion, can surely be no other than the saints to whom it has been consecrated. The notion of a human victim to be by those fairies sacrificed at the end of every seven years to the devil, has, in all probability, had its origin in the mysterious horrors of those rites of the Druidical and the Scandinavian worship, in which human victims were sacrificed, to avert the wrath of gloomy, malevolent divinities. It may be, that the Druids were accustomed to steal away infants for those horrid and barbarous rites, somewhat in the manner in which they have been said to be stolen away by the fairies.

As to the ideas entertained by the simple vulgar among us, concerning wraiths sometimes seen immediately before the death of the persons whom they represent; and concerning ghosts seen after the deaths of such persons; these seem to be almost entirely of Jewish and of Popish origin. It was a Jewish idea, that every human being is always attended by a good and a bad angel; that there is an incessant contest between these rival spirits for the mastery over the conduct of their charge: that, upon occasions of extraordinary temptation or danger, one or both of these guardians, will become visible, interposing in their ward's behalf, or departing for ever from him. This idea, perhaps, in its primary origin, rather Persian than Jewish, was from the Jews communicated to the christians; among them, has been handed down from age to age, in their traditions, in the bible, and in their other writings. The popular notions concerning ghosts, are precisely those which were taught by the Roman-catholic clergy, during the dark ages. They are those notions which originate in the natural sentiments of the human heart; modified and accommodated to the absurd views and interested purposes of the christian clergy in the times of the gloomiest ignorance. They retain their influence among our vulgar; because it is very, very long before a thorough change can be effected upon the vulgar creed concerning any system of subjects.

Rowland, near Kirkudbright,
April 9. A. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent at p. 30, solicits information concerning a society of Jesuits at Avignon, (he should have said concerning a religious convention assembled by the Jesuits at Avignon) to whom he ascribes a secret connexion with various European courts.

Of the nature and quality of this convention, he may form some idea by the perusal of two pamphlets; "*Testimony of the Spirit of Truth, by W. Bryan,*" and another *by J. Wright*, 1795, which contain memoirs of the journey of two of the English apostolic characters who attended.

Of the general views which animate the occult and superintending body, of which this convention was to have been an instrument, some idea may be collected from the 5th chapter of a German book entitled "*Vorläufige Darstellung des heutigen Jesuitismus, der Rosenkreuzerey, Proselytenmacherey, und Religions vereinigung,* 1786."

A connection still subsists between various superstitious societies in Great Britain, and similar combinations on the continent, which is conducted by the frequent deputation of missionaries.

I wish to direct the attention of the Abbé Barruel's commentators to a German novel printed in 1785, and called "*Saint-Nicaise,*" which contains the history of a Quixote of free-masonry, and appears to have supplied the principal assumed facts on which the newest accounts of the interior structure of that order are founded.

Your's, &c. X. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I did not till very lately perceive an error which has accidentally crept into your excellent miscellany, in the department of retrospective literature, vol. 3, page 42: where you assert, in speaking of *Simeon's Skeletons*, that the same author "has lately given a new translation of *Claude's Essay on the composition of a Sermon.*" Now, Sir, the translation that accompanies Mr. S.'s Skeletons is without any alteration or emendation whatever; the same which the late Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge, made some years ago from the French, and which was published in two 8vo. volumes with the incumbrance of a copious, and (as the author justly entitles them) "odd farrago" of notes, most of which are very foreign from the subject of the essay, and rarely illustrative of any thing contained in it.

Perhaps, Mr. WAKEFIELD (if he is not already apprized of it) may be glad to learn that there exists a rumour at St. John's-

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John's college, Cambridge, that the flagellatory diſcipline prevailed in that ſociety till as late a period as the year 1684, when it is ſuppoſed the ſyſtem, expired with the flogging of the celebrated Mat. Prior over the hatchway of the ſcholars' buttery. As for the truth of this ſtory I do not pretend to vouch, but that it is in circulation at St. John's, Mr. W. may ſatisfy himſelf by applying to any of the members of that college. From the dungeon-like appearance of the apartment in one of the turrets of St. John's, which is ſaid to have been occupied by Prior, and which is now converted into a *gip-room**, it is evident he was allowed no great accommodation at college; conſidering which, and other circumſtances, I think it not at all improbable that ſuch a puniſhment might have at that time prevailed, both at this and other colleges in the univerſity.

For the further ſatisfaction of the learned writer, for whom the above information is more particularly deſigned, I beg leave to obſerve, that there is a ſenſe in which the word *hitch* is uſed in the maritime parts of our northernmoſt counties, different from any in which he or Mr. KERSHAW have explained it, but which does not throw any light on the meaning of the word as uſed by Pope. In the ſenſe I allude to, it ſignifies the ſuddden act of catching hold of a perſon by ſurprize or unawares, and firſt introduced in this ſenſe, as I conceive, by ſea-faring perſons, amongſt whom the term is not unuſual, as applied to the "catching hold of any thing with a hook or rope," ſee Bailey's dictionary, where the word is derived from the Saxon hiczan ſignifying "to wriggle, or move by degrees." If this be (as Bailey repreſents it) its real import, I do not ſee with what propriety, or peculiar aptneſs, Pope can be admitted to have uſed it in the paſſage referred to by Mr. WAKEFIELD. It is rather ſurpriſing that no notice is taken of this ſtrange word by Junius in his "*Etymologicon.*" Your's, &c.

April 8, 1799. R. H. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH many law books have been lately publiſhed which have contributed but little to the advancement of knowledge, it does not follow that works of real utility may not ſtill be neceſſary to complete the library of the ſtudent. Since the publication of Mr. BARRINGTON's obſervations on ſeveral old ſtatutes, no book of that kind, to my recollection has appeared. I would ſuggeſt to your learned readers a book not formed after that model wholly, but one that ſhould contain obſervations on all the ſtatutes from the reign of Henry VIII. to the preſent time, the hiſtory of their introduction, by whom, the characters of the propoſers, the arguments pro and con, the common law as it ſtood before the ſtatutes, the alterations in conſequence of the new law, and the ſeveral ſubſequent determinations thereon. Theſe ſhould be the leading features of ſuch a work, which, if well executed, I am confident would be of infinite uſe to the profeſſion; would leſſen the fatigue of ſearching into many books for the clear underſtanding of any particular ſtatute, and would, I hope, facilitate the ſtudy of our ſtatute law. There are, however, two obvious, though not unanſwerable objections; I mean the labour of compleating ſuch an undertaking, and the danger of its being handled by the unſkilful; but he that hopes to accompliſh it without inſuperable courage and perſeverance will deceive himſelf, and labour in vain—without deep reſearch and profound legal learning will add little to his fame, and leſs to his fortune.

Newbury, Feb. 20. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE accounts juſt received of an attack made by the Spaniards on the bay of Honduras, the particulars of which we are however yet to learn, give ſome intereſt reſpecting the nature of a country almoſt unknown*. As from a reſidence there of ſeveral years, I have had an opportunity of being well acquainted with this ſettlement. I beg leave through the channel of the Monthly Magazine to give ſome information to the public upon this ſubject.

To this eſtabliſhment we have improperly given the name of the bay of Honduras. It is not a bay; and Honduras is the name of the Spaniſh Province to the ſouth and ſouth eaſt of the Britiſh ſettlement. I ſhall however adhere to the popular name.

* *Gip-room*, in the cant language of the Univerſity, ſignifies a ſmall apartment allotted for the *Gips*, or men-ſervants, to clean ſhoes and perform ſimilar neceſſaries in.

*No Geographer has deſcribed this country. The only traveller that has given any account of it is Captain Nathaniel Uring, who, in a book of Voyages and Travels, publiſhed in 1740, gives ſome particulars of two trading voyages he made to this place.

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This ſettlement is a part of Yucatan, a Spaniſh province which forms a Peninſula running out from the kingdom of Mexico to the northward, into the gulph of Mexico. Here and at Campeachy (on the weſtern coaſt of Yucatan) the Engliſh have been in the habits of cutting logwood from an early period of the preſent century. At Campeachy, however, it has now been long diſuſed, and there, as well as at the Bay of Honduras, it met with conſtant interruptions from the Spaniards; and it is well known to have been a principal cauſe of the war in 1740.

This eſtabliſhment, however, never aſſumed a regular form until after the peace of 1763. The Baymen then became more reſpectable than they had formerly been, and beſides their places for cutting wood in the river, formed a ſort of town on a little iſland on the coaſt, called St. George's key (or according to the Spaniards *Cayo Caſina*) from which, as well as all the other parts of the diſtrict, the logwood cutters were expelled by the Spaniards in the American war. In fact, the Spaniſh government never acknowledged or allowed the right of the Britiſh to cut logwood in any part of this country previous to the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, and it was not till the convention of 1786, that the privilege was granted of cutting mahogany.

The Bay of Honduras extends along the eaſt coaſt of Yucatan, for about ſixty or ſeventy miles. The *Rio Hondo* (deep river) is the northern boundary; and there are alſo the new river, the river Belize or Wallis, and the river Sibun or Jabon, which is the boundary to the ſouth —the intermediate ſpace between Belize and Sibun being granted as an additional diſtrict, in conſideration of the evacuation of the Moſquito ſhore, by the convention between Great Britain and Spain of 1786. Theſe rivers are interſected by a bounding-line running at different diſtances, from twenty to eighty miles in the country. St. George's key is alſo included in the Engliſh ſettlement. The four rivers are all navigable for twenty miles and upwards, by veſſels of conſiderable burthen, and much higher by canoes*.

The whole Peninſula of Yucatan is ſuppoſed by naturaliſts to have been formerly ſea, and there appear ſtrong grounds for their conjecture—1ſt. It is entirely a flat and very low lying land, while all the adjacent country is mountainous—2d. It every where contains in the interior ſalt water lakes, which have no viſible communication with the ſea—3dly, Through the whole country are to be found marine ſhells—and laſtly, all along the coaſt are little iſlands, or keys as they are called, mere beds of ſand, and having every appearance of being thrown up from the ſea.

The ground is generally ſwampy and covered with wood. Mahogany as well as logwood, fuſtic and other dying woods, and alſo iron-wood, bullet-tree, lignum vitæ and other kinds of hard timber, grow in great abundance; and the remainder of the ſurface is filled with the different ſpecies of palm, cotton tree, and others; but principally by the aquatic ſhrubs, called mangrove and a variety of underwood. There are beſides in ſome places barren plains, or which at leaſt bear only a coarſe and uſeleſs kind of graſs. The *rivers* are the only *highways*.

Such a country it may be eaſily believed is not healthy. St. George's key and the other keys on the coaſt, however, are extremely ſalubrious, and form a deſirable retreat to the ſick and the valetudinary. The heat in Honduras is nearly the ſame as in the Weſt India iſlands, and like them it enjoys the ſea breezes, except occaſionally during the winter, when the north wind blowing over the frozen continent of America, produces here a very pleaſant temperature, ſometimes even ſo cold as to make a fire comfortable.

On the banks of the rivers, and the neighbourhood of theſe banks, the ſettlers cut logwood and mahogany, which having now become pretty much exhauſted immediately on the rivers ſides, is obliged to be carried a conſiderable diſtance, frequently ſeveral miles, on roads made on purpoſe, and where it is dragged by oxen brought from England or Jamaica; for no cattle are bred in the diſtrict, or uſed there but for draught. In Belize the mahogany is floated down the river, and ſent on board of veſſels in the road-ſtead oppoſite to its mouth. From the reſt of the rivers, the mahogany as well as other woods are carried in coaſting veſſels of from twenty to an hundred tons burthen, either to Belize river's mouth, or St. George's key, theſe being the only places where veſſels lie to receive it.

At the mouth of Belize, which was the oldeſt

* The canoes generally uſed, are of a particular and very handſome form, to which they give the name of *Dories*. They have alſo a flat bottomed kind, ſhaped like Thames *Punts*—theſe they call *Pitpans*.

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oldeſt eſtabliſhment, and is the principal river, both in reſpect to the length of its courſe, and the quantity of mahogany on its banks, the inhabitants have formed a town, not of extraordinary ſize or elegance, but which is their principal rendezvous, where the courts are held, &c. —and I may here mention, that in September 1786, a tremendous hurricane and inundation of the ſea took place, which not only deſtroyed every houſe or hut in the town, but either ſunk or drove on ſhore every ſhip and veſſel in the ſettlement, and ſeveral hundred lives were loſt at ſea and on ſhore. So great was the influx of the ſea, that I, who was upon the ſpot at the time, was up to the neck in water on the higheſt ground in the town, and might have been drowned, had I not, with a number of other perſons, got into a large canoe which we faſtened to a ſtout tree. As the greateſt part of the town conſiſted of huts made of palmetto poles, and covered with palmetto leaves, it was eaſily rebuilt; and there have been ſince erected ſome more comfortable houſes of wood and covered with ſhingles. The place has been alſo neceſſarily much enlarged to accommodate the emigrants from the Moſquito ſhore.

The trade of Honduras is of greater importance than is generally ſuppoſed: I had occaſion to keep an account of it officially for ſeveral years. That account I have not now before me; but from memory I give the following ſtatement of it, as it was in the year 1790, when I left the ſettlement.

It employed nearly one hundred veſſels of all deſcriptions, (excluſive of the coaſting craft of the country) to the amount of twelve thouſand tons burthen, having on board about one thouſand ſeamen. The exports were above four millions of feet of mahogany, and eight hundred tons of logwood, beſides other articles of leſs conſequence—The imports were all the variety of European manufactures, and proviſions. Beſides the value of the exports, and the advantage to the mother country from the conſumption of her manufactures; the reader will conſider the number of ſeamen this trade employed—he will conſider the number of artificers employed in England to work the mahogany, and he will conſider the advantage to this nation from the exportation of it in its manufactured ſtate. Of the dying woods the ſame may be obſerved, and as theſe are now in conſequence of the war become much higher priced, a greater quantity will be imported; for during my reſidence at Honduras, logwood was not imported into Britain as an article of profit, but merely as *dunnage* for the ſhips.

For the want of ſpecie, payments were generally made in wood. The eſtabliſhed price for that purpoſe was 15l. currency (10l. 12s. 7d. ſterling) per thouſand feet for mahogany, and 4l. currency (2l. 17s. ſterling) per ton for logwood, and theſe payments were not reckoned equal to above two thirds of payments in caſh or bills*.

The number of inhabitants in the year 1790, amounted to nearly two thouſand five hundred. Of theſe about four-fifths were negro ſlaves, and a great proportion of the remainder perſons of colour, or *Meſtees*, being a mixture of whites with Indians, or of whites or Indians with negroes. Of this population nearly three-fourths were emigrants from the Muſquito ſhore, who evacuated that country in terms of the convention of 1786. There are no Indians in the diſtrict†.

Captain Uring, whoſe voyages I have before mentioned, gives no very favourable picture of the Baymen. He pronounces them a ſavage ſet of people, all ſailors and moſtly pirates; who, while they could procure ſtrong liquors, lived in the moſt beaſtly way, and gave themſelves up to all manner of filthy debauchery. I am happy to ſay that there are now many inſtances of civilized, well behaved, and well informed men among the wood-cutters§, but, I muſt at the ſame time confeſs, that the race of *old Baymen* is not quite extinct. One claſs in particular comes nearly up to Mr. Uring's deſcription, the turtle fiſhers, or turtlers, as they are called. Theſe, (though not pirates) conſiſt of ſome hundreds of old ſailors whom idleneſs has led to this ſavage life. They inhabit the

* The price of mahogany in London was then from 4d. to 10d. per foot, now it is treble—the price of logwood not 5l. per ton, and now it is nearly five times that amount. About the year 1720, logwood ſold in England for 10cl. per ton.

† See more upon this ſubject, as well as on others reſpecting the Honduras ſettlement, in the "*Memoirs of Edward Marcus Deſpard*," lately king's ſuperintendant in that diſtrict, juſt publiſhed by *Ridgway*.

§ The reader will underſtand, that this ſettlement has attained a conſiderable degree of civilization, when he is informed, that in 1789, an injured huſband recovered by law damages againſt the ſeducer of his wife.

keys

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keys before ſpoken of, where they ſubſiſt moſtly upon fiſh, and ſome ſalt beef and biſcuit, which they purchaſe on the continent with the money they receive for turtle. This money, however, is moſtly expended in rum, which is not allowed to grow old in their poſſeſſion. It will be eaſily ſuppoſed that neither the males nor the females of this claſs are remarkably delicate either in perſon or behaviour*.

If I ſhould be aſked, what is the religion in this ſettlement? I muſt anſwer, none to my knowledge.—Here is no prieſt, no church, no public worſhip. It is a ſubject, in ſhort, never thought of. What a happy opportunity for the miſſionary ſociety to extend their pious labours†!

I am truly ſorry to add, that in a country containing between two and three thouſand inhabitants there is not a ſchoolmaſter. One perſon attempted the taſk for ſome time during my ſtay at Honduras, but received little or no encouragement.

The political ſtate of this ſettlement, and its natural hiſtory, will be the ſubject of a future letter. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

JAS. BANNANTINE.

Temple-ſtreet, St. George's-fields.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

PERMIT me to ſolicit the attention of ſome one of your many able correſpondents to the following queſtions:—Upon what authority is the non-exiſtence of venomous reptiles in Ireland aſſerted, and upon what denied? What is the moſt philoſophical cauſe aſſigned for ſuch non-exiſtence, if that fact be acknowledged? What authors have beſt treated upon the ſubject? In addition to the individual obligation which anſwers to theſe queſtions would confer upon me, much pleaſure would, I am perſuaded, reſult from the diſcuſſion to the public in general, and your readers in particular. I am, Sir,

Your's, very reſpectfully,

Mancheſter, March 31. INSCIUS.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 34.*)*

Journal of a Tour through almoſt every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carliſle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of diſtinction, for the purpoſe of collecting authentic information relative to the ſtate of the poor. The Journal compriſes an account of the general appearance of the country, of the ſoil, ſurface, buildings, &c. with obſervations agricultural, commercial, &c.

NOVEMBER 13, went from Preſteign to Biſhop's Caſtle in Shropſhire, 20 miles. I breakfaſted at Knighton, a pretty little market town a few miles from Preſteign. Before I reached Knighton I paſſed over a large common, which, by cultivation, might be rendered very uſeful. The town ſtands at the bottom of a deep narrow valley, along which a pretty rivulet runs: the road I paſſed to and from Knighton, has a very quick deſcent into the town, and a ſtill more rapid aſcent out of it: moſt of the banks are clothed with wood. I afterwards croſſed a common of ſeveral miles in extent, and had a view of ſome others at a great diſtance. Theſe commons are moſtly dry, and naturally produce fern, and ſome whins or furze: the ſheep depaſturing thereon are ſmall. The ſoil of this diſtrict in general is gravelly and dry, but a part contains a ſtrongiſh clay: the ſurface is hilly, but not mountainous: tracts of wood-land, chiefly ſmall oaks, appear here and there. This diſtrict is very much a corn country. Biſhop's Caſtle is a ſmall ancient market town, poorly built, and has about 1100 inhabitants, who are farmers, common tradeſmen, and mechanics: it ſtands in a pleaſant farming country: the farmers are aſſembled here to-day at the fair, diſpoſing of their cattle, and are as drunken and noiſy as I generally found that claſs of men in other parts of the kingdom. Here was anciently a very large and ſtrong caſtle from which the town took its name, but there is now ſcarce a veſtige of it remaining. The average rent of land is between 20s. and 30s. per acre, and the common ſize of farms is about 100l. per ann.

Nov.

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* Here are a good many merchants and ſeveral medical men, but no lawyers, nor any artiſans, except a very few carpenters and one or two taylors. They admit no Jews to ſettle among them. In Belize town there is one tavern, firſt eſtabliſhed in 1786.

† While Colonel DESPARD was at Honduras, in the capacity of ſuperintendant of his majeſty's affairs, he made repeated and earneſt applications to government to eſtabliſh a clergyman in this ſettlement, but without ſucceſs.

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Nov. 15. went from Biſhop's Caſtle to Shrewſbury in Shropſhire, 20 miles. The ſurface for the firſt 12 miles is unlevel; and the ſoil rather barren, being generally a wettiſh poor clay, and naturally producing ruſhes: moſt of the hedges are rather naked, with, here and there, a few ſcattering trees. In this track there is much dry hilly common: and a little to the weſtward are ſome black rocky mountains covered with heath, and ſheltering a few grouſe. Buildings moſtly thatched and very indifferent. The ſheep of this country are ſmall, but ſaid to be profitable; their wool is remarkably fine; 8 or 10 fleeces will weigh a ſtone, which, a farmer tells me, ſells for 27s. a very enormous price! a ſtock of 500 fetches about 500l. a number of them have lately been ſent into Scotland, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing the breed on ſome of the fineſt hills there, but with what ſucceſs I did not hear. At the end of 12 miles I have a fine view of the country from a riſing ground—The Cheſhire hills appear at a great diſtance on the north, the Welſh mountains on the north weſt, and the Shropſhire hills on the eaſt; while the intermediate ſpace preſents a fine, fertile, extenſive plain, with the city of Shrewſbury ſmoking in the center, and the Severn winding through it. The country along which the laſt 8 miles of the road goes is level and pleaſant; incloſed with pretty hedges, and the ſoil a gravelly loam. Shrewſbury ſtands in a remarkably fine ſituation by the ſide of the Severn, which runs almoſt half round it: the ſtreets are wide and clean, and the buildings elegant. It contains 5 churches, and 11,000 inhabitants, a few of whom are employed in a woolen manufacture; but that buſineſs is rather on the decline. Part of the walls, and the caſtle, are yet ſtanding. The famous houſe of induſtry, ſo noted for its fine regulations in the management of the poor, is erected on a beautiful eminence on the oppoſite ſide of the river, and has every appearance of a nobleman's ſeat.

November 19, went from Shrewſbury to Elleſmere in Shropſhire 16 miles. The road good; ſoil generally dry; ſurface pretty level; farms large; ſmall, badly built cottages; and a few trees in hedges. I obſerved near the road ſeveral peat moſſes; peats are here much uſed for fuel. I alſo paſſed 3 large lakes, the firſt I had ſeen ſince I left Cumberland: one of theſe comes up cloſe to Elleſmere. Red freeſtone, as well as blue ſlate, are got in this neighbourhood; the latter reſembles the heavier ſort of Weſtmoreland ſlate. This morning the air was very miſty, and afterwards a heavy ſhower of ſnow fell*, Shropſhire is a fruitful and pleaſant county, producing much corn, enjoys a mild air, and has plenty of coal and water. The interior parts of the county moſtly level; but towards the confines more hilly and mountainous. Farms in this county and Herefordſhire are increaſing in ſize, and diminiſhing in number. Elleſmere is a ſmall market town, but only like a large village: it is, however, pleaſantly ſituated on the confines of a large and beautiful lake, to which moſt of the gardens on that ſide reach. On a riſing ground near the end of this lake a houſe of induſtry has lately been built, but is not yet finiſhed: the proprietors have already expended 8000l. thereon, and it is thought 2000l. more will ſcarcely complete the building. A houſe of that kind near Montgomery has alſo been lately erected and coſt 12,000l. and it is thought 5000l. more will be neceſſary to finiſh it. Much may be ſaid both for and againſt thoſe large receptacles of poverty and miſery, and wretchedneſs. I ſhall only, however, obſerve, that to frame laws and regulations for the beſt management of the poor, with a view to *humanity* and *economy*, a very minute and practical knowledge of their feelings, manners, tempers, notions, cuſtoms, and prejudices is abſolutely requiſite; and which I am afraid few of our legiſlators take the trouble of making themſelves acquainted with. Thoſe who will make it their buſineſs to enquire nicely into theſe matters, will find the diſpoſitions of the poor widely different from thoſe in more eaſy circumſtances, and of liberal education. I am again approaching Wales, which the language of the people teſtifies. They are ſometimes converſing in Welſh, and ſometimes in Engliſh; and you will frequently hear both languages in the ſame ſentence: ſometimes a queſtion is aſked in Engliſh and anſwered in Welſh; and the contrary. Moſt of the inhabitants on the borders of Wales ſpeak both languages; but I am told there are ſeveral villages in the interior and mountainous parts where very few can ſpeak Engliſh; and it is common for the old people, when aſked by a more learned acquaintance, why they do not, at leaſt, ſend their children to learn Engliſh, to remark that children learn ſoon enough to be proud, and that they ought not to

* I afterwards heard, that the night before, or early that morning, an earthquake was felt in various parts of the kingdom; and more particularly in Nottinghamſhire.

make-

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make them more proud by suffering them to learn English. The native Welshmen are very fond of their own language, and seem to lament the too general introduction of that of England. There are both English and Welsh schools in most parts of Wales; and the clergy preach in both languages. A Welshman is easily distinguished by his local expressions, when he ought to say *she*, he commonly says *hur*; he also substitutes *him* for *it*, &c.

November 20, went from Ellesmere to Wrexham, in Denbighshire, North Wales, 12 miles — A pretty level country, and good road; the soil rather strong, and produces tolerable crops of grass and corn. A great deal of wood grows in the hedges, principally oak. This district is pleasant, and particularly near the river Dee, which the road crosses. That river here, by its rapid motion, resembles most of those in Cumberland and Westmoreland; its banks, in this part, are high and woody, and the vale below, level and remarkably fertile. Wrexham is a little market town, not unpleasantly situated: the lead mines and iron-works in the neighbourhood belonging to Mr. Wilkinson and Co. employ many of the inhabitants. Farms are worth from 20l. to 300l. a year, and rent of land about 25s. per acre on an average. Here I found myself much obliged to the kindness and attention of Mr. Wilkinson above mentioned.

November 22. Wrexham to Chester, 11¼ miles. The country quite flat, road good, fields small, and divided by pretty growing hedges; the soil various, but generally fertile, and much of the land in grass. Chester appears from this road at 8 miles distance, in the middle of an extensive plain. The site of the city is rather higher than the adjacent country; it is well built, and kept clean; the streets are generally airy and spacious. The buildings in the older parts of the town are very curious; warehouses and kitchens occupy the ground floor, shops the second floor, and the higher stories are for dining, lodging-rooms, &c. Before the tier of shops on the second floor, there is a covered walk of considerable breadth, so that people may go through most parts of the city quite dry and clean in the wettest weather. Chester is situated on the great road to Ireland; it contains about 12,000 inhabitants, among whom are a number of people of fortune; but is not remarkable for trade nor manufacture. The walls are yet standing, and in good repair; buildings out at the gates have increased much. This city contains 11 parishes: the cathedral looks very old; it has been built with a soft red free-stone, which moulders fast away; the city walls, and many of the houses, are also erected with that sort of stone. The river Dee directs its course half round this city, and then runs westward to the sea; but is navigable thus far for small vessels. Formerly the tide came close under the walls, and covered many thousands of acres below the town. About 50 or 60 years since, on account of the frequent shifting of the channel, which rendered the navigation rather dangerous, it was agreed to cut a new course for the river along a fine marsh on the south side, where the sea did not reach; this was done, and a good bank (which now affords an extremely pleasant walk) made on the north side, which had the desired effect. No sooner was the river taken from its old channel, than another good consequence was likely to be the result; but which they, at that time, had little idea of. As the fresh water now ceased to carry back to the sea such sediment as the tide brought up, the sand rose by degrees, till, near Chester, it was almost out of the reach of the tide, and was effectually secured by a bank of sand. This inclosed sand soon grassed over, and now produces the most luxuriant herbage. Since that time several tracts more have rose high enough, and been inclosed in like manner, and with the same effect. At present several thousands of acres have been thus recovered; divided into beautiful fields with fine thorn hedges, windmills, farm-houses, &c. built thereon, and let for from 17s. to 3l. per acre. It is besides expected, that in the course of a few years more, a still greater conquest may be had in this usurped dominion of Neptune. This is a simple and sure means of reclaiming vast tracts from the sea, and practicable in various parts of this kingdom. I have particularly noticed very extensive districts on the coasts of Cumberland and Lancashire, where it might be applied with every probability of success—Land thus acquired should not be much ploughed, it answers best in grass, and should be manured on the sward. A canal from hence to Liverpool is just finished.

(To be continued.)

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For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

WILL you indulge me with the insertion of the following query in your

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your liberal and respectable work, for the solution of some of your learned readers, viz.—If a man be born in the East Indies, or any of the settlements under the British dominions, his father being an Englishman and his mother a native, (but not born in wedlock,) in what light is he viewed in this country?

Your's, &c. LIBER HOMO.

London, March 6, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from page 114.)

OF the more dignified pictures of *Fancy*, I find none so elegant and spirited, as that of Mr. Warton in his justly admired *Ode* to this imaginary being.

O nymph with loosely-flowing hair,
With buskin'd leg, and bosom bare,
Thy waist with myrtle-girdle bound,
Thy brows with Indian feathers crown'd,
Waving in thy snowy hand
An all-commanding magic wand,
Of power to bid fresh gardens blow
'Mid cheerless Lapland's barren snow,
Whose rapid wings thy flight convey
Thro' air, and over earth and sea,
While the vast various landscape lies
Conspicuous to thy piercing eyes;
O lover of the desart, hail!

This is a portrait not less characteristical, than beautiful; the elegance, simplicity, and exalted power of this ideal nymph, all correspond with that vivid glow of the imagination, that taste for the charms of nature, which are essential to poetical genius. Accordingly, the poet has not scrupled to confer on *Fancy* the title of "Parent of the Muses, and Queen of Numbers", and invokes her as the sole inspirer of genuine song. That this is a deviation from the original import of the term, will appear from the preceding quotations but it is a natural one, and has the sanction of great authority. Whether such an innovation in the established mythology of poetry, may not shock some rigid adherents to classical doctrine, I shall not presume to determine.

Another *Ode to Fancy* of considerable merit, by Mr. Merrick (*Dodsley's Coll.* iv.) is formed upon the same general notion of the character, though with a larger mixture of the wild and fantastic. She is made the daughter of Melancholy by Hermes; and is said in her appearance at times to resemble each parent. The objects with which she impresses the mind, are chiefly of the preternatural class; such as spectres, faires, and the like shadowy beings. Thus a distinction is established between the suggestions of fancy, and the ordinary motions of a lively imagination; which perhaps is a more just, though less enlarged, conception of this faculty, than that of Warton's Ode.

Gray gives a representation of *Fancy* that seems quite original.

Hark! his hands the lyre explore!
Bright-eyed *Fancy* hovering o'er
Scatters from her pictur'd urn
Thoughts, that breathe, and words, that burn.
Progr. of Poesy.

There is something bold and striking in this imagery, but it is not correct. It has a mixture of metaphor and common language. Fancy may suggest *words* and *thoughts*, but an *urn* cannot contain them. The painted vase is a happy instrument or bearing for this fictitious personage; but she should scatter from it material forms, not sounds and ideas.

LOVE, or the *Cupid* of the poets, is always an emblematical personage; for I know not of any instance, in which this passion is personified under the character of one impressed with its influence. Nor, indeed, except in the fable of *Psyche*, is he made the *object* of desire. He is rather the type of the passion itself, abstractedly considered. His usual figure, and the interpretation of it, cannot be better illustrated, than by a quotation from Propertius.

Quicunque ille fuit, puerum qui pinxit Amorem,
Nonne putas miras hunc habuisse manus?
Is primum vidit sine sensu vivere amantes,
Et levibus curis magna perire bona.
Idem non frustra ventosas addidit alas,
Fecit et humano corde volare Deum.
Scilicet alterna quoniam jactamur in unda,
Nostraque non ullis permanet aura locis.
Et merito hamatis manus est armata sagittis,
Et pharetra ex humero Gnosia utroque jacet;
Ante ferit quoniam, tuti quam cernimus hostem,
Nec quisquam ex illo vulnere sanus ablt.
In me tela manent, manet et puerilis imago;
Sed certe pennas perdidit ille suas.
Eleg. ii. 9.

How rare the skill his hand possess't
That love in childish figure dress't!
He first perceived how lovers wear
Their wasted time in trifling care;
The god with airy wings he drew
And with a human heart he flew,
How justly too! for we, alas!
Our lives in ceaseless tempests pass;
Toss't by alternate gusts we sail
Nor e'er enjoy a constant gale.
His hand a barbed shaft extends;
A quiver from his back depends;

Nor

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A quiver from his back depends,
Nor vainly—since he strikes the blow
E'er heedless men discern the foe
Nor ever may the wretch depart
Uninjured by his cruel dart.—
In me remain his form, his stings,
But sure the child has lost his wings.

In addition to this imagery, he is sometimes described as bearing a torch; and his arrows are said to be burning. Fire and flame have from all times been metaphors for the amorous passion. Another emblematical circumstance is, his being blind, or rather hood-winked; in allusion to the want of discernment so notorious in lovers. But this symbol, though of itself sufficiently appropriate, is manifestly incompatible with his allegorical character of an archer, and so skillful an one, that Apollo himself acknowledges him to be the better marksman.

Certa quidem nostra est; nostrâ tamen una sagitta
Certior, in vacuo quæ vulnera pectore fecit.
Metam. i. 519.

My shaft is sure; but that's a surer dart
With which love pierced my yet unwounded heart.

And, indeed, neither Propertius in the passage above quoted, nor Anacreon, Moschus, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, or any other of the first poets of antiquity, represents love as blind; and I suspect this conception originated rather with the philosophers than the poets. He is likewise painted naked; because, say the jocular critics, it is the property of love to strip people. I rather imagine, however, that this circumstance was meant to correspond with his childish form; and, that it denoted artlessness and simplicity; or, perhaps, the impossibility of concealing a violent passion.

Among the innumerable descriptions of *love* by the poets of so many ages, I find scarcely any variation from the preceding portrait; though in the action, and some external accompanyments of this deity, a degree of invention has been displayed. There is a description of the *cruel and imperious Cupid* by Spenser, drawn with much strength, and even sublimity. It is in the *masque* so often referred to; where, after a long train of allegorical personages, representing different mental affections, closed by the dismal figure of a lady, whose heart is cut out of her breast, and borne before her in triumph; the poet says,

Next after her, the winged god himself
Came riding on a lion ravenous,
Taught to obey the manage of that elf,
That man and beast with power imperious
Subdueth to his kingdom tyrannous:
His blindfold eyes he bade awhile unbind,
That his proud spoil of that same dolorous
Fair dame he might behold in perfect kind;
Which seen, he much rejoiced in his cruel mind.

Of which, full proud, himself uprearing high,
He looked round about with stern disdain,
And did survey his goodly company,
And marshalling the evil-order'd train;
With that, the darts which his right hand did strain,
Full dreadfully he shook, that all did quake,
And clapt on high his coloured wingès twain,
That all his many it afraid did make:
Then blinding him again, his way he forth did take.

F. Q. iii. 12.

Every reader, I think, will feel how much this fine description is injured by the circumstance of hood-winking the God; and how ill it corresponds with that imperial power and haughtiness, which is so well supported in the rest of the design. J. A.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform us how the ancient Romans performed the different calculations, which are so readily performed by our present characters, as it is generally supposed, they had no other signs of numbers but the letters we call numerical. Yours, Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have occasionally permitted other correspondents to make miscellaneous remarks and observations upon various writers, or subjects, in your truly valuable Magazine, I hope you will oblige me with the same indulgence.

Although Mr. HAYLEY, in his life of "*Milton*," has anticipated several of the remarks of Mr. WAKEFIELD in your last Magazine, yet this latter gentleman, by his superior penetration of mind, and unrivaled classical knowledge, has furnished the admirers of Milton with some new and strong arguments against their bigotted opponents. I do not recollect that any other writer has given such an ingenious and "adequate explanation" of the latter distich of the elegy in ques-

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tion. The extract too, from GARDINER'S letter to CHEKE, is next to decisive proof in favour of Milton. It would be amusing to trace the descent of this idle calumny from bigot to bigot till it reached Dr. Johnson; to whom it must have been peculiarly acceptable, on account of his superstitious turn of mind, and innate dislike to the cause and to the assertors of liberty.—As to the clergy, they had no other means in their power to retaliate upon a man, who in several of his prose works had exposed their frauds, and given them so severe a flagellation. Their resentment must therefore be considered as a matter of course; and as these gentlemen, considered as a collective body, are not very remarkable for their placability and forgiving disposition, no wonder that this idle story has been handed down from generation to generation, like their other idle stories about Cromwell, and the bloody murderers of St. Charles!

A gentleman of Mr. WAKEFIELD'S taste, and extensive reading, can scarcely have overlooked a spirited defence of Milton, prefixed to the second volume of the memoirs of the late patriotic Thomas Hollis? I shall only add upon this subject, that to those old-fashioned Englishmen, who venerate the genuine principles of our free constitution, the perusal, and perhaps the re-publication of Milton's "*Areopagitica*," would at this singularly alarming crisis, be a very useful employment.

Page 181. The queries of Dr. WATKINS', respecting the late very learned *James Pierce* of Exeter, will be partly answered, if he will please to consult the Protestant Dissenters Magazine, vol. 2d, page 441, in which some brief account of the birth-place, education, ministerial, or literary labours, persecution and death of that good man are recorded. In these memoirs too, there is an extract from one of Mr. P's. publications, well deserving the notice of such of your readers as are interested in the repeal of the Test act, as it sets the controversial artifice, and deliberate misrepresentation of Dean Sherlock in a clear point of view. The passage is too long to be transcribed; but as the writer of the above memoirs justly observes, it is very remarkable that the ingenious editor of the late abridged edition of Bishop Hoadley's reply to Sherlock should have overlooked it, and permitted his supposed right reverend antagonist once more to retaliate the calumny without reprehension.

I join with Dr. WATKINS in wishing to see some memoirs of the learned *Hallett*. It would also give me great pleasure to have an account of the late excellent Dr. *John Taylor* of Norwich.

Dr. WATKINS, in his well written account of the late Mr. *Madan*, says, no stain was ever fixed upon him, except what he incurred by his publication of a work, entitled- "*Thelyphthora, &c.*" Without meaning to offend the living, or to say any thing ill of the dead, I would venture to ask Dr. W. if he has never heard of the affair at Aldwincle? Mr. M. might not deserve the censure then pretty freely cast upon him; yet his conduct was thought a little singular, as will appear by inspecting the pamphlets published upon the occasion, or the 37th vol. of the Monthly Review, p. 382, where a judicious, candid summary of the whole business may be found.

In the Monthly Magazine for February, p. 28. W. H. enquires after president *Bradshawe?* If he has not already obtained the information he wants, I beg leave to refer him to the various volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, from 1778 to 1788, where he will meet with many curious anecdotes well deserving his notice. It is next to certain that the president was of a Cheshire or Derbyshire family, and some of his descendants by the female side were living not many years ago in the above named counties.

Yours,

A Lover of Biography.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IN a work published about two years since, entitled, "*Anecdotes, Historical and Literary*," I met with the following passage: "Granger, who was a remarkable ugly man, contended that he was the handsomest thing in the world." P. 353. The writer then states, what he calls a specimen of logical perversion; and which, he pretends, Granger urged in support of his favourable representation of his own person. I was personally acquainted with Mr. Granger; and know that he was not an ugly man, but his face and person were agreeable. A print of him, drawn and engraved by William Wynne Ryland, is prefixed to the second edition of his Biographical History of England; and any man, who examines this, will be convinced, that if the print bears the most distant resemblance to him, he could not be an ugly man. He was far otherwise. I suppose, that the whole story is without any foundation; for Mr. Granger was not a vain man. But if at any

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time he spoke of himself as a very handsome man, it must have been merely in jest. Literary and biographical anecdotes are certainly amusing, and may be instructive; but those who publish such anecdotes, should pay some regard to truth.

H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the redemption of the land-tax will be attended with beneficial effects, both to the public and to individuals must be very obvious if a fair and accurate investigation is made of the subject. As to the *public* I shall only observe that the quantity of stock which must be bought up for the redemption or purchase of the land-tax, must necessarily keep up the price of the funds, and the good effects of this measure are already apparent.

Without dwelling on the salutary purposes of this scheme of finance to the public, I beg leave to direct your attention to the advantages *individuals* will experience by redeeming their land-tax.

And in the first place it is to be observed that every county or district is assessed not only for the land-tax, but also for the expence of collecting that branch of revenue. Individuals therefore who redeem their land-tax, purchase no more than that part of their assessment which is paid to government, for the proportion which they contributed towards defraying the expence of collecting *ceases*. This will be best illustrated by an example. In the small division of the kingdom where I reside*, the land-tax amounts to 900l. 1s. 8d. per annum, and the expence of collecting is nearly 135l. Therefore every person whose assessment amounts to 115l. pays only 100l. of land-tax, the remaining 15l. being his proportion of the collector's salary. In order to redeem 100l. of land-tax, a landholder must transfer 3666l. 13s. 4d. of the three per cents. This quantity of stock will yield him an income of 110l. he is therefore a gainer of 5l. per annum or 166l. 13s. 4d. of stock by the transaction.

Secondly, I beg leave to give another view of this subject.

Estates always sell in proportion to the free rent or net income, and in this part of the kingdom often at 40 years purchase; landholders therefore by redeeming their land-tax will greatly augment their capital. Thus, 115l. of yearly income from land is worth at least 25 years purchase, or 2875l. In order to redeem 115l. as already stated, 3666l. 13s. 4d. stock must be transferred. If therefore a landholder buys 3 per cents. at 50, he pays down only 1833l. 6s. 8d. or in other words increases his capital 1041l. 13s. 1d.

You will at once observe that I differ from some of your former correspondents, (see pages 18, and 239.) but I flatter myself I have demonstrated that the redemption of the land-tax, will be highly beneficial to *landholders*.

Renfrewshire, I am, &c.
December 15, 1798. H——n. P——

* Renfrewshire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE insertion of the following queries, in an early number of your miscellany, will oblige,

Yours, &c. I. C.

Are there any villages that are yet without a Sunday school? if so, what are the impediments?

Would not a small circulating library be of use in country villages? If so, what would be the best plan for its conductor to pursue?

What "schools" or "houses of industry" are there throughout the kingdom? of what length of time have they been? what number of old or young poor in each? what work are they employed in? and what is the probable saving per annum?

Are there any jails in England where manufactories are introduced? If so, how are they conducted? If upon the plan of Philadelphia?

Has the inoculation of the children of the *poor* been attended to throughout England—and if not, what are the names of those places that have not adopted so efficacious a method? it is much to be wished that the answer (if any) to the last question may be made public, that we may know where the bills of mortality have swelled by *voluntary negligence*.

In what towns are friendly societies established for the relief of the poor? Are there any libraries in churches of the establishment? or in the chapels and meeting houses of dissenters? are they completely open? or under any restrictions? Are there any towns that have *reading-rooms* established for young men to resort to, in preference of going to taverns, &c. after shop hours?

Some friends of humanity even to the inferior animals are forming here, what may be called a "Bee Society," in which the preservation of the lives of those useful animals will be particularly attended to—but they wish for the advice of your correspondents on that subject.

Newcastle, February 7, 1799.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to ask of some of your philosophical correspondents, the cause of the saltness on the branches of the trees and hedges in many parts of Kent, and I should suppose it was general throughout England, from about the 26th of March, to the 5th of April last, when the rain washed it off; during the time the saltness was observed, the wind was in the east, and the air very cold for this season—I found those branches the most exposed to the wind much the saltest, it could not be observed by the eye, but by applying the branches to the lips it was very perceptible. Your's, &c.

April, 12th, 1799. M. W.

PROCEEDINGS *at large of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France, on the 4th of January, 1799, as published by the Secretaries.*

NOTICE *of the Labours of the Class of Physical Sciences, read at the last quarterly sitting, by Citizen* LASSUS, *Secretary.*

AMONG the different objects which during the last three months have occupied the class of Physical Sciences, two new genera of plants have been presented by Citizen L'HERITIER. The first, discovered at Madagascar, by Citizen BRUGUIERE, an associate member of the Institute, is to assume the name of *Bruguiera*. Grateful science will be anxious to consecrate to the memory of this learned naturalist, whom death has just taken from us, the plant which was the first fruit of his labours in the voyage round the world which he undertook with Kerguelen.

The second genus, discovered at the isle of France by the same author, belongs to the family of the Orchis. As it is a plant parasitical to the trunks of trees, Citizen L'Heretier proposes, for this reason, to name it the *Rhizodendrum*.

There is a tree, originally of North America, the young branches of which are covered during vegetation, with a viscous humour, which, if touched ever so slightly, sticks strongly to the fingers and blackens them. Citizen VAUQUELIN considers it as a principle different from all hitherto known in the vegetable kingdom, but which, nevertheless, approaches nearer to resin than to any other substance. The production of this species of glue, has caused the name of *Robinia viscosa* to be given to the tree here treated of, to distinguish it from another robinia or false acacia, to which it bears the strongest affinity. Citizens CELS and VENTENAT have shewn, that this tree belongs to a genus which has been described by the Citizens JUSSIEU and LAMARCK. It is to Citizen MICHAUT, associate member of the Institute, that we owe this new acquisition, still more important perhaps than that of the false acacia, which is at this day multiplied so advantageously.

The difficulty of collecting the varied productions of different climates, has been considered, with reason, as one of the greatest obstacles to the study and progress of natural history. This difficulty exists no longer with regard to the plants which grow in the states of Tunis and Algiers. The public now possesses a *Complete Flora of Mount Atlas*, a work long desired by botanists; and it is to Citizen DESFONTAINES that the obligation is solely due.

Citizen BROUSSONET, whom the love of the sciences has conducted into the same part of Africa, has investigated the particular processes employed at Fez and at Tetuan, in the preparations of goats' skins, with which morocco leather of different colours is made. He has laid down the most precise instructions on this subject, and has designated the plants which are made use of in Barbary for those kinds of preparations.

Industry, which is able to convert every thing to some advantage, and which for that reason ought to lose nothing, makes use of old ropes and old fishermen's nets to make tow, which serves afterwards to fabricate paper of different thickness and quality. Citizen TEISSIER has shewn how useful it would be, to encourage in our maritime departments, the manufacture of that very thick paper which serves for the careening of vessels, by always turning to profit the tow made of old cordage, which is moreover used for calking ships.

The same author has observed a pretty singular fact, the cause of which is not as yet known. He has observed in many places, milk newly drawn, and of fine white colour, become blue in the space of two or three days, even after having undergone the operation of boiling. This phenomenon does not appear to depend either

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either upon the age or the health of the cows, nor the ſtate of the dairies, nor of the veſſels into which the milk is put, nor from any defect of care or cleanlineſs. All the milk and its produce, although blue, is good, and may be uſed without any inconvenience. Perhaps ſome plants of the nature of woad and indigo, on which ſome cows feed during the ſummer, tinge the milk with this factitious colour. But this is merely a conjecture, and Citizen Teiſſier propoſes, in order to diſcover the truth, to make the neceſſary obſervations and experiments, in the places where the phenomenon has been obſerved.

In a memoir on a new claſſification of ſhells, Citizen Lamarck has ſhewn the neceſſity of augmenting the number of genera, and of reducing to narrower limits the characters which diſtinguiſh them. He extends this number to a hundred and ſeventeen. Linnæus and the other naturaliſts had only carried it to ſixty. This new claſſification will enable us to refer all the teſtaceous animals we wiſh to inveſtigate, with greater facility to their reſpective genus.

In the numerous family of ſpiders, there are ſome which have been ſurnamed miners and maſons, becauſe they have the property of burrowing a ſubterraneous gallery or cavity, which they ſhut with a ſort of trap or moveable door. Citizen LATREILLE, an aſſociate member of the Inſtitute, has indicated the characters proper to this induſtrious family, and the means of not confounding it with other inſects of the ſame name, but of a different ſpecies.

It is well known, that phoſphorus and many ſaline combinations of the phoſphoric acid, have been found by chemiſts in urine. The Citizens FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN, have been enabled to diſcover by ſome new experiments, alumine and phoſphate of magneſia, in this liquid. They have obſerved, that a particular animal matter which characteriſes urine, and which gives it all its properties, very readily formed ammoniac, which cauſed magneſian phoſphate to paſs into the claſs of triple ſalts, rendered it much leſs diſſoluble than before, and ſuſceptible of precipitation in cryſtalline *flakes* or *needles*. Theſe two chemiſts have examined the different alterations of which this liquid is ſuſceptible, and have given an account of the ſpontaneous changes which it undergoes, and ſhewn that the inveſtigation of it, as yet ſcarcely commenced, according to them, is one of the objects which ought the moſt to fix the attention of phyſicians; as it preſents one of the moſt important problems for them to reſolve, relative to the phyſical ſtate of the healthy or ſick perſon.

The attention of the claſs of phyſical ſciences, has been further occupied with ſome obſervations of Citizen BEAUME on the decompoſition of calcareous muriate by lime, and ſome enquiries into a malady which Citizen Portal has exhibited, by ſpecifying the remedies competent to cure it.

NOTICE *of the claſs of Moral and Political Sciences, by Citizen* LACUEE.

It will create no ſurpriſe to learn, that, among the memoirs which have been read in the claſs of moral and political ſciences, during the courſe of the laſt three months, there are three which treat on the propereſt means of eſtabliſhing and propagating liberty. Liberty, which was always the divinity of men of letters, ought, under a republican government, to be ſtill more particularly the object of their worſhip and of their meditations.

Citizen TOULONGEON, convinced that true freedom can only exiſt where the liberty of the individual is ſecure from every aſſault, has been conſidering the means of protecting individual liberty in a repreſentative government.

The liberty of manifeſting our thoughts, that of going and coming, and that of carrying arms, have been ſpiritedly defended by our fellow member. His obſervations on theſe three ſubjects will be always uſeful to repeat, in countries which enjoy liberty to preſerve it there, and to introduce it into thoſe which are deprived of it. The author is further of opinion, that there can be no perſonal liberty, where the citizen is not at his option, not only to refuſe all public functions, excepting thoſe of the ſoldier and juror, but even to abdicate the right of citizenſhip; laſtly, that to preſerve perſonal liberty, it may be neceſſary, in certain caſes and under a very weighty reſponſibility, that the individual ſhould even have the right of diſobedience.

Our fellow-member DESALES, has been inveſtigating the liberty of ſuffrages; he has expreſſed his opinion on this ſubject in a *memoir on the uſe of ſecret balloting among a free people*. The author aſſumes, that the uſe of a ſecret balloting implies a previous ſuppoſition, that free men would have the weakneſs to give a vote different from that of their real ſentiments; he thinks further, that this form of balloting declares in general, that this mode of expreſſing our wiſh, allowing it may be proviſorily retained in the political world, ought to be baniſhed from

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WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER XII.

*** *This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr.* WALPOLE. *It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Converſations with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, diſplay thoſe treaſures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on ſubjects of Taſte and Literature.*

CLVIII. HEROISM OF A PEASANT.

THE following generous action has always ſtruck me extremely; there is ſomewhat even of ſublime in it.

A great inundation having taken place in the north of Italy, owing to an exceſſive fall of ſnow in the Alps, followed by a ſpeedy thaw, the river Adige carried off a bridge near Verona, except the middle part, on which was the houſe of the toll-gatherer, or porter, I forget which; and who, with his whole family, thus remained impriſoned by the waves, and in momentary danger of deſtruction. They were diſcovered from the banks, ſtretching forth their hands, ſcreaming, and imploring ſuccour, while fragments of this remaining arch were continually dropping into the water.

In this extreme danger, a nobleman, who was preſent, a count of Pulverini, I think, held out a purſe of one hundred ſequins, as a reward to any adventurer who would take boat, and deliver this unhappy family. But the riſk was ſo great of being borne down by the rapidity of the ſtream, of being daſhed againſt the fragment of the bridge, or of being cruſhed by the falling ſtones, that not one, in the vaſt number of ſpectators, had courage enough to attempt ſuch an exploit.

A peaſant, paſſing along, was informed of the propoſed reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he, by ſtrength of oars, gained the middle of the river, brought his boat under the pile; and the whole family ſafely deſcended, by means of a rope. "Courage! cried he. Now you are ſafe." By a ſtill more ſtrenuous effort, and great ſtrength of arm, he brought the boat, and family, to ſhore. "Brave fellow, exclaimed the count, handing the purſe to him, here is the promiſed recompence." "I ſhall never expoſe my life for money, anſwered the peaſant. My labour is a ſufficient livelihood for myſelf, my wife, and children. Give the purſe to this poor family, which has loſt all."

CLIX. SENTIMENT.

What is called ſentimental writing, though it be underſtood to appeal ſolely to the heart, may be the product of a bad one. One would imagine that Sterne had been a man of a very tender heart—yet I know, from indubitable authority, that his mother, who kept a ſchool, having run in debt, on account of an extravagant daughter, would have rotted in jail, if the parents of her ſcholars had not raiſed a ſubſcription for her. Her ſon had too much ſentiment to have any feeling. A dead aſs was more important to him than a living mother.

CLX. VERTOT.

In writing the hiſtory of the Knights of Malta, Vertot had ſent to Italy for original materials, concerning the ſiege of Rhodes: but, impatient of the long delay, he completed his narrative from his own imagination. At length the packet arrived, when Vertot was ſitting with a friend: he opened it, and threw it contemptuouſly on the ſopha behind him, ſaying cooly, *Mon ſiege eſt fait* *.

CLXI. AKENSIDE AND ROLT.

Akenſide's Pleaſures of Imagination attracted much notice on the firſt appearance, from the elegance of its language, and the warm colouring of the deſcriptions. But the Platonic fanaticiſm of the foundation injured the general beauty of the edifice. Plato is indeed the philoſopher of imagination—but is not this ſaying he is no philoſopher at all? I have been told that Rolt, who afterwards wrote many books, was in Dublin when that poem appeared, and actually paſſed a whole year there, very comfortably, by paſſing for the author.

CLXII. MONTESQUIEU.

Madame de Deffant ſaid of Monteſquieu's celebrated work, that it was *d'eſprit ſur les loix* †.

* My ſiege is made.

† Wit upon laws.

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CLXIII. JENKINS.

Jenkins, who was uſed as a tool by the oppoſition to inflame the nation into the Spaniſh war, by telling that the Spaniards had cut off his ears, was found poſſeſſed of both when he died.

CLXIV. CHEVALIER RAMSAY.

The Travels of Cyrus had their vogue, though a feeble imitation of Telemaque; and nothing can be more inſipid, or foreign to ſuch a book, than the diſtilled nonſenſe concerning the trinity. The author, Chevalier Ramſay, was the ſon of a man who had fought againſt the royal forces at the battle of Bothwell-bridge, as I think it is called, and who was a violent enthuſiaſt. When a tutor was wanted for the young pretender, Ramſay was recommended by Fenelon. He had afterwards a place given him by the French court worth 400l. a year; and was made a knight of St. Louis.

Before the latter honour could be conferred, it was neceſſary that he ſhould produce proofs that his anceſtors had been gentlemen. The beſt way he thought was, to claim a deſcent from ſome noble family in Scotland; and he applied to one of his own name, but met with a ſtern repulſe. Lord Mar called on him, while he was ſitting much mortified, with the anſwer to his letter in his hand; and learning the cauſe of his vexation, increaſed it by reproaching him for his meanneſs, in applying to a houſe of ſuch oppoſite political ſentiments. The earl then took a pen, and wrote, "I do hereby acknowledge Mr. Ramſay to be deſcended of my family. Mar." His vanity was the more gratified by this ſudden tranſition from extreme mortification; and he was immediately admitted upon this unexpected certificate.

CLXV. MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

It is ſingular that the deſcendants of Charles I, and Cromwell, intermarried, in the fourth degree.

CLXVI. HURD.

I look upon biſhop Hurd as one of thoſe ſuperficial authors, whoſe works are wonderfully adapted to the public taſte.

CLXVII. PASSENGERS IN LANDSCAPE.

Once walking in his grounds, the good effect of the paſſengers, on a foot path beyond, was obſerved, as figures in the landſcape. Mr. Walpole anſwered, "True. I have no objection to paſſengers, provided they paſs."

CLXVIII. STRANGE TALE.

Lord * * * being out of town, his houſe was left in charge of a female ſervant. The plate was lodged at his banker's. A letter came to ſay that his lordſhip would be in town on ſuch a day, and deſiring that the plate might be got ready the evening before. The ſervant took the letter to my lord's brother, who ſaid there was no doubt of the hand-writing. The banker expreſſed the ſame certainty, and delivered the plate.

The ſervant being apprehenſive of thieves, ſpoke to their butcher, who lent her a ſtout dog, which was ſhut up in the room with the plate. Next morning a man was found dead in the room, his throat being torn out by the dog; and upon examination it proved to be my lord's brother. The matter was carefully huſhed, and a report ſpread that he was gone abroad.

CLXIX. PENNANT.

Mr. Pennant is a moſt ingenious and pleaſing writer. His Tours diſplay a great variety of knowledge, expreſſed in an engaging way. In private life I am told he has ſome peculiarities, and even eccentricities. Among the latter may be claſſed his ſingular antipathy to a wig—which however he can ſuppreſs, till reaſon yield a little to wine. But when this is the caſe, off goes the wig next to him, and into the fire!

Dining once at Cheſter with an officer who wore a wig, Mr. Pennant became half ſeas over; and another friend that was in company, carefully placed himſelf between Pennant and wig, to prevent miſchief. After much patience, and many a wiſtful look, Pennant ſtarted up, ſeized the wig, and threw it into the fire. It was in flames in a moment, and ſo was the officer, who ran to his ſword. Down ſtairs runs Pennant, and the officer after him, through all the ſtreets of Cheſter. But Pennant eſcaped, from ſuperior local knowledge. A wag called this "Pennant's Tour in Cheſter."

ERRATUM.

"The Political Quixote, or Sir G. Warrington," ſaid in a former Magazine to be written by the author of the "*Female* Quixote," is by the author of "The *Benevolent* Quixote," "Honoria Somerville," and "Matilda and Elizabeth," (the latter in conjunction with her ſiſter.) Her name was never publiſhed—ſhe *was* a very amiable young woman—Miſs Jane Purbeck, of Bath.

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ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Intereſting and Original Anecdotes of the French Revolution; to be continued in a regular ſeries from its commencement to the preſent period, and including its ſecret hiſtory.

NEW PARTICULARS OF THE FLIGHT OF LOUIS XVI. TO VARENNES.

WHEN the king, at about nine o'clock in the evening, paſſed through Sainte-Menehould, Drouet, the poſt-maſter, ſince repreſentative of the people, conceived the firſt ſuſpicion of his flight, not only from the extraordinary movement among the troops, but alſo from the myſterious and timid manner in which he enquired after a bye road that would take him to the Abbey of Orval, without paſſing through Verdun. This he did in conformity with the inſtructions of Bouillé, who had repreſented that city as likely to be unfavourable to his emigration. Drouet to clear up a doubt of ſo much importance, took an aſſignat of five livres, compared the face engraved upon it with that of the traveller, and, convinced of their identity, rode in all haſte through the woods; and arrived at Varennes an hour and a half before the king. He immediately went to Sauſé, the procurator of the commune, a man of a firm mind, and conſulted with him concerning the means of ſtopping the fugitive. Sauſé ſent off, without loſs of time, a requiſition for men to the neighbouring towns and cities; while Drouet repaired to the farther end of Varennes, where there is a bridge, only wide enough for one carriage and two or three perſons on foot to paſs. By the poſt-maſter's directions a cart loaded with manure was taken to the middle of it, and overturned.

This operation was ſcarcely complete, when the king's carriage made its appearance, and ſtopped in a ſmall open place at the entrance of the town. It was now a quarter before twelve o'clock. The king was perſuaded that he ſhould find there the relay provided for him by the Marquis de Bouillé; enquired after it at ſeveral houſes; and as yet ſaw no ſtir or buſtle, that could inſpire him with the ſmalleſt alarm; the procurator of the commune and Drouet, having been able to collect no more than ſeven men to oppoſe his paſſage.

The Marquis de Bouillé's two aid-de-camps, his ſon and d'Offize, were the perſons who were charged to have the relay ready at Varennes. Arriving there at ſeven o'clock in the evening, they ſtopped at an inn beyond the bridge; ſat down to table; and, after their repaſt was over, inſtead of attending to the relay, were ſo intent on adorning their perſons, that they ſpent the whole evening in dreſſing, imagining that they could never make themſelves fine enough to appear before the queen. The conſequence was, that they were ſtill before the looking-glaſs, when Lewis XVI. was ſtopped, and knew nothing of that event till one or two o'clock in the morning, when far from endeavouring to ſuccour the king by joining the thirty huſſars of the regiment of Lauſan, who did not declare for the people till three o'clock, they made off from Varennes with all poſſible ſpeed, for fear of being hanged.

The king's carriage having ſtopped under a kind of arch, which, except a few remnants of a wall, was all that remained of the ancient fortifications, *Sauſé* came to aſk the names of the travellers, and requeſted to ſee their paſſports, offering them his ſervices at the ſame time. "I am the Baroneſs de *Koorpf*," ſaid the queen; "and am going to Ruſſia with my family and valets de-chambre." The king travelled under the name of one of theſe valets.

Sauſé, who ſought only to protract their ſtay, in order to give the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and hamlets time to take arms, was very preſſing in his invitations to the baroneſs to walk into his houſe, under the pretence of examining her paſſport. He offered her beſides, refreſhments for herſelf and children. After many uſeleſs entreaties, the ſuppoſed valet-de-chambre mixed in the converſation: "Let us alight, madam," ſaid he; "the children muſt in truth want ſomething to eat."

The procurator of the commune, highly pleaſed with this firſt ſucceſs, offered the fugitive family the beſt of every thing that his houſe afforded. The queen and the princeſs Elizabeth declined taking any thing; the royal children ate a few biſcuits; and the king ſeemed to find ſome excellent champaign very much to his taſte. *Sauſé* managed ſo well that he found means to make the converſation laſt upwards of two hours, till it was intimated to him in a whiſper that a ſufficient force was aſſembled.

He then began to look attentively at a portrait of the king, which he had in his apartment;

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apartment; and compared it with the face of the valet-du-chambre. "*Pardieu!*" said he, addressing himself to Louis XVI, "it is inconceivable how much you resemble our worthy king!" then stepping up to the baronness, "do but look, madam," said he, "how much our excellent sovereign and your valet-du-chambre are alike." The queen affected not to hear him, and kept repeating every instant, "come, come! let us go!"—Sausé exclaimed four times: "how much they are alike! do but look, madam, I beseech you: Would not any one take him for the king? It is the king," said the queen, with a great deal of majesty; "I am the queen; and here are *Monseigneur* the dauphin, Madame Elizabeth, and *Madame Royale!* it will be your own fault if you don't make your fortune; you must be sensible of the service you have it in your power to render us, and cannot doubt that our gratitude will be equally great."

"The reward, most grateful to me," answered *Sausé*, "is the honour of having his majesty in my house, and that of paying my respect to him in my character of citizen; but in my quality of magistrate, I am under the necessity of informing his majesty that it is impossible for him to proceed; that the people are under arms to the amount of ten thousand men; and that the duty of Louis XVI. is to remain in the midst of a nation by which he is adored, and to return to Paris."

When the queen, who was thunderstruck by these words, recovered from her astonishment, she was highly incensed; but by dint of politeness, and soothing language, the procurator of the commune found means to appease her. The phraseology, indeed, which that able magistrate adopted, was so respectful, and so suited to the occasion, that it was impossible for the king and queen to be offended. The princess Elizabeth, however, shewed strong marks of anger: "come, sir," said she, in a haughty tone, "be civil at least, and let us depart."

At this juncture, Romeuf, general La Fayette's aid-du-camp arrived. He signified to Louis XVI. that he had orders to conduct him back to Paris, and at length the king consented to set off. It was now five o'clock in the morning. As he was coming out of the house of Sausé, his attention was called to fifteen thousand men of the national guards of the vicinity, armed with muskets, scythes, spits and all kinds of offensive instruments: "*It is, said Sausé, to protect your life, and your return.*" And, in fact, no less than ten thousand men accompanied his carriage. How it was possible in so short a time to collect so large a force in a country where the villages, though of considerable size, are scattered at a great distance from one another, is a thing truly astonishing.

At the moment the king was preparing to set off, Damas, Choiseul, and two colonels of dragoons in full uniform made their appearance, and were immediately taken into custody. "To the lantern with them! to the lantern, resounded on all sides!" It is well known, that at that time such an outcry amounted to little less than a sentence of death; and they were accordingly about to be massacred, when M. La Fayette's aid-du-camp, and the commandant of the national guards of Verdun, clung so closely to them that it was impossible to kill one without killing the other; and in this manner conducted them to prison.

The commandant had five hundred men under his orders on whom he could depend. Romeuf entreated him to guard the prisoners and save their lives. "We must endeavour, said he, to prove to the national assembly, that the people are orderly, when properly managed; and we must above all take care that not a drop of blood be shed in this affair." The minds of these two men were congenial—both were full of honour, courage, and humanity.

The municipality of Verdun, besides sending the above five hundred men, requested Frégeville, then lieutenant colonel of the second regiment of dragoons, and now a member of the council of five hundred, to march with a picked detachment of regular troops. The honour of this service belonged by right to the oldest general in the town; but the municipality thought proper not to ask for any particular detachment, but merely to name the officer whom they wished to see at its head.

The lieutenant colonel set off with a hundred and fifty men, and with a full dependance upon all his officers, except three captains, and one sub-lieutenant, whose patriotism was more than equivocal. On his way, he was informed that the king had just left Varennes, and after having proceeded about four hundred yards, perceived in a height to his right, the regiment of *royal-allemand* with two or three general officers in uniform. The

Marquis

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Marquis de Bouillé was at their head. As the ſquadron of a hundred and fifty men could not advance towards the bridge of Varennes, which was ſtill blocked up, without paſſing under the fire of that regiment; it was neceſſary either to turn back, or to take the chance of fighting one againſt ſix. Frégeville gave orders to halt, and drew up his detachment in a line. A ſingle ſhot would have been the ſignal of a maſſacre; and perhaps of a civil war.

Fortunately a woman came up to them; and was aſked by the lieutenant-colonel if there was no other road that would take him to the column that was marching back with the king, beſides that which would oblige him to paſs in front of Bouillé's troops. "Follow me," ſaid the woman. "She then conducted the detachment through a moraſs, along a path only two feet wide. Frégeville thus found himſelf quite unexpectedly in ſo advantageous a poſition, that he had it in his power to ſtop de Bouillé, had he been inclined to follow the king. The latter would have been forced to defile through the moraſs, while Frégeville would already have had his ſquadron drawn up in order of battle.

When Frégeville had croſſed the moraſs, he halted a moment to give up the command to an older officer than himſelf, who came poſt-haſte from Verdun, very diſcontented in appearance at the detachment's ſetting off without his knowledge, but in reality at the arreſtation of the king. The ſpeed with which they had marched furniſhed him with a pretence for giving vent to his choler: "You wanted, I ſuppoſe, ſaid he, to kill the horſes." The object of the two commanders was very different—one wiſhed to advance with promptitude, the other as ſlowly as poſſible. The lieutenant colonel, who had marched the firſt, felt no concern about his juſtification, being provided with a perſonal requiſition from the municipality of Verdun; nor would he indeed have given up the command of the detachment, if he had not been perſuaded that the dragoons would make the other officer get on in ſpite of him. In effect, a few moments after, they inſiſted with loud cries upon joining the eſcort that accompanied the king. They were accordingly put in motion; the lieutenant colonel taking no other precaution, than that of informing the column that the troops they ſaw on their left came from Verdun, which was ſaying quite enough.

After reaching the high road from Varennes to Clermont, Frégeville, in ſpite of the impatience of the dragoons, thought proper to ſlacken his pace for about half an hour, and to leave a diſtance of near three quarters of a mile between his ſquadron and the column of infantry, in order that there might be a rear guard, ready to face Bouillé, ſhould he preſent himſelf; and that the king's carriage might ſtill continue to advance during the action, eſcorted by thoſe who were able to proceed the faſteſt on foot.

As ſoon as the king had arrived at Clermont, the road from Varennes was blocked up with carts and caſks, in ſuch a way that only a ſingle man on horſeback could paſs at a time. The lieutenant colonel, before he entered the city, gave orders to halt, and thought it incumbent upon him to communicate to the directory of the diſtrict the requiſition by virtue of which he had marched. He ſent an officer upon the ſervice; entruſted to him the original documents; and recommended to him particularly to requeſt the diſtrict to furniſh oats for the horſes, and refreſhments for the men. Both the cattle and their riders were ready to faint from inanition, having been kept on a full gallop the greater part of the time from two o'clock in the morning to the very heat of the day.

Clermont was in the greateſt diſorder: the conſtituted authorities wiſhed on one hand to ſhew the greateſt reſpect to the king; on the other they were harraſſed by twenty thouſand men aſking for bread and wine. Every inhabitant ſpread before his door all his proviſions, and all the wine his cellar afforded; ſo that in a very ſhort time theſe twenty thouſand men were almoſt all intoxicated by the combined effect of the wine, and the exceſſive heat.

The officer ſent on a miſſion to the diſtrict not being able, in conſequence of their being ſo fully occupied, to procure their attention to his buſineſs, ſtopped to look at the king, inſtead of returning to the lieutenant colonel. In the mean time the dragoons, who were dying of hunger and thirſt inſiſted upon marching forward; but were ſtopped when they came to the firſt barricade. Frégeville, who knew ſeveral members of the diſtrict, reſolved to paſs alone; and cleared the ſecond barricade; but a little farther he found a kind of guard, conſiſting of about forty men, all in a complete ſtate of intoxication. They ruſhed towards him—ſome levelled their

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their muskets at him—others put their bayonets to his breast. It was in vain that he endeavoured to reason with them; they would not listen to a word he said. At length he asked for the commandant of the post, who fortunately proved to be an officer of the national guards, and a man of a cool and courageous character. Frégeville acquainted him with his adventure: "The only way for you to save yourself, said the officer, is to consent to be conducted like a criminal to the municipality. I will accompany you there with four trusty men." On saying this he divided with him his tricoloured ribbon, and hung it to his button-hole; "This" added he, "is the distinctive mark of our troops: now put your arms across, and follow me."

It took three quarters of an hour to get to the town-house, and from thence to the king's carriage, round which the members of the district and municipality were assembled. Frégeville was recognized by one of them and immediately enlarged.

The first use that he made of his liberty was to approach the king's carriage, in order to get a sight of him, and to ask his deliverer for provisions. At that moment Louis XVI. suddenly put his head out of the coach door, and addressed himself to the constituted authorities: "Well!" said he, with the tone of impatience, "when am I to set off? Will there never be an end to all this?" A member of the district answered very civily that they were going to put the horses to, which was accordingly done, and the king set off.

The following sketch was taken of the personages in the carriage. The king looked like a traveller whose journey is tiresome to him; but his features had suffered no change; he appeared perfectly resigned to any fate that might attend him. The queen had lost her temper; darted angry looks around her; and said not a word. The passions that agitated the princess Elizabeth, were painted in her face, which was suffused with crimson. The two royal children were constantly looking out of the coach-door, smiled upon every body, and seemed to be in the midst of their family. The dauphin complaining of a kind of handkerchief tied round his head, which incommoded him by reason of the heat, the princess Elizabeth took it off without turning round her head, from fear of encountering the eyes of the crowd, by whom they were surrounded.

Original Letter of Archbishop Laud.

To my very loving friende Dr. Johnson, Chaplaine to the Queen's Mat^ie^. of Bohemia att y^e^ Hagbe.

SIR, 25 Novemb.

I have receaved y^r^ l^res^ of 5 Decemb. and I thanke you for them.—For y^e^ libell w^ch^ you mention called Calvin's Life, I heard of itt from Hamborough about two months since, and withall, that there was an intention to dedicate itt to mee, w^ch^ can have noe other ayme than to abuse y^e^ Church of England, and to blast mee, so farre at least as such a penne may be able to doe itt. I did ever since expect itt would be printed in y^e^ low countreyes. But to pr'vent that I did use all y^e^ diligence I could, both to S^r^ Will^m^ Boswell and otherwise.—And I pray doe you alsoe take y^e^ best care you can to hinder itt. And you have reason soe to doe; for in y^e^ Epte Dedicatory to mee, you are sufficiently abused, and the wrong w^ch^ was done you att y^e^ Haghe is rivetted in upon you fast enough, if that bee true w^ch^ I heare.

The other passages of yo^r^ l^res^ need noe answere yet I beleeve that *Confistory* will bee much offended with y^e^ Pr. of Orange, his proceedings and any^r^ concerning y^e^ players. As for Bamfort, you did very well to thinke of his remoave, but sincehee refuses I know noe helpe for itt, till itt shall please God to sent a better opportunity.

For the Orientall bookes wch y^e^ D^r^ of Physic hath left behinde him att Leyden, I would I had a catalogue of them,—For I have not soe much money to spare as to buy them all, or to buy any double, w^ch^ I either have by mee, or have sent to y^e^ University already unlesse a considerable summe of money might bee saved by buying all together. I pray therefore, if you can, send mee a catalogue of y^e^ bookes with their severall prices, and you shall have my present ans^r^ what I can, or cannot doe, and I will speake with S^r^ Willm Boswell before his returne to give mee his best assistance.

You shall doe very well, since Henfius and Salmatius are fallen apeeces to send mee word aboute what Philologicall question it is; and why you thinke itt will end in divinity, and what part it is that each of them mayntaynes, for itt may bee I shall picke somewhat out of that.—I must still give you caution to bee wary among that people.—Soe to God's blessed protection I leave you, and rest

Lambeth, Yo^r^ very loving Friende,
December 13, 1639. W. CANT.

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ORIGINAL LETTER OF THE LATE DR. WARING TO THE REV. DR. MASKELYNE, ASTRONOMER-ROYAL.

[The following intereſting letter was written by the late Dr. WARING, in reply to a paſſage contained in LALANDE's life of CONDORCET, which ſtates, that in the year 1764, there was no firſt rate analyſt in England. Had Lalande been as diſtinguiſhed a mathematian as he is an aſtronomer, he would not have thus underrated the merits of ſuch eminent Britiſh mathematicians as Lyons, Emerſon, Landen, and Waring, who all flouriſhed at that period. Dr. Waring, who publiſhed his "*Miſcellanea Analytica*" in 1762, and his "*Meditationes Algebraicæ*" in 1770. was the author of ſome of the greateſt diſcoveries in algebra, algebraic curve lines, infinite ſeries, increments, and fluxions.]

DEAR SIR,

IT has been my misfortune to have had my writings attacked very early by ſeveral perſons; but it has been my good fortune to find that no errors in reaſoning were detected, except two or three errata of the preſs, and numerous others in my errata pages; add to this ſome general reflections which ſeem to betray both ignorance and ſome envy, or malevolence of diſpoſition; to theſe I gave no anſwer, unleſs once, when compelled to it by a ſtruggle for ſubſiſtence. My opinion is, that future ages will aſcribe to writers their juſt merits without partiality, and if they do not, it is totally immaterial either to the writers then dead, or to their readers.

It is my cordial wiſh, that no party ſhould ſubſiſt in ſcience; names ſhould be mentioned and not nations, and both paſt, preſent, and future fraterniſed.

Mr. Lalande, all aſtronomers acknowledge, to be endued with the firſt rate abilities and knowledge in, and the writer of the beſt ſyſtem of aſtronomy; but of this you are the ſupreme judge.

Every perſon that compares the works of different writers ſhould have read and underſtood them.

I will confidently aſſert, that every intelligent reader of the inventions and writings of Harriot, Briggs, Napier, Wallis, Halley, Brancker, Wren, Pell, Barrow, Mercator, Newton, De Moivre, Maclaurin, Cotes, Stirling, Taylor, Simpſon, Emerſon, Landen, and others, will with contempt, reprobate the aſſertion (contained in your letter) of Mr. Lalande.

I muſt therefore aſk Mr. Lalande, has he either underſtood, or even read the inventions and writings of the above-mentioned Engliſh mathematicians; and, in particular, has he either read or underſtood mine? I particularly aſk this queſtion, becauſe my enquiry will principally relate to them.

If he underſtood them, he has done more than Mr. Condorcet, for Condorcet, in a letter to me, acknowledges that he did not underſtand them.

I cannot but ſay, that this at firſt gave me no great opinion of Condorcet's attention or abilities as a mathematician, for I never read any mathematical work, that I could not, with proper attention, underſtand the ſubjects and the reaſoning, though I have ſometimes been almoſt obliged to decypher the language; but I preſume it probable, that Condorcet was at that time too much engaged in political to attend to deep mathematical matters. Perhaps, this may be ſaid to be owing to the obſcurity of the expreſſions; of this, the readers muſt be the judges: I can only add in defence, that Mr. D'Alambert underſtood the firſt edition of the "Medit. Algeb. and Propr. Algebr. Curv." publiſhed in the year 1762; for he ſpeaks highly of them in the Paris acts. Mr. Le Grange underſtood them, for in ſpeaking of my Algebra in the Berlin acts, the only book of mine he was probably then in poſſeſſion of; he recommends the conſultation of it on the tranſformation of equations above all other books, and mentions it as a work full of excellent and intereſting diſcoveries in Algebra.

Some of the firſt mathematicians in Germany and Italy underſtood it, for they expreſſed their ſentiments of it in letters to me; they elected me, without any ſolicitation on my part, into two of the moſt reſpectable ſocieties in the world Bononia and Gottingen: and ſeveral mathematicians of this country, though I cannot ſay, that I know any one who thought it worth while to read through the whole, and, perhaps, not the half of it.

Some of the greateſt mathematicians that ever exiſted, have paid ſome regard to the inventions contained in my books, for they have publiſhed ſeveral of them.

In the year 1762 I publiſhed the firſt edition of my Algebra, and ſent a copy of it to Mr. Euler at Peterſburgh, containing the following reſolution of equations, viz. $x = a\sqrt[n]{p} + b\sqrt[n]{p^2} + c\sqrt[n]{p^3} + \ldots \sqrt[n]{p^{n-1}} + A$; Mr. Euler printed it in the Peterſburgh acts for 1764, and Mr. BEZOUT ſince printed it with ſome examples; but more new examples have been given by me from

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from it, *i.e.* more new equations have been resolved than by any other person. In the said edition of 1762 was given a rule for finding impossible roots of a given equation from an equation, of which the roots are the squares of the roots of a given equation; a similar rule has been since published in the Petersburgh acts; another rule for finding impossible roots was also given from finding an equation of which the roots are the squares of the differences of the roots of the given equation, by which, from the change of signs are always discovered when the roots of the given equation are all possible or not; and from the last term of the resulting equation, being either affirmative or negative, is discovered whether the number of impossible roots is either 2, 6, 10, &c. or 0, 4, 8, &c.; this was published in the first edition of the Algebra, 1762, and in the philosophical transactions for the year 1764, and has been since published by some of the greatest mathematicians.

In the same paper contained in the philosophical transactions for the year 1764, was introduced a new principle for finding whether the area of an algebraical curve can be expreſt in finite algebraical terms, by assuming an algebraical equation, which necessarily expresses the algebraical relation between the area and the abscis, when they can be expreſt in finite terms; and afterwards I published, in the Med. Analyt. the resolution of a more general problem on the same principle: Mr. Condorcet since did the same for some more algebraical equations on the same principle above mentioned first discovered by me.

Mr. Condorcet did me the honour to send me his book on the probabilities of juries differently instituted; it contains many very sensible reflections on political, as well as mathematical matters; I have not the book in my possession, and I only speak from a faint memory; it contains principally the application of the binomial or trinomial series

$$\overline{a+b}^{n} = a^{n} + n a^{n-1} b + \frac{n-1}{2} a^{n-2} b^{2} + \&c. = a^{n} \ldots +$$

$$P a^{n-m} b^{m} + b^{n} \cdot \overline{a+b+c}^{n} = a^{n} + n a^{n-1} \times b + c + \&c.$$

to the above mentioned decisions, some other problems on decisions are added: Mr. De Moivre and others introduced the binomial for similar purposes; they assume a and b for the probabilities of an event happening, and for its failing respectively, and conclude that the chance of its happening $n-m$ times, and failing m times in n trials will be $\frac{P a^{n-m} b^{m}}{(a+b)^{n}}$;

Mr. Condorcet assumes a for the chance of a persons voting truly, b for the chance of his voting falsely, and c for the chance of his not voting at all, and from thence deduces a similar conclusion—More of these numbers may be added together, and more decisions instituted, and their probabilities made $= \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$, &c. or in any given ratio, &c. to each other: some instances have been given by De Moivre, &c. in the general reasoning, but very many on trials by Mr. Condorcet, but to me it appears very doubtful: 1. when the chance of any two persons voting truly can be assumed equal; or the chance of any one person voting truly can be given: and therefore what weight such calculations can have.

In my translation of algebraical quantities into probable relations, an elegant theorem is given, viz. $\overline{a+b} \cdot \overline{a+b-x} \cdot \overline{a+b-2x} \ldots \overline{a+b-n-1}\,x = a \cdot \overline{a-x} \cdot \overline{a-2x} \ldots \overline{a-n-1}\,x + n a \cdot \overline{a-x} \ldots \overline{a-n-2}\,x \times b + n \cdot \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot a \cdot \overline{a-x} \cdot \overline{a-2x} \ldots \overline{a-n-3}\,x \cdot b \cdot \overline{b-x} +$ &c. $= a \cdot \overline{a-x} \cdot \overline{a-2x} \ldots \overline{a-n-1}\,x +$ . . . $+ P \cdot a \cdot \overline{a-x} \ldots \overline{a-mx} \cdot b \cdot \overline{b-x} \cdot \overline{b-2x} \ldots \overline{b-n-m-1}\,x +$ . . &c.

Let a and b denote the number of things of different kinds, A and B contained in an urn or which may denote the same thing, the number of chances that an event happens or fails; and every time that a is drawn out of the urn, let the number of A's be diminished by x, and every time that b is drawn out of the urn, let the number of B's be diminished by x; then will the number of chances of A's happening or being drawn $(m+1)$ times and B's being drawn $n-m-1$ times in n trials will be

$$P \cdot \frac{a \cdot \overline{a-x} \cdot \overline{a-2x} \ldots \overline{a-mx} \cdot b \cdot \overline{b-x} \cdot \overline{b-2x} \ldots \overline{b-n-m+2x}}{\overline{a+b} \cdot \overline{a+b-x} \cdot \overline{a+b-2x} \ldots \overline{a+b-n-1}\,x},$$

Every thing that can be deduced on the former supposition that the probabilities a, and b, &c. remain the same from the binomial, trinomial, &c. may with equal facility on the latter supposition be deduced from this theorem.

In the year 1762, a rule was given for our two algebraical equations of n and m dimensions, containing two unknown quantities x and y, of finding the dimensions of the quantity x, when the two

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equations are reduced so as to exterminate y, if the terms of the greatest dimensions of y contained in the two equations be respectively x and $m-d$; by reasoning on the same principles, it is since proved, that the dimensions of the equations, whose root is y, will be $nm-rs$, if one of the terms in which y has the greatest dimensions in the respective equations be $x^{a}y^{b-r}$ in the one equation, and $x^{a}y^{b-s}$ in the other.

Mr. Bezout deduced this proposition and extended it to more (b) equations, involving (b) unknown quantities x, y, z, &c. of which the terms of the greatest dimensions of y, &c. are correspondent. From the principles mentioned above may be deduced whether the equations resulting will ascend to the dimensions given by Mr. Bezout or to less.

The propositions given by Mr. Bezout may perhaps with equal or greater facility be deduced from the principles published in 1762.

In the same book 1762, a rule is given from having (n) independent equations containing only $n+m$ unknown quantities of so reducing them, that there may result (m) equations, since called equations of condition.

As also from one or more (n) simple equations having two or more ($n+r$) unknown quantities x, y, z, &c. of which the dimension in each is only one, of finding their integral correspondent values in terms of α, β, γ, &c.; where α, β, γ, &c. denote any whole numbers whatever; these have been both (since they were given by me) published by others.

Several other new propositions, or rules of mine, have been since published by foreign mathematicians, and some by the English.

In the above mentioned book, 1762, was published a method of finding a quantity, which multiplied into a given irrational quantity will produce a rational product, or which will consequently exterminate irrational quantities out of a given equation,—this is performed from the roots of an equation $x^{n}+1=0$: another method in the said book was given of reducing a given equation so as to exterminate its irrational quantities; Mr. Bezout has since also given a rule for exterminating irrational quantities.

Having sufficiently shewn that many mathematical inventions of mine were held in some esteem by the principal of the present time, and some of the first mathematicians that ever existed; for otherwise they would not have published the same. It remains for me to give some account of them; particularly those contained in the algebra, as it is the book which was first published, and has been principally read.

In the first chapter, are delivered several elegant (as appears to me) rules, for finding the sum of any functions of the roots of a given or given equations.—I may particularize one, as it has had the honour of being published in the Paris Acts, by Mr. Le Grange, one of the greatest Mathematicians that ever existed, and perhaps is superior, in some respects, to every rule yet published in Algebra: I must mention, also, another rule, for finding the sum of the powers of the roots of a given equations, in terms of the coefficients of the given equation; Sir J. N. before found the sums of the subsequent (n) from the sum of the preceding $n-1$, $n-2$, $n-3$, ... 3, 2, 1 powers; but my rule, when the series converges, that is when one possible root is much greater than any other, not only finds the sum of the powers, but also the sum of the roots; from it has been given by me the law, which the reversion of a series $y=ax+bx^{2}+cx^{3}+$ &c. observes, and some other problems, by no other method, yet discovered. Perhaps, the rule for finding an equation, whose roots are any power of the roots of a given equation, may properly be mentioned, as by it any irrational quantities may be exterminated. I shall, also, add the transformation of equations, as Mr. Le Grange prefers it to any other,—and lastly, the method given, of finding the coefficients of the terms of the transformed equation, from particular cases, a method in these subjects superior to any other, and of great utility; all of which were published in the year 1762.

The second chapter treats of the affirmative and negative, and impossible roots, and the limits of equations, &c. I shall particularize the rule for finding whether the two possible roots of a biquadratic equation are affirmative or negative, when the other two are impossible; because Mr. Le Grange has done me the honour to demonstrate it; also, the rule for finding the number of impossible roots, from an equation, of which the roots are the squares of the differences of any two roots of a given equation, and thence deducing whether all the roots of a given equation are

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are poſſible or not; and whether 2, 6, 10, &c. or 0, 4, 8, &c. are impoſſible, from the laſt term of it being poſſible or more; this rule was generally given in 1762, and the latter obſervation inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1764.—A rule is given for finding the number of impoſſible roots, from deducing an equation, whoſe roots are the reſults of the roots of the equation, commonly called the equation of limits, ſubſtituted in the given equation, &c.; this finds all that the preceding method does, and equally with that finds the true number of impoſſible roots contained in any equations of 3, 4, or 5 dimenſions; and perhaps more generally finds the true number of impoſſible roots than any rule yet given: it may eaſily be rendered more general. I ſhall mention the following rules, becauſe they have been ſince publiſhed by eminent Mathematicians.—1, A rule for finding impoſſible roots from the equation whoſe roots are the ſquares of the roots of the given equation, &c. 2. The finding the number of affirmative, negative and impoſſible roots in an equation, whoſe roots bear any aſſignable relation to the roots of the given equation, from the numbers of them in the given equation. 3. In the common reſolutions of cubic and biquadratic equations, by the different roots of the given equations, are expreſſed the roots of the reducing one: and *vice verſâ* from them are diſcovered, how many roots of the given one are impoſſible, &c. There are given more rules for finding the number of impoſſible roots in equation, containing one or more unknown quantities, one of which always diſcovers them, when Sir Iſaac Newton's rule does, and oftentimes when it does not. Two elegant theorems are given for finding when ſome poſſible quantities are neceſſarily greater than others; theſe may be demonſtrated, by proving their difference to be the aggregate of certain ſquares. There are ſome theorems, which give the ratio of the contents of all the quantities reſulting from ſubſtituting the roots of one equation, for the unknown quantity in the other reſpectively, and multiplying their reſults: this is inſerted, becauſe ſeveral elegant properties of parabolas have been deduced from it—Some truths are deduced concerning equations, of which the roots are the limits of each other.

In my preface to the algebra, the number of inventions enumerated in theſe two chapters are 9 and 19 reſpectively, their ſum 28; in each of the three ſucceeding chapters, the number enumerated is more than the abovementioned ſum 28. The number of inventions contained in the *Meditationes Analyticæ*, on the Modern Analyſis, Fluxions, Serieſes, &c. is many more than the number in the Algebra; and the number of properties of curve lines deduced is not greatly leſs; to theſe add the number in the addenda, Philoſophical Tranſactions, and tranſlation of algebraic equations into propable relations, and the number will be more than four hundred. It would be too much trouble to review ſuch a number of propoſitions, particularly as they are for the moſt part enumerated in the prefaces to the books themſelves.

I might equally particulariſe my inventions in all other branches of mathematics: in properties of algebraical curves and ſolids, in conic ſections, &c. there are more new properties, and ſeveral of them, as appears to me, of the firſt degree of elegance, contained perhaps in them than in the works of any other writer, and in many the algebra and principles from which they are deduced, were alſo invented by me. Since the publication of the book, I have given in the addenda ſeveral new properties, and extended moſt of the properties of circles of Archimedes and Pappus to conic ſections, and rendered ſome more general, and given in the Philoſophical Tranſactions a rule for the demonſtration of ſeveral propoſitions contained in them and ſimilar ones, from principles of algebra.

Many new ſeries are derived from different principles; ſome of which are the moſt converging, but in theſe caſes it is commonly neceſſary that a near approximate ſhould be given, which will be the firſt term of the ſeries.—Rules are given for finding the convergency of ſeries, and for rendering them converging when they expreſs the fluents of fluxions, contained between different values of the variable quantities; new integrals of increments; ſums of ſeries, of which the terms are given. From approximations to the different roots, or to two or more of algebraical equations, are adduced more near approximations.—Something is added of the difficulties which occur in finding the ſeries for the fluents of fluxional equations. The rule of falſe is rendered more general, by finding nearer approximations, when two or more approximations are given, and the errors of their reſults. The ſame is applied to more unknown quantities contained; a new method of differences and correſpondent values is added, with ſome problems thence deduced, &c.

Many new propoſitions are invented,

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n the ſcience of fluxions and integrals of increments; whoever would ſee them enumerated, may conſult the prefaces of the different books, from which they ſeem more in number than perhaps given by any other writer whatever; but it may be added that ſeveral new additions to the algebra, properties of curve lines and ſolids, fluents and fluxions, integrals and increments, ſerieſes have been given ſince their publications in the addenda, printed ſeveral years paſt, or in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

Some inventions are given in my pamphlet on the tranſlation of algebraic quantities into probable relations, and ſome in the paper, inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions on central forces, attractions, &c. treated in a more general manner than before given by any writer. Mr. Le Grange has ſince publiſhed ſomething ſimilar on the ſame ſubject, and alſo applied the principles to centers of gravities, oſcillations, &c.

On the whole, let the name of any French writer be mentioned, who has diſcovered a greater number of inventions in pure mathematics; he may ſee much the greater part of them enumerated in the reſpective books; about fifty or ſixty are publiſhed in the addenda, &c. which are not contained in the enumeration abovementioned. I have no mathematical books at preſent in my poſſeſſion; but perhaps, I could from memory enumerate the principal inventions, given by the different authors, before the publication of my books.

General aſſertions without proof afford no conviction, and merit no regard; and particularly, when made by perſons ignorant of the truth or falſhood of the propoſition aſſerted; for then they deſerve ſilence and contempt.

I know that Mr. Lalande is a firſt rate aſtronomer, and writer of aſtronomy; but I never heard that he was much converſant in the deeper parts of mathematics for which reaſon I take the liberty to aſk him the following queſtions:

Has he ever read or underſtood the writings of the Engliſh mathematicians: and, as the queſtion comes from me, I ſubjoin particularly of mine? If the anſwer be in the negative, as it is my opinion, if his anſwer be the truth, that it will; then there is an end of all further controverſy;—but, if he aſſerts that he has, which is more than Condorcet did by his own acknowledgment, then he may know, from the enumeration of inventions made in the prefaces, with ſome ſubſequent ones added, that they are ſaid to amount to more than four hundred of one kind or other; let him try to reduce thoſe to as low a number as he can, with the leaſt appearance of candour and truth; and then let him compare the number, with the number of inventions of any French mathematician or mathematicians, either in the preſent or paſt times, and there will reſult a compariſon (if I miſtake not) not much to his liking; and, further, let him compare ſome of the firſt inventions of the French mathematicians, with ſome of the firſt contained in my works, both as to utility, generality, novelty, difficulty and elegance, but wiſely as to utility, there is little contained in the deep parts of any ſcience; he will find their difficulty and novelty, from his difficulty of underſtanding them, and his never having read any thing ſimilar before; their generality, by the application of them; principles of elegance will differ in different perſons.—I muſt ſay, that he will probably not find the difference expected. After or before this enquiry is inſtituted for mine, let him perform the ſame for the other Engliſh mathematicians, and when he has completed ſuch enquiries, and not before, he will become a judge of the juſtice of his aſſertion; but I am afraid, that he is not a ſufficient adept in theſe ſtudies, to inſtitute ſuch enquiries; and if he was, ſuch enquiries are invidious, troubleſome, and of ſmall utility. I am, Sir, with very great regard and eſteem, Yours affectionately,

E. WARING.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The writers on controverſial points, and anſwerers of queries, are reſpectfully apprised, that our readers generally think topics fully diſcuſſed long before all the letters we receive under theſe heads are inſerted; whence we find it neceſſary to exclude ſome communications, perhaps fully as valuable as thoſe we have admitted, merely to avoid tedious repetitions. Several defences of the principles of the Quakers, and explanations of the word *bitch*, are now under this predicament.

We have determined to cloſe all diſcuſſion relative to the Northampton Academy, and Diſſenting Ordinations.

Long political diſcuſſions are at no time well ſuited to our Miſcellany, and are *at preſent* what we would peculiarly avoid. Some communications under this head lie ready for return to their reſpective writers.

We beg leave to decline engaging in a controverſy relative to Collier's patent filtering machine.

"a" is informed that a letter for him is lying at No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard, confident Bradſhaw.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

ALLWOOD, T. Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, currier. *Mr. Hall, Park-ſtreet.*
Aldows, J. Cow-croſs, victualler. *Wild, Warwick-ſquare.*
Banton, E. Lancaſter, merchant. *Catton, Gray's-inn.*
Bell, T. Woolſthorpe, miller, *Whitſhaw and Taylor, Gray's-i.*
Blacklin, J. Kingſton, York. linen-draper. *Picard, Hull.*
Boyd, J. Conway-ſtreet, builder. *Jennings, Great Shire-lane.*
Bott, G. jun. Birmingham, dentiſt. *Sanderſon, Paſſgrave-pl.*
Barron, W. Soulcoates, York. grocer. *Allen, Furnival's-inn.*
Coles, W. Cheſſea, baker. *Mr. Owen, Temple.*
Clark, J. ſen. Great Totham, wheelwright. *Mr. Forbes, Ely-p.*
Carr, W. Haltwhiſtle, dyer, &c. *Mountſey, Staple's-inn.*
Cotsford, F. Biſhop's Stortford, upholſterer. *Huſſey and England, Old Broad-ſtreet.*
Entwiſle, J. Mancheſter, fuſtian-manufacturer. *Mr. Johnſon, Mancheſter.*
Entwiſle, A. Rivington, bleacher. *Edge, Temple.*
Enſor, W. jun. Newcaſtle, Staffordſhire. ironmonger, *Lowden, Temple.*
Felton, A. Salford, fiſhmonger. *Mr. Edge, Temple.*
Fiſhwick, W. Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, taylor. *Spearing, Walbrooke.*
Guy, R. jun. Artillery-place, mariner. *Meſſrs. Crompton and Lys, Curſitor-ſtreet.*
Gowan, G. Great Ormond-ſtreet, merchants. *Ward, Dennett and Greaves, Henrietta-ſtreet.*
Harris, T. Chiſwell-ſtreet, victualler. *Mr. Hull, Caſtle-court, Budge-row.*
Holder, W. Painſwick, clothier. *Vizard, Gray's-inn.*
Hughes, J. Arnwich, Angleſea, ſhopkeeper. *Tarrand, Chan. l*
Hudſon, T. Little James-ſtreet, St. Andrew Holborn, ſtable-keeper. *Lewis, Chancery-lane.*
Howard, J. Huntingdon, waggoner, *Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings.*
Harle, J. Boſton, brewer. *Owen, Temple.*
Knight, E. Abingdon, grocer. *Meſſrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.*
Long, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer. *Meſſrs. Shawe, Tudor-ſtreet.*
Ludlow, S. H. Chipping Sudbury, banker. *R. Bland, Racquet-court, Fleet-ſtreet.*
Lovett, S. Farm-ſtreet-mews, hackneyman. *Wedd and Day, Gerard-ſtreet.*
Mathew, J. M. Craven-ſtreet, broker. *Mr. B. C. Williams, Bedford-row.*
Martin, J. Berkeley, farmer. *Wolley, Wine-office-court.*
Marſh, N. Cateaton-ſtreet, warehouſeman. *Atkinſon, Falcon-ſ.*
Millard, J. Wells, carpenter. *Broderip and Meſſer, Wells.*
Newman, F. Edmonton, victualler. *Mr. Taylor, Old-ſt. road.*
Maiſter, P. Snareſbrook, victualler. *Mr. Taylor, Old-ſt. road.*
Perkins, J. Blagdon, dealer. *Meſſrs. Blake, Cook's-court,*
Roſe, W. Holborn, haberdaſher, *Field, Friday-ſtreet.*
Richards, J. Briſtol, milliner. *Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.*
Ranſun, L. Cannon Coffee-houſe, tavernkeeper. *Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's-inn.*
Sinclair, W. Ratcliffe-highway, tallow-chandler. *Glynn and Robinſon, Barr-ſtreet.*
Slythe, J. ſen. Colcheſter, ſtone-maſon. *Forbes, Ely-place.*
Tanner, W. Paddington, ſmith and farrier. *Hamilton, Berwick-ſtreet.*
Walker, W. York, butcher. *Lockwood, Eaſingwold.*
White, J. Leiceſter, ſadler. *Devon and Toke, Gray's-inn.*
Weeks, J. Bathwick, builder. *Bennett, Dean's-court.*
Walker, T. and R. Walker, Mancheſter, merchants. *Duckworth, and Co. Mancheſter.*
Williams, J. Holborn, vintner. *Tebbut, Devonſhire-ſ. Queen-ſ.*
Ward, C. Birmingham, and London, watch-chain-maker. *Chorley, Albion-buildings.*
Worſop, J. Mancheſter, ſhoe-maker &c. *Ellis, Curſitor-ſt.*
Yardington, J. Lumber-court, butcher. *M. Cheſter, Molineux-place.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aſhwell. J. Birmingham, thimble-maker, April, 29.
Avern, R. Birmingham, baker, May, 13.
Ames, J. S. Bath, linen-draper, May, 21.
Bennett, J. Threadneedle-ſtreet, ſword-cutler, April, 13.
Bunter, M. Penryn, linen-draper, April, 27.
Ballard, J. Eveſham, victualler, April, 16.
Boughton, J. Little Dean, merchant, April, 26.
Bibby, G. Pool, grocer, May, 3.
Bath, H. Lytham, Lancaſhire, ſhopkeeper, May, 11.
Barnes, J. Water-lane, vintner, May, 18.
Burton, S. Leadenhall-ſtreet, ironmonger, May, 18.
Bagſhaw, J. C. Savage-gardens, corn-factor, May, 4.
Bottomley, W. St. Mary Magdalen, carpenter, April, 20.
Brown, J. Scarborough, mariner, May, 17.
Cunningham, G. Wellcloſe-ſquare, carpenter, April, 20.
Cozens, W. Southampton, biſcuit-baker, April 27.
Cook, B. Chatham, maltſter, April, 30.
Clarkſon, H. Stockport, manufacturer, May, 7.
Cattle, R. Briſtol, merchant taylor, April, 16.
Chaffers, R. Tooley-ſtreet, merchant, May, 18.
Dale, C. Aldersgate-ſtreet, banker, April, 27.
Dale, R. and T. Martin, Little Britain, brokers, April, 20.
Duckworth, I. B. Aſhford, wine-merchant, April, 20.
Dod, J. Lime-ſtreet, packer, April, 16.
Dunderdale, D. Holbeck, clothier, April, 26.
Donadieu, G. Hatton-ſtreet, brandy-merchant, May, 8.
Ellwood, J. Briſco, calico-printer, April, 30.
Fenn, B. Cornhill, hoſier, April, 20.
Fairbone, G. King-ſtreet, ironmonger, June, 15.
Forreſt, J. Liſle-ſtreet, woolen-draper, May, 14.
Fearon, H. St. Mary Axe, factor, May, 18.
Freer, R. Leiceſter, hoſier, May, 16.
Grainger, T. Briſtol, cabinet-maker, April, 30.
Griffin, J. Farcham, draper, May, 14.
Gates, W. Mancheſter, tallow-chandler, May, 7.
Hulme, T. and J. Lancaſhire, Mancheſter, callenderers, April, 16.
Hunt, D. Birmingham, buckle-maker, April, 15.
Hammer, T. Jnn. Briſtol, grocer, April, 22.
Hogſfleth, G. and R. Phipps, Gutter-lane, ribbon-manufacturers, April, 27.
Harper, W. and J. Wilſon, Caſtle-court, merchants, May, 4.
Hall, E. Rocheſter, taylor, June, 22.
Holbrow, W. Darſley, ſcrivener, May, 22.
Howell, J. Fetter-lane, carpenter, June, 15.
Hewlett, H. Wallington, tanner, April, 18.
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Hamlet: tragedia eſcrita an ingles por Guillermo Shakeſpeare, traducida é iluſtrada con la vida del autor y notas criticas, por Icnarco Celenio P. A.

Eſpejo de diſciplina, ó tratado de educacion para los Religioſos, compueſto en latin por S. Buenaventura, y traducido nuevamente por el P. Fr. Vicente Martinez Colomer, de la regular obſervancia de S. Franciſco, de la provincia de valencia: un tomo en 8vo.

Supplemento á la Coleccion de pragmáticas, cédulas, proviſiones, uiculares y otras providencias del preſente reynado, cuya obſervancia correſponde à los tribunales y juſticias ordinarias del Reyno y à todos los vecinos en general comprehende las reſpectivas à los anos &c 1797 y 1798 con las quales ſe da principio al tomo 3 de eſta colleccion, y 5 de toda la obra ſegun la ſegunda edicion.

Arte de cantar y compendio de documentos múſicos del cantos: por D. Miguel Lopez Remacha, múſico cantor de la Real capilla de S. M.

Carita y Polidoro: novela de los tiempos heroycos: por Bartelemy, autor del viage del joven Anachârſis à Grecia la da en eſpanol D. Fernando Romero de Leis.

Caſimiri Geomezü Ortezae, botanivi Profeſſoris primarü, pharmacop, et Medici Reg, honorarü, &c. novarum et variarum plantarum horti Reg. botan. matrit. deſcriptionum decades, cum nonnullarum iconibus. Decas ſeptima et octava.

Eraſto ó el amigo de la juventud, lecciones familiares en las que ſe dan à los jovenes de àmbos ſexôs ideas competentes ſobre la mayor parte de los conocimientos hnmanos, y en particular ſobre la logica, ó arte de diſcurrir: la doctrina moral: hiſtoria de la religion: la mitologia: ſiſica general y particular aſtronomia: hiſtoria natural: geografia; é hiſtoria do Eſpana, &c.

El viagero univerſal, ó noticia del mundo antiguo y nuevo: obra recopilada de los mejores viageros por D. Pedro Eſtela preſbitero Quaderno 63, conque concluye el tomo 21. y contiene la concluſion de la deſcripcion del Brazil, yel principio de la del Orinoco.

El Héroe de la China: comedia heroyca en tres actos, repreſentada por la compania de Navarro.

El Triumfo de la amiſtad y el amor mas firme y tierno, por Sor. Fr. Fagnan traducido libremente por D. F. X. de L. y la V.

Genealogia, que no ſe eſperaba, de Gil Blas de Santillana: continuacion de la vida de eſte famoſo ſugeto, por ſu hijo D. Alfonſo Blas de Liria reſtituida à la lengua orignal en que ſe eſcribió por el Teniente Coronel D. Bernardo Maria de Calzada.

Hiſtoria de Sancho Panza, deſde la muerte de D. Quixote: dos tomos en 8 à 16 en paſta 6 12 en pergamino.

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REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

LA Guida Della Musica Instrumentale, or the Rudiments of the Piano-forte and Harpsichord, exemplified in a clear and concise manner, with Exercises for forming the hand. To which are subjoined Eight Progressive Lessons constructed on pleasing and familiar airs, and a Sonata for two performers. 6s. Smart.

This work was evidently written with a particular attention to the immediate improvement of the young student, and does much credit to the didactic talents of the late ingenious author. The order with which the first principles are laid down, renders every thing so clear and explanatory, that the learner sees his way at a glance, and proceeds without embarrassment. The exercises are well constructed; the fingering judiciously worked, and technical terms are explained as they occur, which appears to us a good method of instilling their meaning into the mind of the pupil. The Duet, which consists of three movements, is pleasingly imagined, and calculated to facilitate the improvement of the singer.

Three Sonatas for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a violin ad libitum, composed by D. Steibelt. 8s.
Longman, Clementi, and Co.

We have perused these elegant and happily variegated sonatas with great pleasure. Many of the ideas are truly original, and the passages, which in general are finely calculated for the exercise of the finger, rise out of each other with the utmost ease and propriety. Mr. Steibelt, in a prefatory page, informs the reader that "wishing to make more variety on "the piano-forte, he finds it necessary "to make use of the pedals, by which "alone the tones can be united." But at the same time we agree with him that "it requires to use them with the utmost "care: without which, in passing from "one chord to another, discord and con"fusion would inevitably result." To regulate the use of the pedals, the author employs three signs, the first of which denotes the pedal that raises the dampers, the second the piano pedal, and the third, that the foot is to be taken off the pedal that was used before.

"*Lightly o'er the Village Green.*" *A Masonic Glee for three voices, composed and inscribed to the R. W. M. Officers and Brethren of the Somerset House Lodge, by* Reginald Spofforth. *The words by* G. Dyer. *R. A* 1s. 6d.
Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The melody of this glee is, in general natural and pleasant: some of the passages are so original, and so well adapted to the subject of the words as to evince much judgment and command of imagination, while the just combination of the parts, bespeaks more than a common portion of science. The poetry, which forms one of the happiest efforts of Mr. Dyer's Lyric Muse, is beautifully fanciful, and after leading the reader

"Lightly o'er the village green,
"Where blue-eyed fairies sport unseen,"

closes with a reflection highly honourable to the Masonic Society.

Eight English Canzonets for a single voice, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte or harp, composed by T. Essex. 7s. 6d.
Broderip and Wilkinson.

We have frequently had occasion to speak of the merits of Mr. Essex as a composer; but no former work of that gentleman has afforded us so ample a scope for commendation, as we find in the present. The melodies of these canzonets are, generally speaking, conceived with much sweetness and simplicity; and display an imagination which keeps pace with the judgment and science evinced in the accompaniments and bass. The subjects of the several pieces are agreeably diversified, and the expression given to the words is, in several instances, peculiarly happy and appropriate.

Apollonian Harmony, being a collection of scarce and celebrated Glees, Catches, Madrigals, Canzonets, Rounds, and Canons, ancient and modern, with some originals composed by Aldrich, Arne, Battishill, Purcel, Boyce Brewer, Eccles, Green, Giardini, Hayes, Hook, and other eminent masters. 3s. 6d. Thompson.

The "Apollonian Harmony" comprises six neat pocket volumes, the contents of which are various, and well selected. The lovers of glee-music will find in them a rich repast. Convivial harmony, combined with delicacy of sentiment and expression, cannot but command general notice, and procure that patronage to which every selection, so judiciously and so scrupulously formed, must be allowed to merit.

"*Nanny of the Tweed*" *written by Mr.* Anderson, *the music composed by* T. Thompson, *Organist, Newcastle upon Tyne.* 1s. Goulding.

Mr. Thompson has made a pleasing, easy little air of "Nanny of the Tweed." The bass is not always the best that might have been chosen, nor do the symphonies contribute to the merit of the song; yet the general effect is somewhat beyond the common efforts of this kind.

"*Rose*

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"Rosa and Henry," a favourite Song, introduced by Mrs. Jordan, in the new Comedy of the Secret. Set to music by a lady of fashion. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

The melody of "Rosa and Henry," though somewhat irregular in its metre, and monotonous in the termination of its two first lines, is, on the whole, pleasingly and affectingly conceived. The lady of fashion, though not a lady of profound science, has given evidence of a fancy, which, if duly cultivated, might become both elegant and prolific.

The Musical Prologue to the new comedy of Five Thousand a Year. Written by T. Dibdin, spoken and sung by Mr. Munden, at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. 1s. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

The melody selected as a vehicle for the subject of these lines, is that of "English Roast Beef." The humour being broad, the choice of this popular air is judicious, and bespeaks much judgment of effect in the compiler.

Six original German Waltzes for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a triangle and lady's tamburino, dedicated to the Princess of Wales, by James Sanderson. 5s. *Thompson.*

Mr. Sanderson has tired his hand at this fashionable species of composition with considerable success. Much spirit and originality of fancy pervade the several pieces, and recommend them to the ear, while the passages are in general so turned, as to render the work improving to the singer.

Mozart's Grand Quartetto for the piano-forte, with accompaniments for a violin, tenor, and violoncello. 4s. *Preston.*

This elegant and elaborate composition is in E flat, major, and comprizes three movements; the first of which is in common-time, allegro, the second in three quavers, adagio, and the third in common time, allegretto. Every bar bears the stamp of Mozart's peculiar genius, and exhibits an exuberancy of fancy and accuracy of arrangement, to which but few compositions, ancient or modern, can justly pretend. We could point out many beautiful passages, but the merit of this great musician is of such notoriety as to preclude the necessity of entering into particulars; it is, therefore, sufficient to add, that the present work is in every respect worthy its great author.

The Prophecy, a sacred Oratorio in two parts, and Ocean, an ode in one part. Performed March 29th, 1799, at the Theatre Royal Hay-market. The only one composed in this country nearly these thirty years.

It is not perfectly within the pale of this department of our Magazine, to notice works in manuscript; but Mr. Busby's late scientific enterprize was at once so novel, and of such extraordinary merit and magnitude, that we cannot resist the impulse to gratify our musical readers with a few remarks on the above productions.

Understanding that the composer had dared to strike out a style for himself, combining the grandeur of the greatest ancients, with the sweetness of the most admired moderns, we attended the performance with high-wrought expectations; and the curtain had not long been up, before they were still increased by the powerful effect of a fugue in the overture to the Prophecy, the beautiful subject of which instantly arrested our attention, and was answered by the bass in a manner which astonished the whole audience, and extorted a sudden and universal burst of applause.

The airs were not only uncommonly chaste and elegant in themselves, but remarkably rich in their accompaniments; and the choruses displayed that sublimity, expression, and correctness of counterpoint, which no other composer of the present day appears to have attempted. The style of the ode was also truly noble. The overture and choruses were of a cast between Handel and Boyce, and the airs possessed all the mellifluency of Arne, blended with a dignity not to be found in the works of that charming author.

Miss Poole, Master Elliot, Mr. Nield, and the other principal vocal performers, acquitted themselves to the highest satisfaction of their auditors; and Mr. Cramer, whose anxious attention throughout the performance was evident to the whole house, led the band in his very best style.

We cannot but congratulate Mr. Busby, and all his cotemporaries of talent, on this his welcome entrance into the Lyceum of the Musical Classics. He has proved that the genius of the old school is not extinct; and that the lovers of the sublimer species of composition will no longer be under the necessity of continually recurring to the reiterated strains of Purcel, Handel, Corelli and Geminiani. The harmonic energies have again been awakened, and we entertain the hope that this brilliant effort will encourage other professors of genius and science to exertions equally honourable to themselves, and as gratifying to the public.

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LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
Typhus Gravior	3
Typhus Mitior	5
Peripneumonia	3
Peripneumonia Notha	5
Catarrh	4
Inflammatory Sore Throat	3
Ophthalmia	1
Acute Rheumatism	6

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	12
Dyspnœa	7
Cough and Dyspnœa	13
Hoarseness	4
Hœmoptoe	3
Phthesis Pulmonalis	10
Pleurodyne	4
Ascites	2
Anasarca	3
Cephalalgia	10
Syncope	3
Vertigo	5
Epistaxis	2
Menorrhagia difficiles	4
Amenorrhœa	7
Chlorosis	5
Fluor Albus	6
Enterodynia	5
Diarrhœa	9
Vomitus	3
Gastrodynia	4
Dyspepsia	10
Obstipatio	2
Hœmorrhois	3
Prolapsus Ani	1
Dysuria	3
Herpes	4
Asteria	3
Palpitation of the Heart	2
St. Vitus's Dance	2
Hypochondriasis	3
Chronic Rheumatism	14

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Dolores post Partum	3
Menorrhagia Lochialis	2
Low Fever	2
Mastrodynia	3

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	4
Ophthalmia	3
Fever	2
Vermes	4

The unusually long continuance of cold weather, and the pretty constant course of the wind from E. and N. E. have protracted the duration of many of the winter diseases Cough, dyspnœa, catarrh and all the species of pneumonic affections still continue to prevail very generally. In several cases of phthisis pulmonalis the symptoms have seemed to be aggravated by the state of the weather; and there has been a very rapid advance towards the fatal catastrophe.

Rheumatisms, both of the acute and chronic species have been very frequent. In this disease the degree of pain has been very considerable, and the recovery from the acute species of it uncommonly slow. Some patients who had recovered from acute rheumatism previously to the commencement of the winter, and who during the first of the winter months continued free from every symptom of the disease, have been much afflicted by the wandering pains of the chronic species during the last two months.

Inflammatory sore throats have been very frequent, and have been followed, especially in scrophulous habits, by a tenderness and enlargement of parotid glands.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Rev. ARTHUR HOMER, D. D. and fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, has circulated proposals for printing by subscription a work, entitled, "*Bibliotheca Universalis Americana*;" or an universal American library: containing a general catalogue of publications, relating to America and the West Indies, from the first discovery thereof by Columbus in 1492, to the end of the present century. This work is intended to comprise not only all books and pamphlets relating to America and West Indies, particularly those in own language, which were written during the late war; but all others of any note and celebrity, which have been written by American authors, or have proceeded originally from the American press, upon what subjects soever they may treat. The best maps, charts, &c. will likewise generally be added, together with all the voyages and discoveries in the North and South Seas throughout the whole of the western hemisphere.

The divisions, which at present appear most eligible to the Editor, are---

1. The general History and Description of the Countries included in this plan, containing the general accounts of Voyages, Travels;

vels, Adventures, Journals, Campaigns, Sieges, Battles, &c.

2. Geographical Books, and Gazetteers, Atlaſſes, Maps, Charts, &c.

3. Books upon Divinity and Moral Subjects; particularly the Diſputes and Perſecutions of the Quakers in Pennſylvania and New England, the Hiſtory of the United Brethren in America, and all other religious Sects.

4. Law Books, State Papers, Trials, and Political Pamphlets.

5. Books relating to Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Chirurgery, &c.

6. Ditto to the Arts and Sciences, Antiquities and Literature in general.

7. Ditto to Trade in general and Plantation, Agriculture, and the American Fiſheries.

8. Ditto to the Affairs of the South Sea Company in particular.

9. Ditto of the Scots Colony at Darien.

10. Ditto of the Hudſon's Bay Company.

11. Ditto of the celebrated Miſſiſſippi Scheme

12. Ditto of the Slave Trade and African Company trading to the Weſt Indies.

13. Ditto of Poetry, Muſic, Novels, and Dramatic Compoſitions.

14. Addenda, or Appendix of Miſcellaneous Articles not included under the above heads, or accidentally before omitted.

Laſtly. All books in the Indian languages, to what claſs ſoever they may properly belong, will be thrown together into a ſeparate Appendix, as more particularly appropriate to this publication.

The work ſhall conſiſt of two volumes in quarto, of about five hundred pages each. The price to ſubſcribers two guineas in boards, to be paid when the whole is completed.

The intereſting "*Travels in North America*" by the DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT, are preparing for publication by Mr. NEUMAN, with every poſſible expedition. A delay of a few days has been occaſioned by the engraver, and by the neceſſity of doing juſtice in the Engliſh language, to a publication embracing ſo many intereſts and from the pen of ſo intelligent a traveller. As the tour was made ſo recently as the years 1796, 7, and 8, the work may be expected to prove the moſt authentic and valuable on the ſubject of American policy, manners, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, which has hitherto appeared.

The ſucceſsful candidate for both the prize queſtions of 1798, propoſed by the Phyſical Society, at Guy's Hoſpital, was Dr. WARWICK, of Rotherham. The queſtions for 1799, appeared in our laſt.

In the courſe of May will be publiſhed, a new edition of "*Inſtitutes of Natural Philoſophy, Theoretical, and Experimental*," by the late Dr. ENFIELD, with corrections, and additions; together with an "*Introduction to the firſt Principles of Chemyſtry*. In one volume in quarto, illuſtrated with plates.

A correct portrait of "*George Fox*," the founder of the ſect, of the people called quakers, is preparing for publication from the original painting of him, by HONTHORST; (in the year 1654, and in the 30th, year of Fox's Age), now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. RICKMAN.—The price of the print will be five ſhillings each—of proofs ten ſhillings.

A new theoretical work is in the preſs, intitled "*An Eſſay on Practical Muſical Compoſition*," written and dedicated to his Majeſty, by A. F. C. KOLLMANN, organiſt of his Majeſty's German Chapel, St. James's.

Mr. SHERIDAN, who ſo ſucceſsfully prepared KOTZEBUE's play of *The Stranger* for repreſentation on the Engliſh ſtage, is now employed in bringing out that author's famous tragedy of The SPANIARDS IN PERU, or The DEATH OF ROLLA, under the altered title of PIZARRO. That the performance might poſſeſs the requiſite charm of novelty, Miſs PLUMPTRE's printed tranſlation of this piece has been laid upon the ſhelf, at the particular requeſt of Mr. Sheridan, till after the piece has appeared upon the ſtage. Pizarro, who gives name to Mr. Sheridan's altered play, is the principal character in KOTZEBUE's *Spaniards in Peru*.

Mr. A. Q. BUEE, a French clergyman of Bath, the intimate friend of the celebrated Mrs. HAUY, is about to publiſh a work entitled, "*Recherches Mathematiques ſur la texture intime des Corps*."

HEYNE, the celebrated editor of Virgil, has given a very ample account in the *Gottingen Anſeigen* of Mr. WAKEFIELD's Lucretius; in which he ſpeaks of that gentleman's talents, and erudition, in terms of the higheſt admiration. He deſcribes the edition as the moſt ſplendid and correct that has yet appeared of any claſſic. In juſtice to our learned and illuſtrious countryman we ſhall take an early opportunity to preſent our readers with an extract from the diſſertation of ſo profound a ſcholar and critic as profeſſor Heyne.

Dr. WILLIAM TURTON, author of the "*Medical Gloſſary*," is about to print a tranſlation of the "*Syſtima Naturæ of Linné*," from the laſt edition by Gmellin. It will be compriſed in four large octavo volumes, and will include the later diſcoveries

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veries of ſocieties and naturaliſts. The Engliſh natural productions will be diſtinguiſhed by an aſteriſk: Each department will be accompanied with an appropriate introduction, deſcriptive plates, and explanation of the Linnéan terms. The firſt volume, containing the *mammalia*, *aves*, *amphibia* and *piſces*, will be ready for publication ſome time in the enſuing autumn. The great price of Gmellin's edition, and the total excluſion of thoſe not well acquainted with the Latin languages, from conſulting the works of the founder of his ſyſtem, will make this publication an acceptable preſent to the lovers of natural hiſtory, and an uſeful addition to the ſtock of Engliſh ſcientific literature.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, optician, of Holborn, has juſt edited a new edition, being the fifth, of "*Eſſays on Electricity*," by the late Mr. GEORGE ADAMS; to which he has added, ſeveral new and careful particulars, beſides the corrections of many errors in the references to the figures of the plates. The work is in one volume octavo.

Mr. JONES has alſo in the preſs, a new and general treatiſe on the "*Uſe of the Globes*," intended principally to accompany the new 18 and 12 inch Britiſh globes, which have been conſtructed by himſelf.

Dr. TOWNSON's volume of "*Tracts in Natural Hiſtory and Phyſiology*," is now in the preſs, and will ſhortly be publiſhed.

Dr. JENNER's "*Treatiſe on the Cow Pox*," has been tranſlated into the French.

CAPTAIN STEDMAN'S "*Travels to Surinam and the Interior of Guiana*," have been lately tranſlated into French, and publiſhed at Paris.

A portion of the *fifth* volume of the "*Tranſactions of the Aſiatic Society at Calcutta*," has been already received in this country. Notwithſtanding the loſs they have ſuſtained by the death of Sir William Jones; thoſe learned gentlemen continue their reſearches into every part of the hiſtory and literature of Hindooſtan, and of the reſt of Aſia, with a diligence and a ſucceſs, which ſeem to render their papers more generally intereſting than thoſe of any of the erudite and ſcientific ſocieties of Europe.

The Reverend BENJAMIN HUTCHESON, has lately made a ſeries of very elaborate and ingenious meteorological obſervations; from which he has been led to infer, that the *Moon*—whatever influence ſhe may, at times, exerciſe upon men's brains—has none at all upon the *changes in the weather*.

There has been recently communicated to the Royal Society of London, a ſeries of very curious experiments by a medical gentleman of this country; tending to ſhew, how far mercury, adminiſtered as a medicine, acts by exciting the galvanic ſuſceptibility of the animal nerves.

During this winter ſome remarkable experiments on the freezing of quickſilver have been made in London, by Meſſrs. Allen and Lawſon, chemiſts. The frigorific ingredients uſed were, cryſtalliſed muriat of lime and ſnow, as recommended by Seguin. In the firſt experiment, four ounces of mercury in a retort, immerſed in a mixture of ſnow and muriat of lime, was perfectly fixed in fifteen minutes, the degree of cold being 50 deg. In another, made on Feb. 7, the external temperature being 33 deg. the unprecedented quantity of 56lb. avoirdupois of mercury, encloſed in a bladder, was completely fixed in the ſame mixture in the ſpace of an hour and forty minutes. The degree of cold at firſt produced was 62 deg.—*Philoſophical Mag.*

Mr. MALCOLM LAING's "*Hiſtory of Scotland, from the Union of the Crowns to the Union of the Kingdoms*," is now in the preſs.

The learned Mr. JOSEPH GRANT, will ſhortly publiſh "*A View of the principles and Practice of the Law of Scotland, compared with the Principles of the Law of England.*" This work is very much wanted for the direction of practiſing lawyers in both theſe countries. Such is the intercourſe of life and buſineſs, that the Scottiſh lawyer is frequently, concerning caſes in the Engliſh law, which his contracted knowledge is inſufficient to give any uſeful advice about. And even Engliſh lawyers of the higheſt eminence, know, for the greater part, juſt as much concerning the practical detail of the law of Scotland, as concerning that of the laws of the Medes and Perſians, even though Scottiſh appeals are, every year, brought, in ſuch numbers, before the Houſe of Peers. Mr. Grant has enjoyed ſingular advantages, adapted to qualify him for the able accompliſhment of his undertaking. It will certainly ſupply an important *deſideratum* in the lawyer's library.

Dr. BARON, of the Univerſity of St. Andrews, is underſtood to have been long engaged upon an important philoſophical work on the principles of "*Rhetoric and Literary Compoſitions*," which, it

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is hoped that he will, at laſt, ceaſe to poliſh and improve, and give it to the world.

The Right Honourable LORD MACDONALD, with a degree of antiquarian curioſity, worthy of the repreſentative of the line of the ancient Norwegian princes of the *Hebudæ*, has employed a perſon to collect all thoſe ancient Gaelic poems, which are ſtill preſerved in oral tradition among the inhabitants of the Hebudian Iſles, yet have eſcaped the notice of Macpherſon, and other former collectors.

Mr. DANIEL LEZARS, a portrait-engraver in Edinburgh, whoſe talents are of firſt-rate excellence in his art, has nearly finiſhed an engraving of a figure of the Lord Juſtice-Clerk of Scotland, from a painting by *Raeburn*; which is likely to prove one of the fineſt ſpecimens of this art, that has yet been produced in Scotland.

Dr. MACCARD, of Oldenburg, in his treatiſe "*On the Practical uſe of Baths*," recommends to women in pregnancy to drink ſimply the acidulated mineral waters, particularly Seltzer water, as a means of relieving or at leaſt mitigating the ſymptoms of nauſea and vomiting frequently attending this ſtate, and which although it can only be a palliative is of equal benefit as if it performed a radical cure.

C. TESSIER, has publiſhed in the Philomatical Society of Paris a memoir on the period of geſtation of animals from which we extract the following particulars.—Of *Cows*, there are 160 caſes.—Of theſe 14 calved between the 221ſt and the 266th day—3 the 270th day—50 from the 270th to the 280th day—68 from the 280th to the 290th day—20 the 300th day—5 the 308th day. So there are 67 days between the two extremes. Of *Mares*, there are 102 caſes. Three foaled on the 311th day—one the 314th—one the 325th—one the 326th—two the 380th—47 from the 340th to the 350th day—26 from the 350th to the 360th day—21 from the 360th to the 367th day—and one on the 390th day—there being thus 79 days between the extremes. Of *Swine*, there are only 15 caſes. One farrowed the 109th day—10 from the 110th to the 120th day—two the 121ſt day—one the 122d—one the 123d. Of *Rabbits*, there are 130 caſes. One kindled the 26th day—two the 27th—three the 28th—53 the 29th—50 the 30th—20 the 31ſt—nine the 33d—making ſeven days between the two extremes. He alſo gives the following obſervation from an experiment publiſhed by C. DARCET, on the eggs of fowls. Of theſe in one brood there were hatched, one on the 13th day—two the 17th—three the 18th—and five on the 19th and 20th days.

The French Council of Ancients have given orders, that a monument be erected in the National Garden of the Thuilleries, to the memory of Rouſſeau. The artiſt who executes this tribute to the philoſopher of Geneva, is Citizen MASON.

The French Citizen LEROUX, well known for his profeſſional talents, is about to publiſh a very extenſive elementary work on Architecture, in which he propoſes to treat of that art from its origin to its higheſt ſtate of perfection; from the ſimple cottage to the magnificent palace. This work from the eminent abilities of its author, the maſterly deſigns prepared for it, and the vaſt plan it embraces, will when completed be itſelf a ſplendid monument of art.

The firſt part of the gallery of the Central Muſeum of the Arts at Paris, was opened to the public on the 18th Germinal (7th April). But from the numerous additions requiſite to the building, the indiſpenſable repairs neceſſary to a great number of the pictures to be exhibited, the difficulties which have attended many of the enquiries neceſſary to aſcertain the chronology, originality and painters of the different pictures, have obliged the adminiſtration to defer to this time the opening of this magnificent exhibition, which contains ſo many maſter pieces of art.

The Economical Society of Batavia, have offered a prize of 600 florins for the beſt anſwer to the following queſtion—"Are there any means altogether ſatisfactory and hitherto unknown, ſo completely to purify corrupted water, as entirely to remove its taſte and ſmell, without the mixture of any noxious ingredient, and render it a clear, refreſhing and wholeſome beverridge; and what are thoſe means?"—The ſociety requires the following circumſtances to be attended to,—1ſt, That the proceſs be not expenſive, but be ſuch as, without much conſumption of fuel, can be employed at ſea in ſhips deeply laden and expoſed to violent motion.—2dly, That it can be eaſily executed by the ſeamen.—3dly, That it muſt anſwer equally in all climates; and 4thly, That it muſt produce no pernicious effect in the coppers in which the ſeamen prepare their food.—The Memoirs to be addreſſed to J. J. Deſſout Secretary of the ſociet

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ſociety at Harlem, previous to the 28th of February, 1800.

In North America, as well as in Germany, the inhabitants preſerve apples during the moſt ſevere froſts, by keeping them in an apartment immediately under the roof of the houſe, and without a fire; a *linen* cloth being thrown over them before the commencement of the froſt.—The following ſimple means is alſo ſaid to be effectual, in preſerving the bloſſom of fruit trees from being damaged by the early ſpring froſts,—namely, to bring a rope through the branches of the tree, ſo as to terminate the one end of it in a bucket of water; and ſhould a ſlight froſt take place the tree will not be affected by it, but it will form a conſiderable film on the ſurface of the bucket.—This experiment, which is certainly worth trying, is taken from a paper in the memoirs of the Royal Society of Agriculture in Paris.

A French Dramatic writer,- Citizen LAYA, has introduced on the Paris ſtage a Tragi-Comedy, intitled, "*Une Journée du Jeune Neron*", which is an imitation of a truly novel kind, of Skakeſpear's Henry IV. The Roman Emperor *Claudius* is the *King Henry—Nero* the *Prince of Wales*, nor is *Falſtaff* omitted, but brought forward under the name of *Aulus*.

There has been lately eſtabliſhed at Munich the capital of Bavaria, *at the ſole expence of the* ELECTOR, an inſtitution for the inſtruction of the deaf and dumb: where children from 8 to 14 years of age, and having no other bodily defect, are admitted and maintained free of every expence. The Director of this Academy is M. BERNARD ERNSDORFER.

The *Goettingen Library* truly deſerves the name of *Public*. Not only has every perſon without diſtinction free acceſs to it at ſtated hours, but any ſtudent engaged in a particular work or purſuit may eaſily obtain permiſſion to carry to his own apartments from twelve to twenty volumes; and every Profeſſor may, borrow what books he thinks proper: nay, known literary men, reſiding at a diſtance from Goettingen, have frequently been allowed the uſe of books from the public library. —Although ſo great a latitude might be inconvenient, and perhaps impoſſible in the *Britiſh Muſeum*; yet ſurely that *National* collection might be made ſomewhat more eaſy of acceſs to the *Nation*. That the few literary men *who have ſufficient intereſt*, may be allowed to ſtudy there; and that other perſons may, by conſiderable trouble, and after a fortnight's application, be permitted to walk through the houſe, and ſee the collection as a ſhow, is ſurely not making this valuable and *expenſive* inſtitution generally uſeful. And if theſe objections lie againſt the Britiſh Muſeum, what ſhall we ſay to ſome of the principal libraries at Oxford, which are not even acceſſable to the ſtudents, and in which the *cob-web covered volumes* enjoy as much the *otium academicum*, as the members of that far-famed ſeat of the muſes.

The ſubterraneen inveſtigations, now making in Italy, by the French continue to be productive. In a country houſe, diſcovered in the neighbourhood of Herculaneum, there have been found two feet, and part of an arm belonging to two ſtatues of Satyrs in bronze of Grecian ſculpture and excellent workmanſhip; and, at a little diſtance, the vaſe on which theſe figures have ſtood, imprinted with the marks of four feet. The remaining part of the group is expected to be diſcovered, when the whole will be eaſily got out.

At Pompeia the ſearch has alſo been attended with ſucceſs. Citizen ZARILLO, Director General of theſe inveſtigations, in a letter to the General in Chief, gives an account of the diſcovery of a chamber, in which are three ſmall pictures, all repreſenting the ſame ſubject, but in different attitudes; namely, a ſatyr making attacks upon an unwilling nymph—the colouring, of one of them in particular, is exquiſite, and may diſpute the palm with the works of Titian. On the wall of an adjoining apartment is a picture conſiderably larger, of Diana and Endymion, well deſigned and charmingly coloured. There is alſo in another room, a moſaic pavement extremely beautiful and valuable; and in the chambers where the pictures are, C. ZARILLO expects that ſimilar moſaic work will be diſcovered. A French Journaliſt adds, that the General in Chief has directed C. C. POINT, THEVENIN and BLANCHARD to make copies of the above mentioned pictures, which are afterwards to be taken out and tranſported to Paris, *if they ſhall be judged worthy of that honour*. It is meant afterwards to *attack* the center of Herculaneum, where many valuable monuments of art and antiquity are looked for.

On the 25th Nivôſe (14th January laſt) an operation for the cataract was performed in the *Hoſpice des Viellards*, Fauxbourg Martin, Paris, on a man aged 24, born

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born blind; previous to the operation, several persons, among others, Citizens GARAT and LEBRETON, of the National Institute, examined him, in order to be satisfied of the ideas he entertained respecting bodies. His answers were plain and distinct. He had learned vocal music by an artificial memory, kept time correctly, and sung with an accompanyment. He was not without some idea of colours, being able to perceive a strong light, which afforded him a sort of twilight, but too faint to allow him to distinguish objects. He had however been taught to be sensible of a bright red. When placed obliquely he took notice of the scarlet colour of C. GARAT'S waistcoat, C. LEBRETON having shewn him a bobin of crimson silk, he said it appeared a kind of red; but he could not at all perceive purple or any other dark colour. After a variety of questions put to him by the persons present, he was left to rest for an hour. The operation was then performed, in presence of the administrators of the department of the Seine, the members of the central bureau, Citizens GARAT, LEBRETON, MERCIER and HALLE of the National Institute; Citizens THOURET and HAUY, and two eminent foreign physicians. It was extremely difficult from the excessive mobility of the lens; but the astonishing skill of the oculist, Citizen FORTENZE, of the *Hospice de l'humanité*, surmounted every thing. The patient, on perceiving the light, exclaimed several times, *how bright!* and could not bear it: nor did the oculist wish him to attempt to make use of his new sense. The complete result of this cure has not yet been published; every thing however has the most favourable appearance. The first bandage was taken off his eyes the fourth day after the operation; and it was ascertained, that the light forcibly struck the new and still extremely delicate organ. On the 9th Pluviôse (28th January) when the second bandage was taken off, the patient was fully examined. He could scarcely yet support the strong light, but distinctly discerned the shadows, and a deep green seemed to give him pleasure. He took notice readily and quickly of the motion from right to left of a body balanced before him, and formed a tolerable judgment of the distance of a body exposed to his sight.

In the Paris Journals, a work is announced for immediate publication, which has been long and anxiously expected, being the fruit of the unremitting labours of its learned author for the last three years;—"*The Natural History of the Mountain of Saint Pierre of Maestricht, with a Topographical Chart, and fifty four Splendid Engravings, from the drawings of Marechal, Natural History Painter at the National Garden, and other able artists.*"

The provisional government of Piedmont have directed both the university of Turin, and the provincial college to be again opened, "these seminaries having they saw greatly contributed to disseminate the immortal principles of liberty."

The public have been informed, that the Directory have instituted *a jury of Artists* to determine the respective value of the works of art ordered, and to be paid for, by the French government; and to settle and ascertain in what manner and by what proportions *the hundred thousand livres*, appropriated for the reward of artists, are to be distributed and apportioned among the painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers, &c. The following persons compose this Jury: *Vien, David, Gérard, Meynier, Vernet, Vincent, Naigeon, Fragonard, Barthelemy, Redouté* and *Morel-Darleux*, Painters; *Bienaimé, Thibault, Allais*, Architects, and *Giraud*, Sculptor; with the following *Suppleans* or substitutes, *Lebrun*, Painter, *and Moitte, Ramey, Auger* and *Julien*, Sculptors.

The Historian and Poet *Nanescuriez*, who died lately in Poland, has left behind him no less than three hundred and sixty manuscript volumes, on a variety of subjects, written and collected under the patronage of the unfortunate Stanislaus, and a great proportion of them by his order. That monarch had enjoined the learned author in particular to publish every possible document and account respecting the first partition of Poland.

GERARD DOW'S celebrated picture of the Dropsical Woman, which the King of Sardinia, at the moment of his abdication, gave to *Clauzel*, adjutant general of the French army of Italy, has been by that officer presented to the Nation, and is now placed in the central Museum of the arts at Paris.

Their is now publishing at Paris, in numbers, a splendid work, intitled "*Plans of the Palaces and other modern Buildings of Rome*". By PERCIER, FONTAINE, and BERNIER.

In the French National Museum there is, among other monuments of antiquity, one of great value. It is an inscription of the names of the Citizens who fell in the

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he expedition under the Athenian Hero Cimon, in Egypt, Phenicia and Cyprus. This teſtimony of the gratitude of a free people towards their defenders, although only painted on wood, has exiſted from the 450th year before the chriſtian æra. It was diſcovered in 1674, by Golland the tranſlator of the Arabian Nights Entertainments; and the French obtained poſſeſſion of it by means of NOINTEL their ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

The French government have put a ſtop to the intended ſale of the materials of the Cathedral of Rheims; the portal of which, a maſter-piece of gothic architecture, we are happy to find will be thus preſerved. It would indeed have been a diſgrace to a nation that boaſts of her collections of the monuments of art, to ſuffer this admirable ſtructure to be deſtroyed for the paultry value of the price the materials might produce.

A Literary Almanack is announced, at Paris, to be publiſhed in September next, and to be continued annually. It will contain a ſyſtematic and alphabetically arranged liſt of all the men of letters now living in France, or who have died ſince the revolution, with their names, ſurnames, the places and dates of their birth, their places of reſidence, and literary titles, the titles of their works, the places where publiſhed, the different editions, the pirated editions, the dates of publication, the number of pages and volumes, with the forms and prices, including the ſmalleſt tracts, and likewiſe the time of the death of thoſe who are no more.

The King of Sardinia was in poſſeſſion of a manuſcript in ſix volumes folio, which he valued ſo much, as hardly to permit it to be inſpected. It contains the works of a man too little known, the architect PIRRO LIGORIO, who died in 1780. This we underſtand the French government, in whoſe poſſeſſion it now is, mean to make public; and in doing ſo they will afford a treat to artiſts and men of taſte in general. Ligurio was a man of fortune and alſo of genius, an ardent lover of the arts, and an indefatigable enquirer into the monuments of antiquity. By a judicious and laborious attention to the remains of ancient buildings, and to every veſtige and authentic account he could find, he has delineated Rome, as it was in the time of the Cæſars. His works are enriched with admirable details; and the plans which he has given have all the charming ſimplicity of the ancients.

No city in Europe abounds with ſo many hoſpitals, and other charitable inſtitutions, as the capital of France; for not only the kings, but many wealthy private individuals have expended immenſe ſums, in eſtabliſhing philanthropic aſylums, which have rendered their memory revered by poſterity, however unworthy in their private life and character. And it is to the credit of the exiſting government of France, that by far the greater number of theſe foundations in Paris, have been reſpected, and are ſtill tolerably well ſupported, notwithſtanding the extraordinary and frequent changes, which the finances of that nation have experienced during the long continuance of the revolutionary war. This conſolatory remark cannot however be applied with juſtice to ſimilar eſtabliſhments in the departments, or the country at large. We read of one particular inſtance, namely, the hoſpital of Aix in Provence, where a reſpectable infirmary for the reception of inſane and lame patients was formerly maintained, that the poor and wretched objects of this charity have for ſome time paſt been diſmiſſed, there being a total deficiency of the means of ſupporting the current expences of the houſe. Under theſe circumſtances, it is a grateful and intereſting intelligence to the friends of medical ſcience and humanity, that the French councils have lately decreed the ſum of ſixteen millions of livres, annually, towards the ſupport of the National Hoſpitals.

The French Directory have lately granted a gratuity of 500 livres to ANTOINE LASALLE, author of ſeveral ingenious publications, who notwithſtanding his having been reduced to great diſtreſs, has for theſe two years paſt been engaged in the tranſlation of *Bacon*, and already completed the works "*De dignitate et augmentis ſcientiarum*," and "*Novum organum*," and nearly finiſhed the work entitled, "*Silva ſilvarum*." The Director NEUFCHATEAU concludes his letter to Citizen *Berthier* of Sémur, (where Laſalle reſides,) notifying this gift, in the following terms.—"It will be gratifying to you to announce to him, that government anxious to remedy as much as poſſible the misfortunes of perſons of merit, grant him a ſum of 500 livres, to enable him to attend to his tranſlation of *Bacon*, without being diſtracted by the painful ſenſation of neceſſity."

ORIGINAL

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

RAISIAC*.

FAIR Buda'a walls and ſtately tow'rs,
Gleam horrible with war;
While Ferdinand with fury pours
His legions from afar.

Beleagur'd long with ſilent care
He delves the treacherous mine,
And hiſſing thro' the troubl'd air
His arrowy tempeſts ſhine.

And now what miſery appears,
Of every form and hue!
What youthful lovers bleed! What tears
Affection's cheek bedew!

See famine, gentleſt of the train,
That wars fell ſteps attend,
Meagre and pale o'er heaps of ſlain,
Her eager aſpect bend!

Even ſhe who late her babe carreſs'd,
For pity finds no room;
And long by cruel hunger preſs'd,
Now meditates its doom.

Hard is the time—for ſcarce a meal,
The granaries can ſupply:
And e'en the war-worn ſoldiers feel,
The pangs of ſcarcity.

Still Raiſiac, chieftian of the town,
With unabated might;
The fainting cheers, and up and down
Reanimates the fight.

His comrades meet in cloſe debate,
Th' impending ills to ſhun:
Cries Raiſiac—at the poſtern wait,
The midnight hour of one

Forth ſhall ye iſſue on the foe,
Secure in ſleep he cried;
And deal unſeen the vengeful blow,
Of death on every ſide.

The veil of night was thickly ſpread,
They iſſue from the gate;
Their foes ſecure, no ſally dread,
With wanton pride elate.

They gain the foſſe—the guards they ſlay,
And ruſh into the camp—
The coward heart their ſhouts diſmay—
The hero's courage damp.

Rouſed at the ſound in pale affright,
Young Ferdinand awakes;
And by the night-fires dubious light,
His ſword and buckler takes.

Ariſe, my comrades! ſhame the foe!
Ariſe! ariſe! he cried.
His voice th' affrighted ſquadrons know,
And croud their generals ſide.

He forms their ranks in haſte, and flies,
Where moſt the tumult grew;
But friend met friend in night's diſguiſe,
And brother, brother ſlew.

Now flames the camp, the diſtant fires
Illume the town afar.
Still Raiſiac quells the fierce deſire,
To mingle with the war.

The day is ours! with joy he cries—
Friends! be no more diſmay'd.
Freſh ſuccours fly! the flames ariſe!
Your fighting brethren aid!

The morn had purpled o'er the ſky,
Ere all were well ſubdu'd:
Now in their turn th' aſſailants fly,
And faſt the foe purſu'd.

Forth iſſuing from the gate in view,
The timely aid they ſaw:
Again they turn—the fight renew—
And hope from ſuccour draw.

Now in the plain, beneath the wall,
A fiercer fight began;
Like leaves in autumn heroes fall,
As man encounters man.

The field forever now were loſt,
But for a champion brave;
Who ſtormed the onward ruſhing hoſt,
And fierce his falchion drave.

Diſtinguiſh'd by the plume he wore,
Upon his beaver'd head:
Brave Raiſiac ſaw him ſtain'd with gore,
Mix glorious with the dead.

The ſhouts of victory now reſound,
From Buda's reſcu'd towers:
The freemen fly and widely round
Unfated veng'ance pours.

Th' impatient townſmen now no more,
By hoſtile armies pent;
Ruſh to the plain, wide-carnag'd o'er,
With varied paſſions rent.

There parents o'er their ſons bewail
Death-ſmitten in the fight;
While ſome their ſons exulting hail
In victory and life.

Such was the joy and bitter ruth,
On Raiſiac ruſh'd along;
And ſearch, he cried, the victor youth,
Theſe bleeding heaps among.

You'll know him by the ſpreading plume,
He on his helmet wore;
Here on this ſpot he met his doom,
And here lies buried o'er.

'Tis fit, brave youth! a meed be paid,
To water ſuch as thine;
Whoe'er thou art, thou ſhalt be laid,
Near Buda's holy ſhrine.

The dead removed—now fair below,
The plumed warrior lay:
His helm was marked with many a blow
Sore dealt on him that day.

About their famed deliverer croud
The anxious townſmen near:
Some mourn his fall in accents loud,
Some drop the ſilent tear.

Now

* This Ballad is founded on a fact related by Montaigne in his Eſſays.

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Make way! make way! brave Raſiac cried,
The heroe, let me ſee;
For, for his country never died,
A braver youth than he.
Now lift he cries the beaver high,
And let me ſee his face:
For him let no fond parent ſigh,
'Twould ſuch a ſon diſgrace.
The beaver roſe—the youth he knew—
My ſon! my ſon! he cried
Nor more—for ſpeechleſs, pale he grew,
Sunk on the corſe and died.

THE CLOSE OF THE EVENING.

NOW the broad ſun deſcends beneath the ſight,
The weſtern ſky is tinged with purple light.
And oft retiring to her bower of clouds,
Through amber veil the moon her form unſhrouds.
In ſpiral volumes flow the ſmoke aſcends,
Clings to the miſt, and with the dew drop blends;
Where paſt the hours of work, th' induſtrious ſwain,
From boarded weeds extracts a ſcanty gain.
The buſy hum of day no more we hear,
Each ſeparate ſound attracts the liſt'ning ear;
And now the ſtar of evening mounts on high,
And night that hides the earth reveals the ſky.

C. S. E.

SONNET TO DELIA.

AH! once I thought this boſom that ſo much
Had throbb'd with varied pangs, at length was ſteel'd
By ſullen apathy, nor more would yield
To ſenſibility's impreſſive touch.
But when thy melting glance my ſoul return'd,
Tumultuous heav'd griefs agonizing ſight,
Unbidden tears then ſtarted in my eyes,
And love, ſoft tyrant, his loſt pow'r reſum'd.
But yet thoſe woes with which my ſoul is fraught
I ſcarce regret;—now ſwell within my mind
Thoſe ſympathies that glow for human kind;
Which erſt thy charms mild beaming radiance taught:
Then let philanthropy with love combine,
And round my throbbing heart in ſocial wreaths entwine. ORLANDO.

TO A SNOWDROP.

WELCOME ſweet harbinger of op'ning ſpring,
Thy penſive beauties caught my wandering eye;
I've pluck'd thee, ſolitary flower, to bring,
Thy tender frame, where no rude blaſts are nigh.
I ſee, thou ſcarce canſt rear thy drooping head,
For froſts inclement pierce thy lovely form,
But I'll tranſplant thee to a warmer bed;
My hand ſhall raiſe thee, and my fire ſhall warm.
Oh would ſome ſympathiſing gentle hand,
Thus raiſe the human flower, when miſery's dart,
And keen affliction, with her ſcorpion wand,
Would make a victim of the youthful heart.
How would my heart rejoice, could I relieve,
And wipe away the tear from ſorrow's eye,
The child of ſuffering, could ſweet comfort give,
Or change into a ſmile, the widow's ſigh.
Alas the conſolation I would grant
To others, I myſelf muſt never know,
But if the means, the power to bleſs, I want,
I can commiſerate, tho' not beſtow.

To St. Andrews Cathedral Church, Wells.
BY THE REV. MR. T. BOWEN.

LONG! may thy gothic pillows bear the weight
Which tower in beauty o'er their ſlender form,
Nor with rude cruſh conſign their change to fate;
But brave the whirlwinds, and defy the ſtorm.
Long! may thy ſolemn organs melting ſound
Attune the mind, and pure affections raiſe,
Roll through the vaulted roof and thence rebound,
To diſtant aiſles, and die in ſongs of praiſe.
Long! may thy matin and thy evening bell
Change the ſoft tranſient breeze with calls to prayer,
Rouze every holy paſſion from its cell;
And for celeſtial bliſs the ſoul prepare.
Or ſhould it chance to toll in that dread hour,
When a departing ſpirit droops in clay—
May it revive the poor dejected flower,
And paſs it blooming to the realms of day.

A PICTURE.

AH who art thou of more than mortal birth,
Whom heaven adorns with beauty's brighteſt beam,
On wings of ſpeed why ſpurn'ſt thou thus the earth?
"Known but to few, OCCASION is my name.
"No reſt I find, for underneath my feet
"The eternal circle rolls that ſpeeds my way;
"Not the ſtrong eagle wings her courſe ſo fleet,
"And theſe my glittering pinions I diſplay,
"That from the dazzling light thine eyes may turn away,
"In full luxuriance o'er my angel face,
"Float my thick treſſes, free and unconfin'd,
"That through the veil my features few may trace;
"But not one lock adorns my head behind,
"Once paſt, for ever gone, no mortal might
"Shall bid the circling wheel return again."
But who is ſhe, companion of thy flight?
"REPENTANCE" if thou graſp at me in vain,
"Then muſt thou in thine arms her loathſome form retain.
And now while heedleſs of the truths I ſing,
Vain thoughts and fond deſires thy time employ;
Ah, ſeeſt thou not---on ſwift but ſilent wing
The form that ſmiled ſo fair has glided by.

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MR. DALE'S PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TAMBOURINE.

THE perfection of muſical ſounds, depends much upon the delicacy of the inſtruments which are employed to produce them. No excellence of thoſe which we frame can equal the powers of the human voice: even to give to the human voice its moſt exquiſite muſical expreſſion, there are required a ſoundneſs and a delicacy of the organs, ſuch as are not often to be found long co-exiſtent. There is nothing that requires higher mechanical ingenuity, than the conſtruction of thoſe muſical inſtruments which are the work of art.

Prodigious is the improvement which muſt have taken place in all that relates to muſic from the time of the *bell*, the *cymbal*, and the ruſtic *pipe of ſtraw*, to that diverſity and complexity of ſtructure which are diſplayed in the inſtruments of our modern muſicians. It is but vain talk that aſcribes to the muſic of the ancient Greeks, a power over the emotions and affections of the human heart, ſuperior to that of the more complex, and richer harmony of our cotemporaries.

It is not long ſince many of the fineſt of the inſtruments of muſic were to be found in greater perfection in Germany and Italy than in Great Britain; but, the wealth and grandeur of the great imperial and commercial capital of London, have, at laſt, we believe, fixed in it as well the moſt ingenious makers of muſical inſtruments, as the ableſt muſicians in the world. Muſical inſtruments are exported from London to many parts of the European continent, as well as to all the more diſtant dependencies of the Britiſh empire in the Eaſt and the Weſt Indies.

It is therefore, with very great pleaſure, that we ſee a new improvement made upon ſo agreeable an inſtrument as the *Tambourine*. Mr. JOSEPH DALE, an ingenious muſical-inſtrument maker in the pariſh of Mary-le-bone, has lately obtained a patent for an improvement in the head of this inſtrument, which is likely to prove of very eſſential utility. We reſpect the rights of the patentee too highly to enter into a minute detail of the peculiarities of his invention: let it be ſufficient to mention, that, by means of it, a more convenient *tention*, and the upper part of the inſtrument is made more apt to the fingers of the muſician. We ſhould hope, that inſtruments with this improvement, will be ſo generally preferred, as to afford an ample reward to the ingenuity of the inventor; for, in a matter of ſo much delicacy as muſic, even changes apparently the moſt ſlight, may prove ultimately of very high importance.

MR. HICKLEY'S PATENT FOR BEAUTIFYING AND IMPROVING CHEMICAL AND CULINARY VESSELS.

Scarcely any of the arts of ſecondary neceſſity are more uſeful than thoſe of the potter and the worker in metals, which furniſh us with the common veſſels for the kitchen and the table, and with other utenſils of familiar domeſtic accommodation. We may ſtill contemplate with envy the exquiſite models of the ancient *etruſcan* vaſes, and the inimitable ſemi-vitrification of ſome of the porcelain of *China*: but it cannot be denied, that the *potteries* and the *caſt-iron works* of Britain, now provide many more elegant utenſils for the ſervice of ordinary life, than are known to have been furniſhed by the arts of any other country or any other age.

The mere hardening of moulds of clay in the fire, could have, comparatively, but little utility, were it not for that *ſuperficial* vitrification of theſe moulds, which fits them, ſo ſuitably, for culinary uſes. Chemiſtry teaching the choice of the proper *earths*, has contributed to perfect the manufacture. We form from the moſt common and baſe materials, a ſpecies of veſſels more elegant and ſalutary in the uſe of them, than any that could otherwiſe be produced from matters the moſt precious and rare. The colours, too, which the Engliſh potter knows how to communicate to the veſſels which he frames, and the *baſſo-relievo* figures which he can impreſs upon them, make a wonderful improvement of their beauty.

Mr. SAMUEL SANDY HICKLEY of Birmingham, has obtained a patent for an invention in pottery, which will give new durability and elegance to the productions of this art. A mixture of ſilex or granite in powder, with certain proportions of litharge, and nitre applied to any earthen veſſel, and expoſed to a vitrifying heat, has been found by Mr. HICKLEY to give a degree of ſtrength and exterior beauty, ſuperior to whatever can be, by other means, produced in this manufacture. His patent enables him to uſe this invention in pottery, without danger of being immediately deprived of the benefit of it. His invention, however, extends

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ſtill farther. A mixture ſomewhat ſimilar, but with a diverſity of the ingredients, has been found by him, to be uſefully applicable to utenſils of *copper* and *caſt-iron*. *Copper* is well known to be ſubject to an oxidation amidſt culinary uſes, the conſequences of which make it not a little dangerous to human life. *Tinning* is not always permanently effectual, to prevent thoſe miſchiefs which are apt to enſue from the uſe of copper. Mr. HICKLEY believes, that theſe may be entirely prevented by the uſe of his vitrifiable mixture, as a *coating* for copper veſſels. To all utenſils of *caſt iron*, the ſame *coating* is equally adapted to give a beauty and a fitneſs for wholeſome uſe, by which they muſt be exceedingly improved.

The objects of this patent, ſeem to be of great importance. It is much to be wiſhed, that the author of the invention, may find it amply lucrative.

Mr. MIDHURST'S PATENT FOR A WIND-ENGINE.

The ſuperiority of human reaſon, is perhaps, in nothing, more conſpicuous, than in its power to ſubject to our uſe, the ſubtleſt and moſt apparently uncontrolable elements of nature: water, fire, air, and all the gaſes, the great engines of the phyſical operations of the deity, ſeem to confer a ſupernatural potency upon man whenever he is able to wield them.

In the uſe of all theſe, aſtoniſhing improvements have been made in the courſe of the preſent century. The laſt and moſt important have taken place in regard to the ſteam-engine. Nor is there reaſon for fearing, that this ſort of improvement ſhould ſtop here. That new knowledge of the nature of air which we have derived from the pneumatic chemiſtry cannot but give riſe to many more improvements in the uſeful arts, than have, hitherto, been derived from it.

Mr. MIDHURST'S invention of a WIND-ENGINE for which he has lately obtained a patent, is a natural reſult from the attention which has been paid to all the phænomena of air. His invention is to be carried into effect in connexion with a wind-mill. By a pipe properly fitted, it conducts a ſtream air from the ſails of the wind-mill into a *magazine* under-ground, in which that air undergoes an exceſſive compreſſion and condenſation, diminiſhing its volume, and increaſing its elaſticity. From this *magazine*, the air thus condenſed, is to be conducted by a different pipe, to where it may perform, in its expanſion, all the mighty mechanical effects of water or of ſteam.

The invention is ingenious, and cannot fail to prove *uſeful*. We wiſh the inventor, all reaſonable honour and emolument from his patent.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April, 1799.

FRANCE.

THE preſent ſyſtem of public inſtruction in France has lately met with an opponent in Boulay, of the council of five hundred. On the 7th of April, on the opening of the diſcuſſion on that ſubject, he obſerved, that the ſyſtem was defective, as it only eſtabliſhed one maſter in every chief place of a diſtrict, and he did not think it probable that the young people of the country would neglect the labour ſo neceſſary to their ſupport, and walk ſeveral miles for the purpoſe of learning to read and write. It had been ſtated in favour of the meaſure, that the ſchools would be ſubject to a minute ſuperintendance on the part of the magiſtrates; but, ſuch an authority, he thought only calculated to make the maſter excluſively attentive to the improvement of the children of juſtices of the peace, and other perſons in power. With reſpect to the violence propoſed to be uſed, to force parents to ſend their children to the national ſchools, he declared, that nothing could be more repugnant to the true ſpirit of liberty than ſuch a meaſure. He did not deny that government ſhould carefully ſuperintend public inſtruction, but contended that inſtruction ſhould be completely free. Should the government ſucceed in effecting a peace, there was no doubt but the people would find themſelves at their eaſe, and that arts and commerce would flouriſh without the extraordinary meaſures which were now propoſed to embarraſs public inſtruction.

Since the declaration of war, ſeveral hard fought battles have taken place*.

* For the more perſpicuous elucidation of the late actions, as well as of the campaign in general, we have annexed to the preſent Number a new map of the ſeat of war.

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By intelligence from the Imperial head-quarters near Schuffennied, dated the 21ſt of March, it appears, that a French adjutant came to the Auſtrian camp the day before, and enquired whether the explanations required from the Court of Vienna had arrived; and as the Prince had received nothing to this effect, the French officer pronounced the armiſtice to be at an end; and declared war in the name of the directory. He had ſcarcely retired when a violent attack was made on the Imperial brigades. This corps fell back, as they had not expected an attack ſo ſudden; they, however, ſoon rallied, and threw the enemy into diſorder, made ſeveral priſoners, and afterwards advanced.

On the 21ſt, the Archduke, on his ſide, made an attack on the French, which began at ten o'clock with a warm cannonade and fire of muſquetry, and ended at four o'clock. The reſult of this firſt engagement was ſomewhat favourable to the Auſtrians. The French, notwithſtanding their obſtinate reſiſtance, were driven from their poſition, and obliged to fall back to Pfullendorff. However the main army under General Jourdan continued to advance, and drove back the weak poſts of the Auſtrians on all ſides. The French commanders alledging that this was not to be conſidered as a commencement of hoſtilities, but that they were obliged to take poſſeſſion of certain poſts according to orders which they had received. In this manner Jourdan advanced with his army near to Oſtrach, while on the left, General Ferino, who had been detached with his diviſion to the Lake of Conſtance, drove back the poſts of Major-general Piazcheck to Ravenſburgh. In proportion as the French advanced, the Archduke made more haſty marches, and on the 20th, reached the heights near Saulgau and Altſhauſen, and encamped with his main body, in a poſition, but one day's march diſtant from the main body of the French army. On the ſame day that the Auſtrians took this poſition, the French attacked their advanced guard, overpowered ſome of the foremoſt detachments, and advanced even to Holtzkirchen and Kloſterſuſſen. The detachments which had been driven back, however, had no ſooner received reinforcements than they drove the French back to ſome diſtance in their turn. As the Archduke had now advanced by forced marches, he had reſolved to make the attack upon the French near Oſtrach*, where they had taken their poſition, and arranged his army for that purpoſe, he himſelf led the middle column. He ſucceeded in driving the enemy, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, from their ſtation, and purſued them to the heights of Pfullendorff. In this advantageous poſition, the French again made a ſtand, their whole front being covered by a marſhy valley; the Archduke drew the greateſt part of his army towards the right flank of the French, in order to attack them on that ſide, and in the rear, but this attack could not be made on the 21ſt on account of the night coming on; the enemy, however, did not chuſe to wait for it, but retreated in the night to Stockach, whither they were followed by the advanced guard of the Auſtrians. The Archduke ſays in his account of the movements made by his army on the 20th and 21ſt near Oſtrach, in the vicinity of Pfullendorff, that his loſs in killed and wounded *was not ſmall*, as the attack of the ſtrong poſition near Oſtrach was extremely difficult; the loſs of the enemy however, he ſays, muſt have been much more conſiderable.

The Archduke ſays, that on the 20th of March, the day on which he transferred his head-quarters to Schuffenried, the French attacked during the whole morning the chain of his advanced poſts all along from Oſtrach; but notwithſtanding the great numbers of their troops, they did not ſucceed in driving them back in all points. On the 21ſt he attacked the French, who had aſſembled their principal forces at Oſtrach, and taken an advantageous poſition, which ſeemed to give a ſuperiority to a foe who knew ſo well how to profit by ſuch a circumſtance; yet the Auſtrians ſoon forced the narrow defile of Oſtrach, and chaſed the enemy from their poſition. The Archduke inſtantly paſſed Oſtrach with his whole army, and advanced with a part of it the ſame day into the vicinity of Pfullendorff, leaving that city on the right. Here his army encamped for the night; it being his intention to attack on the 22d, the right flank of the enemy which had halted near Pfullendorff; but the French did not think proper to wait for him, but retired in the night to Stockach; his advanced guard purſued them: the number of priſoners, the Archduke ſays, is unknown, but the loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded, muſt have been conſiderable.

On the 22d of March, on the ſide of the Tyrol, General Oudinot attempted to erect batteries on a hill at in front of the

* This village is not laid down in any of the maps of Germany which have been publiſhed in England.

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the left wing of the army under General Hotze in his position near Feldkirch, but was driven thence by a heavy cannonade from the Austrian trenches, while General Jellachich carried the heights, sword in hand, taking many prisoners. Massena in person, on the 22d, attacked the whole position of General Hotze with 6000 grenadiers, and the brigade of General Oudinot; but General Jellachich defeated them after a battle, which lasted the whole day, with the loss of 3000 men, and compelled them to pass over the Rhine. The loss of the Austrians in this affair was stated at 800 killed, among whom were three staff officers. The Imperial troops immediately advanced, and took a position near the Rhine. Massena retired to the Grison country where he entrenced himself, and detached General Oudinot with a corps to Rheineck, to cover, it was supposed, the country of St. Gall, so important to General Jourdan, or otherwise to give disturbance to Bregentz.

The next important battle was fought on the 25th of March between Yutlingen and Stockach. On that day, General Jourdan attacked the Archduke Charles and in the beginning of the action beat the advanced guard of the Austrians, after which the action became very warm, and lasted till night, and though oppressed by numbers, he did not lose ground, and took 5000 prisoners. The Archduke's account of this action, however, asserts that the French were certainly obliged to retreat, and regards it as a victory on the side of the Austrians. Subsequent events prove indeed that the claim of the Austrians is perfectly just. The French army has not since ventured to face that of the Austrians, but has continued to fall back, first upon the Black Forest, then upon Offenburgh, and lastly to Kell; a considerable portion of it is even said to have crossed the Rhine at Strasburgh.

It is agreed on both sides, that the mutual slaughter was enormous, and it may probably be concluded from the circumstance of the head quarters of the Austrian army remaining stationary at Stockach, that the victory, was dearly bought even to the victors. The two armies are now understood to be recruiting their strength and preparing for more decisive action.

It appears by the official details of general Massena, that the French Republican troops have on the whole been successful in the Grison country. In a public proclamation to his army, dated Coire, the 16th of March, he declares, that in five days the soldiers under his command had made 10,000 Austrian prisoners, taken 40 pices of cannon, a considerable quantity of ordnance stores, compelled the Austrians to evacuate the Grisons and taken a position in the Voralberg. He informed the executive directory by dispatches, dated head quarters at Rheineck, March 28th, that general Lecourbe in an attack upon Finsterminster, had made seven thousand prisoners, and taken twenty seven pieces of cannon; and that Finsterminster, Nanders, and Glurentz were occupied by the French troops. About the same time the French appear to have been successful also in Italy. General Berthier wrote from his head quarters at Foggia on the 19th of March stating, that the army of la Pouille and the Abbruze's, composed of galley slaves, and the populace of San Severo and its environs, making an assemblage of 10,000 men, had occupied a height covered with olives. That upon gaining this information, and having made his disposition, the French troops attacked them with the quickness of lightning; the retreat of these rebels was cut off, and the remainder of the day was nothing more than an absolute massacre. It was concluded only by the men mixing with the women and children who had fled on the preceding day, and who were put forward to meet the fury of the French soldiers; these objects, says the general, always respected in the eyes of Frenchmen, obtained for the rebels a degree of commiseration which they did not themselves deserve, and the French soldiers so terrible but one hour before, mildly reconducted those groups of women and children to their forsaken habitations." Berthier in the first moments of resentment, had sworn to burn San Severo as the focus of this general revolt; because the inhabitants had put to death all those who talked of a surrender, and in their rage had imprisoned, their bishop for having in the name of the gospel, preached peace and submission. But he was appeased by the miserable fate of a population of 20,000 souls; and ordered the plunder to cease and pardoned them. In this affair, more than 3000 rebels perished among whom were discovered several Neapolitan officers.

The army under general Scherer attacked on the 26th of March, the Austrians posted between the lake of Garda and the Adige; and two divisions marched against Verona, after four hours of a most

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moſt bloody action, the generals Delmas and Gernier beat the enemy from all their poſitions, purſued them inceſſantly, and obtained poſſeſſion of the two bridges on the Adige; twelve pieces of cannon, two ſtandards, and about 4,000 priſoners, were the reſult of this day. The Auſtrians (according to the French account) left 3000 dead on the field of battle.

Since theſe tranſactions, it appears that a general action had taken place near Verona on the 5th April, in which general Scherer aſſiſted by general Moreau commanded the French. Scherer ſtates that in the beginning of the engagement he took 2000 Auſtrians priſoners, and 7 pieces of cannon, but admits that he was obliged eventually to retreat with the loſs of three thouſand men and four pieces of artillery. The battle was moſt obſtinate, and laſted from eleven till five o'clock. General Moreau had been ſent from Paris to aſſiſt general Scherer in his operation.

Official diſpatches from general Buonaparte, have lately been publiſhed by the directory; they are dated head quarters at Cairo, October 17th, and contain the details of ſeveral actions which had taken place at different times and places with the Mamelukes, ſome tribes of Arabs, and the inhabitants of ſome diſtricts in revolt. The firſt of theſe ſkirmiſhes, was on the 6th of Auguſt, between a battalion of French troops under general Fugieres, and the natives and Arabs at the village of Reinerie, which refuſed him a paſſage to Mehalleel-Kehin the capital of Garbia, the reſult was, that the French drove their opponents into the village, killed 200 of them and then took poſſeſſion of the place. Another ſkirmiſh took place on the 28th of September, between the republicans and ſome Arabs who had infeſted the Nile with their piratical expeditions at Mit-Kamar, when about 200 of theſe miſerable creatures were killed or drowned. But the principal engagement happened at Sediman on the 7th of September, between the French and the army of Mourad-Bey conſiſting of near 6000 cavalry, chiefly Arabs, and a corps of infantry, which guarded the works of Sediman, on which four pieces of cannon were mounted. The Mamelukes charged with horrible cries, and fought with great bravery, but were ſoon repulſed; the French then marched towards Sediman, and notwithſtanding the fire of the cannon, the *Pas de charge* was like lightning, and the entrenchment, the cannon and the baggage were in a moment in their poſſeſſion. Mourad-Bey had three beys killed, two wounded, and 400 of the flower of his troops killed on the ſpot: the French had 36 men killed and as many wounded. "Here, ſays the general, as well as at the battle of the Pyramids, the ſoldiers made a conſiderable booty. There was not a Mameluke on whom there was not found 4 or 500 louis." In a ſubſequent action Mourad Bey himſelf appears to have been killed.

The Primary Aſſemblies throughout the French Republic have finiſhed their elections, and the returns for the legiſlative councils, have been in favour of Republican principles in general; but, in many places, contrary to the moderate or reigning party. At Perigueues, the municipal officers depoſed by the Directory were reinſtated. Throughout the whole department of Dordogne, the electors returned ſome of thoſe perſons to the legiſlative body whom the Directory had rejected laſt year. At Bourdeaux, the members of the central bureau, lately diſplaced by the Directory, were nominated electors. At Toulouſe, the anarchiſts, as they were called, met with no reſiſtance; and in ſeveral Cantons of the Lower Seine they were equally triumphant. They failed, however, in moſt parts of the departments of the Moſelle and Lower Loire. During the elections there were tumults in ſeveral of the primary aſſemblies.

The united Ruſſian and Turkiſh forces made an attack on the 1ſt of March, on the iſland in the port of Corfu, called La Scoglio di Vido; after a very briſk fire of about two hours and a half from the ſhips of war, the troops were landed, and the iſland was captured. On the next morning a flag of truce was ſent off by the French commander of the garriſon of Corfu, to the Ruſſian vice admiral, offering to capitulate. The capitulation was ſoon agreed to, and the town and forts of Corfu were given up to the Turkiſh and Ruſſian commiſſaries. The Leander, a ſhip taken from the Engliſh, by the French, was in the port, and included in the ſurrender.

GERMANY.

It appears from Raſtadt, that M. Von Hugel, the Auſtrian commiſſary at the diet at Ratiſbon, on the 10th of March, went to Citizen Bacher, charge d'affaires from the French Republic to the diet, and communicated to him an order from the Archduke Charles, importing that an officer was ready to eſcort the charge d'affaires to the French poſts. To this, citizen

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citizen Bacher answered, that his stay at Ratisbon, was in consequence of a resolution of the diet, which had received the imperial ratification, and that he would not depart unless compelled. Notwithstanding this declaration, however, only twenty-four hours were allowed him to prepare for his journey. Upon receiving this intelligence the French ministers at Rastadt, denounce to the deputation of the empire "this violation of every princi-"ple of right" of which, they added, they would immediately inform their government.

An imperial manifesto was published at Vienna, on the 13th of March, importing that the military preparation of the French, together with the requisition of 200,000 men in France, and the forced levy of troops in Switzerland &c. could not but excite fears that peace could not be long preserved; that his Majesty, therefore, in order to enlarge his measures of security, in proportion to the aggression of the French, ordered his troops to take such position as circumstances might require.

A diplomatic note was by the same authority distributed in Germany, purporting "that the French Directory continued to advance the most exaggerated pretensions: that the Imperial court would not suffer itself to be degraded by Republicans whose object was to humble all princes. Twenty-four millions of faithful devoted subjects, the best army in Europe, and immense resources of all kinds, would not suffer him to be dictated to;---that the cause of kings, when united, could no longer be doubtful, but if they remain divided, their reign must be soon at an end, and Europe be exposed to dreadful calamities."

AMERICA.

Much difference of opinion seems still to prevail in the United States, between the *Federalists* and the *Anti-Federalists*, relative to the late negociation with France; and the agitation of political questions in many places, are carried to a height which indicates that neither party will be induced to abandon the point for which it contends. The resolutions of the States of Kentucky and Verginia continue to be discussed with much warmth. These resolutions have been debated in the house of assembly of New York, which came to the following decision, after a division of 50 to 43. "Whereas it appears to this house, that the right of deciding on the constitutionality of all laws passed by the Congress of the United States appertains to the judiciary department:—and whereas, the assumption of that right is unwarrantable and has a direct tendency to destroy the independence of the general government.—And whereas, this house disclaims the power which is assumed in and by the resolutions of the respective legislatures of the states of Kentucky, and Virginia, on the 16th of November, and 24th of December last, of questioning in a legislative capacity, either the expediency or constitutionality of the several acts therein referred to. The president of the United States informed the senate, on the 25th of February "that a fresh negociation, for the purpose of adjusting differences had been agreed upon, between the French Republic, and the United States;---that for this important mission, he had nominated Oliver Ellsworth, esq. chief justice of the United States; Patrick Henry, esq. late governor of Virginia, and William Vans Murray, the American minister at the Hague, to be envoy extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary to the French Republic, with full powers to discuss and settle by treaty, all controversies between the United States and France." These appointments are considered as an indication of the rising ascendancy of the anti-federal party, in opposition to the wishes of the federal or government party.

IRELAND.

The speaker of the House of Commons appeared at the bar of the House of Lords on the 25th of March, on presenting the Bills of Supply of this session to his excellency the lord lieutenant for the royal assent, made a speech of considerable force and energy purporting, "That the supplies which he then presented were larger even than those of last year, by almost a million of money; and that their great amount was sufficient to shew the determined sentiments of Ireland to defend it against the dangerous spirit of democratic innovation, which had convulsed and desolated a great part of Europe, &c." On returning to the Commons, the speaker received the thanks of that House.

On the 29th of March, a Bill for preventing persons who had taken the oath of united Irishmen from voting for members to serve in parliament, was read a second time. On the question for its committal it was opposed by Sir H. Langrishe on the ground, that it would be to all intents and purposes an *ex post facto* law; that it would militate against the general pardon granted by the proclamation of the

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the lord lieutenant. The Bill was warmly supported by Mr. Ogle, Dr. Duigman, Mr. J. C. Beresford, and Sir Henry Cavendish. The attorney general contended on the same ground with Sir H. Langrishe, that it would be an *ex post facto* law; and after some debate the Bill was thrown out by a majority of 20.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The parliamentary proceedings since our last have not been exceedingly interesting. Mr. Secretary Dundas on the 3d of April, delivered a message to the House of Commons from the king, stating, "that his majesty in consequence of representations of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, informed them that he judged it proper to have several persons confined in the Castle of Dublin and Belfast, who had been guilty of high treason, to be immediately removed to a place of safer confinement, and ordered that they be brought from Ireland, and kept in custody at Fort George, in Scotland." On the 5th of April, on the motion of the chancellor of the exchequer in a Committee of Ways and Means, a farther issue of a million and a half of exchequer bills was agreed to. The lord advocate of Scotland on the same day moved the reading of the Act of George the Second, amending the Act of William the Third, relative to bail in criminal cases in Scotland. The act being read, his lordship observed, that as the law now stood it was apparent that the Scotch magistrates had no discretionary power to proportion the bail to the nature and degree of the offence. By the law of William the Third, certain sums were fixed for the different classes of society. The sum required for a burgess and the inferior classes, could in no case exceed 16l. sterling. The consequence of this was, that persons charged with sedition got out of jail, and made their escape at a very small expence to their friends. He enumerated several instances of the members of the corresponding society of Scotland having evaded justice in this manner, and who were at present active agents of treason on the continent. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to increase the amount of bail in criminal cases in Scotland, and to detain persons accused of certain crimes in custody until the day of trial—and leave was accordingly granted.

Lord Grenville on the 11th of April, rose in the House of Lords, to move an address to his majesty, on the subject of a Union with Ireland, expressive of the sense entertained by the House of the advantages resulting from such a measure; pledging the concurrence of their lordships in the resolutions thereupon which had been sent to the Commons, and praying that his Majesty would be pleased at a proper opportunity, to order the same to be laid before the parliament of Ireland. Lord Auckland made a speech in favour of the measure, and in support of the address in which he adverted to the same arguments before made use of in favour of the Union, but particularly the advantages arising to commerce by the adoption of that measure. The bishop of Landaff, spoke at considerable length and with much ability in favour of an Union.

Lords Minto, Borrington, and Kinmoul spoke on the same side. The question for the address was carried *nem. dis.* It was then settled that a conference be held with the Commons the next day, when their lordships should communicate to them their proceedings upon the resolution and the address. Accordingly on the next day (the 12th) a deputation of their lordships met a committee of the House of Commons in conference, and communicated to the latter that they had agreed to the resolutions they had sent up, and to a joint address to his majesty on the subject of Irish affairs. The House of Lords on the same day, in a committee on the Volunteer Corps Exemption Bill, agreed to an amendment excluding those volunteers from the benefit of the exemption, who should refuse to serve on being called upon.

In the House of Commons on the 10th of April, the accounts moved for by Mr. Rose the day before, of the surplus of the consolidated fund, and of the amount of the taxes from 1793 to 1799, were brought up and laid upon the table.

The same day, the bill for more effectually punishing offences committed upon the high seas, was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. William Dundas on the 16th of April, as chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the state of his majesty's prison of Cold Bath Fields, appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, and reported "That the committee having gone to that prison by virtue of the power granted them by the house, they discovered a journal kept there by Thomas Nicholson, clerk to the governor, purporting to be a record of the daily occurrences in that place. On inspecting this journal, they found an entry made on the 21st of March last, which stated, "That the governor on

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the same day sent for Edward Marcus Despard to explain a mistake which had taken place respecting the address of a Mr. Wilson, who it should appear was called for out of doors by the name of Jackson. While in the governor's room (as the entry states) colonel Despard called Mr. Burdon (a member of the house) a villain, a scoundrel, &c. and said that he would have his revenge as soon as he got out—that the legislature should not screen him; that he had injured his (the colonel's) reputation. And that Mr. Burdon and Mr. Mathews came to his cell to take advantage of his words. The report further stated, that as to the correctness of this entry and its authenticity, the committee had examined Mr. Nicholson. After this report had been read, Mr. W. Dundas moved that it might be laid upon the table. Mr. Pitt observed, that such a circumstance ought not to escape the most marked notice. It was a matter which materially concerned the dignity of the house. The report was now laid on the table. On the 19th, the report of this committee was brought up relative to the state of the said prison, by which it appears, that they found the said prison in the highest state of order, that out of 200 or 300 prisoners, not more than two or three were sick, and that the rumours in circulation were absurd and unfounded.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married] At St. Mary-le-bone, the Rev. Charles Barton, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, to Miss H. Carrett.

James Cathrow, esq. of the Herald's College, to Miss Wyat.

At Camberwell, R. Hudson, esq. late commander of the Houghton East-Indiaman, to Miss D. Cotton, of Richmond.

At St. Mary-le-bone, the Rev. George Moultrie, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Fendall, of Great Portland-street.

At St. Mary-le-bone, Mr. James Palmore, of Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late W. Smith, esq. of the Treasury.

Mr. Abington, of the India-House, to Miss Wood of Cork-street.

At St. Mary-le-bone, Henry Lushington, esq. eldest son of Sir Stephen Lushington, bart. to Miss Lewis, eldest daughter of Matthew Lewis, esq. of Devonshire-place.

John North, esq. of Caroline-street, Bedford square, to Miss Clark, daughter of John Clark, esq. of Crofton, Northumberland.

At St. George's, John Parker, esq. of Wentford, Suffolk, to Miss Caroline Conyers, daughter of John Conyers, esq. of Coppedhall, Essex.

At Wanstead, John Coopé, esq. to Miss Doorman.

At Mary-le-bone, J. D. Paul, esq. banker, to Miss F. E. Simpson, daughter of the Rt. Hon. lady Ann Simpson.

Died.] In St. Martin's-lane, Westminster, Mr. Samuel Bailey, grocer.

At the Water-*Office*, Villers-street, Strand, aged 84, Mr. Giles Jones, Secretary to the York Building Company upwards of forty years.

In Crutched Friars, Mr. George Milne, a West-India merchant.

At Islington, Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. Deputy Birch, of Cornhill.

At Stamford Hill, aged 52, Mrs. Bramley, wife of J. Bramley, Esq. of Aldersgate.

In Queen-square, Westminster, the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode.

At Stoke-Newington, Miss de la Chaumette, daughter of the Rev. Lewis de la Chaumette.

At the King's Mews, Mr. Husk, many years hobby-groom to his Majesty.

At Portland Place, John Strange, Esq. LL.D. member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and of many of the learned and literary Societies of Europe.

At his lordship's house in Pall-Mall, the countess of Kerry.

At Highbury Place, Islington, Mrs. Cowie.

At Sion College, London Wall, aged 88, the Rev. Mr. Clements, librarian, vicar of South Brent, Somersetshire.

In New Palace Yard, Westminster, aged 28, Mr. Archdale Harris, Surgeon.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Blyke, widow of R. Blyke, Esq.

At Marshgate, near Richmond, James Sayer, esq.

In George-street, Manchester-square, the Rev. Gerard Robinson, many years chaplain to the Spanish ambassador.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 82, Fran. Douce, esq.

In Gloucester-place, Mary-le-bone, Fran. Green, esq.

In Lothbury, Rene Payne, esq. partner in the house of Smith, Payne and Smith, bankers.

In Lower Seymour-street, Sir W. Bowyer, bart. of Denham, Bucks.

In Finsbury-square, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Allen, merchant.

In Hanover-square, her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort.

At his Lodgings in Dean-street, Soho, W. Seward, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. Author of, "*Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons.*" 5 vol. 8vo. 1795; and *Biographiana*, 2 vol. 8vo. 1799. This Gentleman was the son of Mr. Seward, partner in Calvert's brew-house; and was born about the year 1747. He first went to the Charter-house, from

from whence he was removed to Oxford, where he finished his education. Being possessed of an easy fortune, he did not apply to any profession, but, devoted his life to learned leisure, cultivating his talents for his own amusements; and the entertainment, and the instruction of the public. He was a gentleman of uncommonly active benevolence, always ready to promote the interest of his friends; and solicitous to relieve those who were in distress.

His charity was unbounded; and it would be difficult to point out a person, with whom he was intimate, who had not obligations, to acknowledge from him. He afforded the White-hall Evening Post much assistance, particularly in supplying it with the *Reminiscentia* of which a considerable portion remains yet to publish. He bore a lingering disorder, with great fortitude and resignation, and passed from life to death, with the regret, and even veneration of all who knew his virtues, or who respect worth and talents, all uniformly employed for the benefit of mankind.—*Whitehall Ev. Post.*

Aged 33, Felix Vaughan, a young Barrister of unblemished integrity and distinguished talents. His mind, naturally clear, vigorous and acute, had received every aid which classical discipline and select reading could bestow upon it. His heart was a perennial source of every mild, manly, and exalted sentiment; and his manners were tempered by a modesty, which in youth rarely accompanies those superior abilities which prompt their possessor to aspire to eminence, and embolden him to enter the emulative contests of public life. His love of genuine liberty was ardent and sincere, and whatever was the complexion of his political opinions, they never once soured or discoloured the sweetness and urbanity of his temper and deportment, which peculiarly adapted him for the most polished societies of private life.—His forensic eloquence was marked with vigour and simplicity, and his declamation dealt in no ambitious ornament, but flowed at once from a benevolent heart and a cultivated understanding. The writer of this faint outline of his character, who knew him well and long, would willingly yield to the bent of his own feelings, in dwelling on the many and excellent qualities of his departed friend; but he thinks it praise sufficient to assert, that in times of peculiar heat and virulence, party intolerance, and professional jealousy, were unable to detect a speck in his character against which detraction or calumny could direct their shafts. Mr. V. was perfectly collected and calm to the last moment, tho' certain of the approach of death. He expired (without a struggle or a groan) in the arms of his two affectionate friends, Messr. Smith and Scott.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Fenwick Wilkinson, brazier, to Miss Ann Dixon. Mr. John Stokoe, to Miss Mills. Mr. John Murray to Mrs. Clarke.

At Darlington, Mr. Peacock, surgeon, to Miss Brown.

Died.] At Newcastle, John Jackson, a free-metter, well-known by the name of Beau Jackson. He applied to the parish-officers of St. Nicholas, for relief, which was granted to him. After his death, cash, to the amount of 100l. was found in his apartments.

At the same place, Mr. W. Brown, publican. Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. Alderman Clayton. Miss Henderson, Mr. George Charlton.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith.

At Durham, Miss Akenhead, daughter of the late Mr. Akenhead, of Sunderland. Aged 84, Robert Lynn, esq. Mr. T. Hewitt.

At Chatton, the Rev. Mr. Hall, Rector of that place.

At Westoe, aged 61, John Watson, Esq.

At Alnwick, Mr. T. Wilkins, many years a land-surveyor to the Duke of Northumberland.

At High Shield, near Hexham, in the prime of life, Mr. Hunter, attorney.

At the Leases, near Newcastle, Mr. John Howard, many years a schoolmaster, and a very eminent mathematician.

Provincial biography has not perhaps been employed in delineating a character more worthy of remark than the subject of this article. In him were exemplified the triumphs of talents over the difficulties of indigence and misfortune; and he was a forcible illustration of the observation, that great abilities are commonly accompanied with great failings.

The life of John Howard was not much marked with incident. He was born in the city of Carlisle, of obscure parents, whose wants the early years of his life were devoted to supply. It could not be supposed that from his habits of life, his companions, or his occupations, he could receive any incitement to knowledge; for,

> "Unfriended, desolate, and young,
> Misfortune o'er his cradle hung:"

But, however unpropitious his circumstances had hitherto been, at an early age he began to display some of those qualities which mark the man of genius.—The period of his youth, though devoted to the arduous task of self-education, was at the same time sullied by many of the excesses of youthful intemperance. Though wedded to Science, and charmed by the beauties that she opened to his

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his mind, he displayed an early propensity for vice, and continued through life the slave to uncontrolled and libidinous passion. Perhaps we might plead in excuse, that he was formed with a sensibility peculiarly fine, and passions easily excited; and, being of a gay, social disposition, he could not, after he had emerged from the overwhelming obscurity which clouded his young years, collect sufficient strength of mind to combat the temptations which accident threw in his way; but, like the unhappy and ill-fated Burns, sullied the gifts of his Creator by intemperance and debauchery; and, at length, fell a sacrifice to unlimited indulgence.

Mr. Howard's parents being too poor to put him to school, the task of instruction devolved upon himself; and so ardent was he in the pursuit of knowledge, that the progress he made through the common paths of learning, to the most abstruse and scientific parts of mathematics, was truly amazing. As Mr. Howard advanced in life, his proficiency in the mathematics made him generally esteemed and admired. He now threw off the mechanical profession to which he had been apprenticed, and commenced schoolmaster in a little village near Carlisle. As he advanced, he increased his reputation, and established himself in this city, where his assiduity, his abilities, and his love of learning, made him universally respected. In this situation, his talents attracted the notice of Dr. Law, Bishop of Elphin, then a Prebendary of Carlisle. By him he was taken to Ireland, where he resided during four years. He afterwards returned to Carlisle in the year 1785, and commenced schoolmaster a second time.

When resident there, he enjoyed an extensive acquaintance, and was generally respected for his abilities as a schoolmaster, in which capacity his loss will be long regretted, as the pupils who studied under him have manifested a proficiency in mathematical studies, and a love of elegant literature, that reflect the highest honour on their master. From him they imbibed that love of letters, and relish for science, which are at all times the most laudable pursuits of human life. Nor were his professional talents his only qualification: after his avocations were finished, he was generally a welcome guest in those evening circles or relaxation,

Those calm retreats, where, temperately gay,
So oft have fled the ev'ning hours away;
Where unambitious minds, congenial, steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe;

where each, unbending from care, is disposed to relish the hearty laugh and the harmless joke—to which he contributed an ample share. His wit was genuine and poignant, and he was fortunate in the occasional sallies he made, which were generally innocent, and tended much to exhilarate the jocund circles that surrounded him.

He continued at Carlisle till the year 1794, when he removed to Newcastle, where his abilities were amply noticed. There he remained till his constitution began to shew the effects of long continued habits of intemperance; and he probably, too late, saw the fallacy and the wickedness of a criminal attachment to pleasure. In 1798, he published "A Treatise on Spherical Geometry;" a work which evinces the strength of his mind and knowledge in mathematics, and which has obtained the approbation of the learned. Finding his health rapidly declining, he gave up his school in Newcastle, and retired to a little village in the neighbourhood, called the Leases, where, amid the silence of solitude, his latter end would be embittered by those goading reflections which inevitably arise (and, to a mind of sensibility, with double force) on the review of a life where talents have been misapplied and faculties perverted. At this place he closed his life, in the forty-sixth year of his age, on Tuesday, March 26.

It is not in the power of the writer of this article, to do justice to the abilities or the social qualities of Mr. Howard. Nature had blessed him with a strong and masculine understanding, a mind of singular energy, capacity, and vigour, and a memory that was qualified to preserve whatever was valuable in the writings of others. Though he had so long devoted himself to abstract mathematical studies, his imagination remained lively and vivid, and his heart overflowed with a keen and ardent sensibility. To talents of the first order he joined a persevering and steady industry, till seduced by the syren of dissipation. This he evinced by the enviable proficiency he made in mathematics, which, together with his knowledge in the other branches of science, was achieved "without the assistance of the learned," or "the smiles of the opulent."—To the cool and logical niceties of the mathematician, he united their opposite qualities, the fire and enthusiasm of the poet. The productions of his muse, if not characterised by any extraordinary energy, or lofty flights of imagination, possess singular traits of pathos, nature, and simplicity. They were generally the prompt ebullitions of first impressions, and produced upon temporary subjects. Some of these, which were songs, he sang himself with great humour.

To these talents were joined social qualities of the first eminence—a brilliant and ready wit, that found in every object and circumstance of life subject for mirth and gaiety. While impartial biography must condemn those intemperate orgies which are so disgraceful to men; we must acknowledge that the mirth, good humour, and facetiousness, which were so alive in Howard, have often charmed and delighted us; and it is with a sincere affection we pay this feeble tribute to his memory. Knowing well the depth of his mind, and extent of his talents, we regret the more that he was ever allured from the paths

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paths of ſcience, in which, if he had perſevered with the ſame ardour he ſhewed in the outſet of his life, he in all probability would have been yet living, and would in time, it is fondly wiſhed, have realiſed the hope of his early friends and contemporaries, in making himſelf an ornament to his ſpecies and his country.—*Carliſle Journal.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendall, Mr. Joſeph Stanley to Miſs Bragg.

At Workington, Mr. Pool, manufacturer, to Miſs Wilſon, of Sturgill.

At Whitehaven, Robert Stevenſon, M.D. to Miſs Atkinſon.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. James Smith, merchant, to Miſs Ann Miln, daughter of the Rev. R. Miln, of Carliſle.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. Joſeph Porter, butcher.

At Parton, near Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Dickinſon

At Lerwick, Andrew Heddell, eſq.

At Froſt-hole, near Kendall, aged 70, Mr. Daniel Ellwood.

At Cockermouth, Miſs Copperthwaite.

At Kendall, in the prime of life, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of the Rev. Henry Robinſon, vicar. Mr. Thomas Burrow.

At Seaton Iron Works, near Workington, aged 71, Mrs. Dickinſon.

At Whitehaven, aged 29, Mrs. Benn, wife of Mr. Benn, mariner. Aged 70, Mrs. Johnſton, mother of Mr. Johnſton, merchant, Aged 55, Peter Peele, eſq. Aged 28, Miſs Telfer.

At Langrigg, Mr. John Donald.

At Cocker-mills, near Cockermouth, Mrs. Waugh, wife of Mr. Waugh, miller

At Plumbland, maſter W. Bird, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. John Bird, rector of Plumbland.

At Eaglesfield, Mr. Joſ. Wilſon, Quaker, at the age of 100, who was never known to drink either malt, or ſpirituous liquors.

At Burnew Caſtle, aged 117, Mr. John Jackſon, who had ſerved under the Duke of Marlborough, and had been in nineteen different actions.

At Broughton, near Cockermouth, aged 44, Mr. John Palmer.

At Appleby, Miſs Phillips, only daughter of the Rev. W. Phillips, vicar of that place.

At Scaleby-hall, aged 92, Mrs. Eleonora Graham.

At Workington, aged 58, Mr. J. Barnes, rope-manufacturer. Mrs. Dobſon.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. Robert Lakeland, to Miſs Saran Walker, of Horbury near Wakefield. Mr. William Hudſon, to Miſs Gibſon, of Brompton, near Scarborough.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Wright, Printer, to Miſs Armitſtead. Mr. John Greaves, to Mrs. Croſsland, of the Hotel.

At Doncaſter, James Turner, eſq. of the 31ſt. Reg. of foot, to Miſs Eliza Haigh.

At Sheffield, Mr. J Sculthorp, to Miſs E. Holt, of Derbyſhire.

At Beverley, Richard Robſon, eſq. of Doncaſter, to Miſs Nicoll, only daughter of the late J. Nicoll, eſq. of York.

At Hull, Mr. R. Raines jun. to Miſs Phœbe Porter. Mr. W. Depledge, to Miſs Noble, of Breton near Wakefield. Francis Hall, jun. eſq. to Miſs Bell, daughter of —Bell, eſq. of Roſs.

At Hovingham, John Boyes, eſq. of Wansford, eldeſt ſon of John Boyes, eſq. of Anlaby, near Hull, to Miſs Kendall, of Neſs, in the North Riding.

At Sedbergh, the Rev. William Stevens, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, and Maſter of the Grammar School at Sedbergh, to Miſs S. Vitty, of Cambridge.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Brooke, relict of the Rev. James Brooke, rector of St. Cuthbert's Peaſeholmgreen. Suddenly at the George Inn, the Rev. Darcy Nelſon, rector of Holtby, in the North Riding.

At Leeds, Robert Prieſtley, M. D. Surgeon to the Weſt York Militia. Maſter William Calverley, ſecond Son of John Calverley eſq. mayor. Aged 77, Mrs Nowell, a maiden lady.

At Sheffield, Mrs. James, wife of Mr. James, maſter of the Poſt-Office.

At Hull, Miſs L Empſon, of Coul, near Thorne. Aged 66, Mrs. Robinſon, relict of Mr. Robinſon, ſail cloth manufacturer. Mrs. Thorpe, wife of Mr. R. Thorpe, landing-waiter to the Cuſtoms. Aged 50, Mr. Geo. Pycock, architect. Aged 69, Rev. Thomas Bowman, vicar of Cleke and Heſsle. Mr. Samuel Stone, publican. Aged 38, Mr. Samuel Creſſwell. Aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Ellis.

At Long Lee, near Keihley, Mr. Tho. Booth, who having reſolved never to eat again, actually faſted for the ſpace of fourteen days and nights, previous to his deceaſe.

At Bawtry, aged 45, P. A. H. Drummond, eſq. Lieut. Colonel of the 5th Weſt York Militia.

At Whitby, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Thomas Hall, formerly of the Angel-Inn.

At Newton-houſe, near Whitby, aged 82, Jonas Brown, eſq.

At Camphill, in the North Riding, the Rev. Jonas Lambert.

At Holbeck, near Leeds, John Smith, eſq. one of the common council of that borough.

At Scalthe, near Whitby, aged 92, Mr. Anthony Jefferſon.

At Macclesfield, within a few days of each other, the Rev. D. Simpſon, and Mrs. Simpſon, his wife.

At Hallifax, aged 66, Mr. Robert Whitworth.

At Cottingham, near Hull, aged 43, Mr. Thomas Wilkinſon.

At Beverley, aged 84, Mrs. Acklom, widow of Mr. T. Acklom, formerly of Nunkeeling.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Edward Teare, ſurgeon.

At Sokeſley, aged 80, Mr. Thom Nichol

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Nicholson, father to the celebrated Margaret Nicholson; he followed his trade of a barber till the day of his death, having shaved his own brother the morning of the day, on which he died.

LANCASHIRE.

An ingenious mechanic at Manchester, has produced several specimens of cloth, made of thread, obtained from the stalk of a common stinging nettle, after being prepared in the same manner as hemp and flax. The workmen who wove these specimens, and others, who have accurately examined them, are of opinion, that stuffs of a fine and lasting quality, warm and pliant, and of an uniform consistence, may be produced in large quantities from the thread of the nettle.

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. Prince, to Miss E. Jackson, daughter of Mr. Jos. Jackson, at the Tide Mills. Mr. Cowan, to Miss Miller. Mr. John Vallentine, Mate of the La Julie, to Miss Cline, daughter of Mr. Cline, musician. Mr. Edwin Wiatt, attorney, St. Asaph, to Miss Kitchen, of Sand Hills. Mr. John Edwards, surgeon, to Miss Mary Price. Mr. John Brayshay, merchant, to Miss B. Harrison of Bidston. Mr. John Ratcliffe, landing-waiter, to Mrs. Yates. Christopher Robinson, esq. L. L. D. of London, to Miss Nicholson, daughter of the Rev. Ralph Nicholson.

At Thurland Castle, Richard Reynolds, esq. to Mrs. North of that place.

At Manchester, Mr. John Hern, to Miss Mary Owen, both of that place.

Salford, Mr. Thomas Leech, to Miss Betty Hope.

At Wigan, Mr. Edmund Chamley, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Blinkhorn, of Wigan.

At Prestwich, Mr. George Williamson, to Miss Blane, both of Manchester.

At Chorley, Mr. John Pilkington, of Prescot, to Miss Crotchley, of the former place.

At Trawden Mr. Midgley, of Stunstead, to Miss Martha Heartley, of the former place.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 70, Mrs. Robinson, relict of Thomas Robinson, M. D. Aged 107, Mrs. Owen, mother of Mr. Owen, at the Magazines. Aged 40, Mr. John Harrison, coal merchant. Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. John Foster, Elliot Hill. Aged 19, Miss Martha Hatton, daughter of Mr. James Hatton. Aged 86, Mr. Robert Davies. Mr. John Ellis, merchant. Mr. James Welsh. Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. Thomas Calvert. Mr. John Burton, linen-draper. Mr. Thomas Trusted, merchant, late of Martinico. Aged 42, Mr. John Daggers, merchant. Aged 39, Mr. Henry Fletcher, merchant. Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Richard Wood, merchant. Aged 24, Miss Ellen Fairbrother.

At Everton, Miss M'Knight, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel M'Knight, merchant.

At Rusholme, aged 64, John Entwisle, Esq.

At Blackburn, Mr. James Hayhurst, timber-hant.

At Chorley, Abraham Crompton, esq.

At Lancaster, aged 69, George Saul, esq.

At Caton, near Lancaster, aged 71, Mrs. Jane Cundale late of Settle in Yorkshire.

At Prescot, Mr. Thomas Bromilow.

At Bolton, aged 38, Adam Fletcher, esq. Capt. of the Loyal Bolton volunteers.

At Foston-Hall, Mr. William Shayler, late of Poppleton, Yorkshire.

At Long Millgate, Mr. Robert Allen.

At Warrington, Mr. Samuel Ashton, late of Manchester.

At Manchester, Mrs. Worsley, relict of the late Thomas Worsley, esq. Miss Ashley.

At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Mrs. Lingard.

At Saude Hill, Mrs. Mary Timperley, wife of Mr. Thomas Timperley, dealer.

At Preston, Mr. John Grayston. Charles Stapleton, esq. M. D.

At Aspull, near Wigan, aged 80, Mr. James Wood.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Bowden, Mr. John Allen, Linen-draper of Manchester, to Miss Catharine Roy, of Altrincham.

Died.] At Chester, Miss Parker, niece to Mr. Danniel Procter. Mrs. Leister. Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Mr. Griffiths, broker. Mrs. Adams. Suddenly Mr. Bennion. Aged 85, Mr. Bannister. Mrs. Schoolley. Mrs. Dix, widow of the late Mr. Dix. Mr. Huntingdon, cutler. Mr. Jonadab Maddox, attorney. Mr. Colclough, formerly of the Star-inn. At an advanced age, John Chamberlain, esq. of Great Saughall.

At Knutsford, aged 78, Mr. Henry Ravenscroft, who was 47 years in the service of the Customs at Liverpool.

At Over, aged 64, Mr. John Rigby.

At Gee-Cross, Mr. William Cheetham, surgeon.

At Churten-heath, Mr. Colley.

At Macclesfield, within a few days of each other, the Rev. Dr. Simpson, and Mrs. Simpson, his wife.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Spondon, Mr. Samuel Shepherd, of Sawby, to Miss Rosey, of Locko.

At Morley, Mr. William Kerry, of Smally, to Mrs. Waine, of Mapperley.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Borrow, relict of the late Thomas Borrow, esq. who filled the office of Recorder of Derby, forty years. Aged 49, Mr. Sanders. Mr. John Sanders, bookseller.

At Bradley, aged 71, Mr. Joseph Webster, farmer.

At Ticknall, Mr. F. Young, who was found dead on the road, having, as it is supposed, fallen into a pool of water near Calke, where his hat was discovered. He had extricated himself, from the water, and had proceeded near half a mile on his way home, when being exhausted by the efforts he had made, he fell a victim to the severity of the weather.

At Kedleston Park, the seat of Lord Scarsdale, the Countess of Portmore. Her Ladyship

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ship was the youngest daughter of John Earl of Rothes, born Aug. 29, 1753, and was married to the present Earl of Portmore, Nov. 5th, 1771, by whom she has left three sons, and three daughters.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A great mortality, having prevailed among the children of the poor at Nottingham, the medical gentlemen, of that town have benevolently agreed to a plan, proposed for the gratuitous inoculation of the children of Nottingham, and its Neighbourhood.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Winrow, to Miss Maria Stuart. Mr. William Cotten, grocer, to Miss Southern. Mr. Needham, of Ashby de la Zouch, to Miss Topott. Mr. Nath. Rutt, of London, to Miss Sophia Prentice.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 76, Mrs. Hollands, widow of the late Ald. Hollands, Mr. William Else, butcher. Mr. Mew. Mr. Hancock. Mr. Haddock. Aged 22, Mr. John Flint. Mr. Samuel Walker, butcher.

At Leamington-Hastings, Sir William Wheeler Bart.

At Hoveringham, Mrs. Earnshaw, wife of Mr. Earnshaw, sen.

At Aslockton, near Bingham, Mrs. Marriot, wife of Mr. Marriot.

At Bramcote, Mrs. Pickering.

At Newark, Mr. George Stephenson, Chemist and Druggist.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lincoln fortnight market, for fat-cattle, has increased to such a magnitude as to enforce the attendance of dealers, of the first consequence in the kingdom. An individual of the city of Lincoln, has the just claim to this useful establishment, urged and brought forward by him alone, in opposition to many.

Married.] At Lincoln Mr. William Hodson, to Miss Spurr.

At Stamford, Mr. J. Tinkler, land surveyor of Ketton, to Miss Slade, of the former place. Mr. Isaac Bridges, to Mrs. Johnson, of the Green-Man.

At Walcot near Falkingham, Mr. Thomas Piggins, of Falkingham, to Miss Elizabeth Long, of the former place.

At Barton, Mr. George Holgate, to Miss Cecilia Mangham, of Tetney.

At Billingborough, Mr. Holderness to Miss Wyan.

At Caister, Mr. Robert Peacock, of Northallerton, to Miss Holdgate, only daughter of Mr. J. Holdgate, farmer of Hunden, near the former place.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 63, Mr. Benjamin Helm. Mrs. Brown, widow of the late alderman Brown. Aged 64, Mr. Lund, Shoemaker. Aged 33, Mr. William Potterton, one of the Lincoln volunteer Cavalry. Mrs. Whitcombe, wife of the Rev Mr. Whitcombe. Aged 80, Mr. S. Bristow.

At Spalding, aged 17, Mr. W. Booth, son of Mr. G. Booth, of the White Lyon Inn.

At Louth, Joshua Walesby, of Stennigott, gent.

At Surfleet, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Brown, School-master.

At Leasingham, near Sleaford, Lady Gordon, relict of Sir Samuel Gordon, bart. and mother of Sir J. Gordon, of Haverholm Priory.

At Easton, near Stamford, Henry Ingram, who was found drowned in the river; having left Stamford when he was much intoxicated, it is supposed, that in crossing the river by the Wash, (the bridge being carried away by the floods,) he fell into the pool and perished.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the late general quarter-sessions of the peace for this county, the justices have assessed and determined the price of land-carriage of goods and merchandize, carried from London to Leicester, and the other undermentioned places, at the following rates:—

	Per Cwt. s.	d.
To the Borough of Leicester	5	3
Lutterworth	4	3
Market-Harborough	4	3
Mount-Sorrel	5	3
Loughborough	5	3
Hinkley	4	9
Ashby-de-la Zouch	5	3
Market-Bosworth	5	3
Melton-Mowbray	5	3

From Michaelmas to Lady-Day, 6d. more per cwt. is allowed to be taken.

All parcels under 14lb. are to be charged one shilling.

Mr. Flavel, the proprietor of a considerable estate in the lordship of Seagrave, is about to make an experiment relative to a valuable bed of coal, which it is supposed lies in that lordship.—"*Leicester Journal.*"

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. John Coltman, jun. to Mrs. Hodgson, widow of the late Captain Thomas Hodgson, of the Cornwallis, Indiaman. Mr. Cumberland, hosier, to Miss Bell.

At Atherstone, Mr. J. Thompson, watchmaker, to Miss S. Hickling, of Garthorpe.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, hosier. Mr. Bailey. Mr. Orton, hosier.

At Mount-Sorrel, aged 67, Mr. Massey, of the Crown inn.

At Thringstone, aged 80, Mrs. Holyoak.

At Great Wigston, aged 75, Mr. John Goodrich, grazier.

At Witherley, Mr. James Kiss, an eminent farmer and grazier.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Hilditch, a respectable farmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. T. Trafford Nicholls, attorney, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Shelley, of Lane-End, in the Staffordshire Potteries.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. J. D. Sowler, attorney, to Miss Myrtilla Hoskins, both of the same place.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Benjamin

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field to Miſs C. Smith, of Wall, in the pariſh of Green-Hill.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Bridgwood, of Lane-End, to Miſs Newbold, Stafford.

Died.] At Tamworth, Mr. Thomas Jackſon, ſon of the late Mr. Job Jackſon, of Mancheſter. Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Harding.

At Rugeley, aged 75, Mr. Maſters, father of Mr. Maſters, of Stafford.

At Shelton, in the Staffordſhire Potteries, Mr. James Hardy.

At Leek, Mr. George Salt, of Aſhenhurſt.

At Extal, aged 69, Mrs. Talbot.

At Dunſtone, Mrs. Aſplay, wife of Mr. George Aſplay.

At Bradley, Mrs. Fowler, relict of the late Mr. Fowler, farmer, of that place.

At Sandon, near Stafford, Mr. Walter Cooke, farmer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. G. Bullock, picture-frame-maker, to Mrs. Manſell. Mr. W. Badkin of that place, to Miſs Mary Hacket, of Burton-upon-Trent. Mr. Samuel Smith, iron-maſter, of Sheffield, to Miſs Sarah Robinſon of the former place. Mr. Thomas Thomas, to Miſs Eliz. Woodhouſe, both of that place. Mr. Simpſon, to Miſs Lloyd, of the Creſcent.

At Grendon, Mr. Baker, to Miſs E. Cope, both of the ſame place.

At Coleſhill, Mr. T. Wallis, alderman, of Tamworth, to Miſs Drakeford, of the former place. Mr. Thomas Thompſon, to Miſs Mary Taylor, both of that place.

At Harborne, Mr. Wm. Warden, draper, to Miſs Bradley, both of Brimingham.

At Warwick, Mr. E. T. Cox, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Payne, widow of the late Mr. Payne.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Young, wife of the Rev. Mr. Young of that place. Mrs. Webb, draper. Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. William Lane, Spur-maker. Mr. John Blackford of the Star inn. Aged ſeventy ſix Mrs. Ann Harvey, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Harvey, diſtiller. Mrs. Turner, widow of the late Mr. Turner, of the lamp public houſe. Aged 98, Mrs. Margaret Morgan. Mrs. Ann Edwards, found dead in her bed. Mrs. Elenor Wilſon, who was unfortunately burned to death. Mr. John Hill, formerly a coach maſter. Mrs. Hands. Mrs. Lyneall, wife of Mr. George Lyneall, printer. Aged 80, Mr. J. Yates, of Perry-bar, farmer. Aged 59, Mr. John Thompſon, Clerk to Mr. Wolley, ſword-manufacturer.

At Maney near Sutton-Cold-fields, Mrs. Welch, at an advanced age.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Howels, of Oſweſtry, to Mrs. Rogers, of the former place. Mr. Thomas Richards, turner, to Miſs A. Millington, both of that place.

At Marchomley, Mr. Brazener, ſadler, of Prees, to Miſs Aſhley, of the former place.

At Middle, Mr. R. Evans, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Ann Woodall, of Biſhop's Caſtle.

At Albury, Mr. Vaughan Williams, to Miſs S. Dorricot, of Butthey.

At Wrenbury, Mr. Iſaac Bickley, of Whitechurch, to Mrs. Walley, of the former place.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Stanton, fruiterer.

At Shoplatch, Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Howell, ſhoemaker.

At Knockin, Mrs. Ratcliffe, wife of Mr. Ratcliffe.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Maddox, wife of Mr. Maddox, cabinet-maker.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Corſer, widow of the late Mr. George Corſer.

At Broughton, Mr. Miles.

At Frankwell, Mr. James Croſs, currier.

At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. G. Stoakes, late timber-merchant.

At Weſton, near Oſweſtry, Mr. Downes, farmer.

At Bridgnorth, aged 82, Mrs. Arden, widow.

At Highgate Whitchurch, Mrs. Wilſon.

At Home, near Biſhop's Caſtle, Edward Rogers. eſq.

At Hales Owen, Mrs. Carruthers, wife of Mr. Carruthers, attorney.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bromſgrove, Mr. Charles Webb, attorney, to Miſs M. A. Mortimer, of Devizes. Mr. Samuel Hudſon, grocer, of Stourbridge, to Miſs E. Lowe, late of Worceſter. Mr. Charles Creſſwell to Miſs H. Piddock, both of that place.

At Feckenham, Mr. William Johnſon to Mrs. Field, of Hadley Croſs. Mr. John Hollington to Miſs Harris, both of that place.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. Joſeph Newcomb to Miſs Baker, both of the ſame place.

At Flyford Flavel, Mr. James Davis to Miſs Stevens, both of that place. Mr. John Morris, of Naunton Beauchamp, to Miſs Mary Wilkins, of the former place.

At Worceſter, Mr. Boulcott to Miſs Chamberlain. John Simmonds, eſq. of St. John's, to Miſs Ann Smith, of Kenwick Mount. Mr. E. Shaw, currier, to Miſs Green, of Crowle.

At Perſhore, Mr. Pratt, currier, of Bengworth, to Miſs Padgate, of the former place.

At Bewdley, Mr. G. Clarke to Miſs Devey, of Stapleton, near Briſtol.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Brettell, of London to Miſs Bate, of the former place.

At Tenbury, John Ruſſell to Miſs Brighting, both of that place.

At Biſhapton, Mr. James Clemens of Birmingham, to Miſs E. Woodward, of the former place.

Died.] At Elms, Mrs. Bury.

At Lulſley, aged 92, Mr. Coney, who was found dead within a quarter of a mile of his own houſe, in his return from market, he is ſuppoſed to have periſhed thro' the inclemency of the weather.

At

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At Piddle Wharf, near Bromſgrove, Mr. Page, who was killed, while talking to ſome men who were felling timber, by one of the trees ſuddenly falling upon him.

At Turkey, near Worceſter, Mr. Croutch.

At Bengworth, Mrs. New.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ludlow, Mr. Dalby, of Woodhouſe, near Nottingham, to Miſs Ellis, daughter of Mr. Richard Ellis of Ludlow.

At Wigmore, Mr Hill, Ironmonger of Knighton, Radnorſhire, to Miſs Sarah Oakley, of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 95, Mrs. Pierce.

At Leominſter, Mr. Iſaac Wyke, ſen. ſurgeon and apothecary. Aged 62, the Rev. Thomas Williams.

At Wormſbridge, Mrs. Parry.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Gloceſter, Mrs. Elton, wife of Edward Elton, of Burley-hill, Glamorganſhire. Mr. Connibeere, auctioneer.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Willis, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Willis.

At Tormartin, Nathaniel Oſborne, Eſq.

At Wick, James White Eſq. a character well known in the literary world, as the tranſlator of the ſpeeches of *Mirabeau*, and the author of ſome hiſtorical Novels entitled, *Richard Cœur de Leon*, *Earl Strongbow*, *John of Gaunt*, and of ſeveral poetical pieces. He was educated at the univerſity of Dublin, was eſteemed an admirable ſcholar, and was poſſeſſed of the moſt brilliant parts. His conduct for theſe four or five years paſt has been marked by great wildneſs and eccentricity. He had conceived an ardent affection for a certain young lady, who he ſuppoſed was as warmly attached to him, but he conceived ſome plot was contrived to wean her regard, and to fruſtrate all his future proſpects in life. He attributed the failure of his application for patronage from the great, as the machinations of theſe plotters and contrivers; and even ſuppoſed that their influence upon the booksellers prevented his literary labors from being more amply rewarded. He paſſed the winter of 1797 and 1798, at Bath. His means of ſubſtance were very ſcanty. He has been known to have denied himſelf animal food for months, and to have ſubſiſted every day on a biſcuit, a piece of bread, a potatoe and a glaſs of water. Unable to pay his lodgings and too proud to aſk relief, he would many nights wander about the fields or ſeek repoſe beneath a hay-ſtack. He once, when almoſt exhauſted, took refuge in an Inn at Bath, where his extraordinary conduct, and his refuſing every kind of ſuſtenance, alarmed the miſtreſs and induced her to apply to the magiſtrates, who humanely ordered him to be placed under the care of the pariſh officers. Inſtead of appreciating theſe precautionary means, as he ought to have done, he complained in his letters "of the undue interference of magiſterial authority and the unconſtitutional infringment of the liberty of the ſubject. On the 11th of March he went to Wick, and there remained that night; after breakfaſt the next day he went to Bath, and returned again in the evening. Wedneſday being an unpleaſant day, he remained in doors, amuſing himſelf with ſuch publications as the houſe afforded. On Friday night he ordered ſome tea and retired to bed about nine. Not ariſing at his uſual hour, the miſtreſs of the houſe ſent up to him, when he complained of a ſlight indiſpoſition, and paſſed the whole day in his bed, refuſing to take the leaſt nutriment. On the evening of the following day he expired.—One ſhilling and two ſixpences was all the pecuniary ſtore he had; and as he died amongſt ſtrangers, he was buried at the expence of a perſon to whom he was utterly unknown; and though an admirable ſcholar, poſſeſſed of moſt brilliant parts, and generally admired for the elegance and ſtrength of his language, he now lies buried in Abſon Church yard, without a ſtone, or letter to mark the place of his interment.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Thomas Robertſon, attorney, to Miſs Lucy Cox.

Died.] At Witney, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Symonds.

At Henley, after a long illneſs, Matthew Phillips, eſq.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. Ward, grocer.

Mr. Nathaniel Elliot, one of the coroners of this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kilſby, Mr. Thomas Clarke, grazier, of Swinton, to Miſs Cowley, of Kilſby.

At Clayceſton, Mr. Johnſon, to Miſs Norton Yeverteſt.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. Horden, bookſeller.

At Wellingborough Mrs. Ropick, a blind elderly widow lady; her death was occaſioned by her cloaths taking fire, at a time when no perſon was near her.

At Aſhton near Oundle, aged 78, Mrs. Gregeres.

At Loddington, Mr. R. E. Dexter, one of the Coroners for Northamptonſhire.

At Farndon, aged 20, Mr. John Weſt.

At Hurlſtine Park, Mrs. Andrew, wife of Robert Andrew, Eſq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Eton, aged 79, Mr. John Milton, taylor. Aged 78, Mr. Thomas Groom, well known for the diſcoveries he has made in Botany, he has left his writings on that ſubject to Mr. Gotobed, of Eton. Aged 82, Mr. J. Willmore, who had ſpent upwards of 40 years in the ſervice of his country. Aged 73, Mr. Wm. Arnold. Aged 83, Mr. Rob. Horſa, having no relation he has left the whole of his property, (including his valuable library) to Mr. Thompſon of Brookhouſe. Among the collection Mr. Thompſon diſcovered a very old book, which proves Mr. Horſa to be lineally a Saxon General, who came into this country in the year 449.

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NORFOLK.

Many of the poultry-breeders in Norfolk have lately adopted the practice of feeding their ſtock chiefly with boiled potatoes, mixed with meal, in the proportion of one-third; and it is found that this food, not only makes ſuch poultry as is reſerved for breeding very prolific, but alſo fattens thoſe intended for market, in as ſhort a time as any other method of feeding.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. William Cork, to Miſs Emily Mary Tallant, of Saxlingham. Mr. Thomas Eaton, ſilk-weaver, to Miſs Damant. Mr. Howard to Miſs Rix. Mr. W. Toll to Miſs Steveniſon.

At Holme, Rev. W. Stevens, maſter of the Grammar School, at Sedbergh in Yorkſhire, to Miſs S. Vitty, youngeſt ſiſter of Mr. Vitty, attorney.

At Swaffham, Mr. Drake Young, gunſmith, to Miſs Orton, of Clenchworton.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 93, Mr. Thomas Springall, who was married to ſix wives. Mrs. Martha Patteſon, widow. Aged 86, Mr. John Spooner. Aged 81, Mrs. Ellinett. Aged 76, Mr. Samuel Kitten. Aged 49, Mr. Graham. Mr. Joſeph Hallmarke.

At Lynn, aged 90, Mrs. Ann Haylett, widow. Mr. William Hawkinſon.

At Stone-hills, aged 56, Mrs. Aldis.

At St. John's, Mrs. Brettingham.

At Elmſwell, Mrs. Hodgſkin, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hodgſkin. At Badwell Aſh, aged 24, Mrs. Crabb, wife of Mr. D. Crabb. At Suillingham, Mr. Middleton, armer. At Outwell, aged 86, Mr. Timothy Matthews.

At Holi, aged 75, James Hewitt, eſq.

At Great Yarmouth, aged 49, Mrs. Elizabeth. Upcher, widow.

At Bethel, aged 42, Mr. John Jordan.

At Wroxham, aged 78, Mr. Wm. Fenn.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Steele to Miſs Relfe, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. W. Relfe, eſq. Mrs. Rutten, wife of Mr. T. Rutten, yarn maker. Mr. Samuel Smith, Carpenter, to Miſs Warren.

At Lavenham, Rev. William Blowers, to Miſs Rebecca Branwhite.

At Wangford, John Barker, eſq. to miſs Caroline Conyers.

At Sudbury, Mr. William Jones, of the Golden Lion Inn, to Miſs Alward.

Died.] At Ipſwich, aged 63, Mr. William Bridges.

At Bury, Rev. Mr. Wyke. Aged 55, Mrs. Alice Woodreffe. Mrs. P. Bolton.

At Loweſtoff, Mrs. Farrer, wife of Mr. Farrer, of the Poſt-Office. Aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Buckle.

At Melford, aged 82, John Clarke, eſq. many years ſteward to the earl of Exeter. At Gipping, Edmund Tyrell, eſq.

At Jeklingham, Mr. William Connell, a reſpectable and opulent farmer.

At Sudbury, ſuddenly, Mr. Jeremiah Spurling.

At Chelſworth, Mrs. Raynham.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Goſfield, Mr. H. Wigglesworth to Miſs Smith, of Maldon.

At Kirkford Hall, George Wright, eſq. to Miſs C. Lukin, daughter of the rev. D. L. dean of Wells.

At Ballingdon, Mr. Allen to Miſs Wyatt, both of that place.

At Malden, Mr. May, of the Blue Boar inn to Miſs Shynon, of the ſame place.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Arthur Tillet, hair dreſſer, to Miſs M. Wale, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Lexden, aged 76, Mr. Iſaac Green.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Eſſex, gardener, at an advanced age.

At Great Baddows, Mr. Elias Suckling, ſhopkeeper.

At Colcheſter, Wm. Jacob, eſq.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Waight, baker.

At Halſted, aged 22, Miſs Ann Hayward, daughter of M. Jos. H.

At Saffron Walden, aged 89, Mr. Wm. Jeffries.

At Farndon Mill, Mr. Charles Freeman.

At Stapleford Abbots, the rev. Dr. Wm. Gould, D.D. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county, and brother to the late judge Gould.

At Belchamp Otten, Mrs. Brewſter, relict of the late W. B.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. John Browne: linen-draper, to Miſs Warren of the ſame place.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Welby, maſter of the Royal Exchange public houſe. Mr. John Lands, maſter of the Caſtle public houſe. Mrs. Terry, wife of Mr. J. T.

At Faverſham, Mrs. Clowdſley, wife of Mr. J. C. clerk of the cheque of the ſame place.

At Folkeſtone, aged 82, Mrs. Bayley, widow of the late Mr. H. B.

At Wye, aged 77, Mr. David Hughes.

At Loddington, in Maidſtone, Mr. Beard, farmer.

At Margate, Mrs. Wiles, wife of Mr. R. Wiles.

Wye Shelve, near Lenham, Mr. Thomas Nower, farmer, formerly of Wye.

At Tenderden, Mrs. Puxty, widow of Mr. Jos. P. aged 70.

At Faverſham, aged 78, Mrs. Halke, mother of the Rev. Mr. H. of that place.

At Weſterham, Mrs. Whitaker.

At Folkeſtone, Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. H. A. Mrs. Woolmen.

At Benchley, Jno. Hooker, eſq.

At Deal, aged 88, Mr. Woodroff.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Rev. Mr. Nott, ſon of the late Captain N. to Miſs Mary Meſſman of that place.

At Great Hendred, Mr. Thos. Miltſhire to Miſs E. Shadwell, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Perkins, formerly gin-

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gingerbread baker. Aged 70, Mr. Collins, trunk-maker. Nathan Farcer, esq. late of the Treasury East India house. Mrs. Salkeld. Mrs. Warwick, widow of Mr. W. formerly of the Royal Oak inn.

At Windsor, Mrs. Evans, many years housekeeper to the queen.

At Abingdon, Matthew Philips, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the Bath and West of England Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, the *extreme advance* in the price of Spanish wool was taken into consideration, in consequence of a letter from the president lord Somerville. This meeting recommended to the most considerable breeders, an immediate care in the selection for *breeding* the largest possible number of the *finest woolled* young rams and ewes, which care may be exercised consistently with the necessary attention to carcase.

A quantity of fine seed of *Ruta-baga*, or Swedish turnip, the late abundant proof of the value of which plant for spring food has induced the Society again to recommend it to general notice.

Thanks were voted to several ingenious artists, and other correspondents, for their communications, especially to Mr. George Brothert, of Bath, for his model of an ingenious machine for weighing live cattle; to Mr. Clay for exhibiting his *two-cart* waggon; and to Mr. Tunstal of the county of York, for his endeavours to perfect a new portable threshing-machine to be worked by hand for small and middling farmers.

An elephant's tooth, seven feet in length, and twenty-one in circumference, was lately discovered by some workmen at Lark-hall, near Bath. On being exposed to air, the surface crumbled into a fine powder.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Archer of London, to Miss Gleddon.

John Wray, esq. of Yorkshire, to Mrs. Cowper, relict of Mr. Cowper.

Mr. E. Little to Miss A. Ward.

Thomas Jennings, esq. captain of the 4th dragoon guards to Miss Clibborn, daughter of the late J. C. esq. of Kildare, Ireland.

At Bridgwater, G. S. Gibbes, M.D. of Bath, to Miss M. Sealy.

At Fromefield, Mr. William Chissett, att. to Miss Parish, of Shawford, near Beckington.

At Bristol, Mr. Pricketts, to Miss Allingham of the Bath theatre.

Mr. James Lee, of the Bell-inn, to Miss Bevan.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. John Keene, printer. Mrs. Dunn, wife of —— Dunn, esq. Mrs. Stockham. Mrs. Flower. Mrs. Cripps, wife of J. Cripps, of Cirencester, Gloucester.

At Box, William Martin, a poor boy, who fell into a tub of scalding wort, at a house where he was employed to watch the furnace.

At Bath Easton, Miss Charlotte Hennyson, daughter of Mrs. Hennyson.

At Norton, near Taunton, in the prime of life, Miss Mary Norman.

At Clifton, Miss Frances Sotheby, second daughter of William Sotheby, esq

At Bristol, aged 84, Mr. Gravenor. Mr. Serjeant,

At the Hotwells, Mrs. Buckman. Mr. Jones, many years clerk to Llewellin and Co. brewers. Aged 77, Rev. Dr Camplin, many years vicar of St. Nicholas, and St. Lennards. Mrs. Thinbeck, wife of Mr. Thinbeck, quaker Aged 85, Mrs. Kilbey. Mr. Ralph, apothecary to the Bristol dispensary.

At Melksham, Miss Bruges, eldest daughter of Thomas Bruges, esq.

At High Deverell-farm, aged 62, Mrs. Morse.

At Crewkerne, aged 69, the Rev. William Blake, pastor of the dissenting congregation at that place, during the long period of 44 years.

WILTSHIRE.

A singular cause was lately tried at Salisbury assizes, very interesting to farmers and graziers. Mr. Parham of Ebbeborner, brought an action against Mr. Deal of Shaftesbury, to recover damages for the improper management of 150 sheep, which he had undertaken to winter, and which were much reduced in their value, when compared with others of the same stock wintered elsewhere. Mr. Parham recovered 40*l.* damages with costs.

Married.] At Bulford, Mr. Robert Williams to Miss Roberts.

Died.] At Winchester, aged 47, Mrs. Elizabeth Budd, wife of Mr. Henry Budd, of the Dolphin inn.

At Salisbury, Mr. Chambers, a very old inhabitant. Mr. Tapper. Miss Cannings. Mrs. Henrietta Wenyeve. Aged 77, Mrs. Mary Green.

At Spy-park, aged 91, Lady Bayntum, wife of Sir Edward Bayntum.

At Ivy church-house, near Salisbury, Miss Hinxman, eldest daughter of H. Hinxman, esq.

At Laverstock, Mr. Edward Hayter, who was forty years clerk of that parish.

At North Charford Farm, near Downton, Mrs. Short, who was seized with fits as she was walking in her orchard, and expired in a few hours.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Falmouth, the hon. Mrs. Montgomerie, late of Ireland, on her way to Lisbon. She is sister of lord Gosford.

WALES.

Married.] At Jeffreston, Pembrokeshire, the rev. Matthew Surtees, rector of North Cerney, Gloucestershire, to Miss Allen, daughter of John Bartlett Allen, esq. of Casseley, Pembrokeshire.

Died.] At Breen, the rev. Hugh Jones, rector of Llywell, and justice of the peace for the county of Brecon. At Prestign, Radnorshire, William Powell, esq. of Broadheath.

SCOTLAND

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SCOTLAND.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, *Bart.* M. P. is now forming upon a part of his eſtates in Caithneſs, the NEW TOWN OF THURSO, adjacent to the ancient burgh of the ſame name, contiguous to the river of Thurſo, where it falls into the ſea; in a ſituation advantageous, at once, for navigation, and for manufactures; in a region that ſtrongly wants a few additional trading towns to enliven the progreſs of cultivation. From the interior parts, inhabitants are invited to this NEW TOWN, by the offer of very advantageous terms of leaſe from its proprietor. The plan, which we have ſeen, is a very regular, convenient, and beautiful one; and it is to be completed without deviation. The exertions of Sir JOHN SINCLAIR will, poſſibly, extend alſo to the eſtabliſhment of *trade* and *manufactures* in this place; and it is probable, that many of the worthy individuals from among the diſbanded CAITHNESS FENCIBLES, may find here an agreeable retreat, and advantageous employment for the induſtry of their ſubſequent life. All the honours which approving public opinion can offer, are undoubtedly due to men who, like Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, exert themſelves *with inceſſant activity*, whether in *public employment*, or within the narrower ſphere of their *private influence*, to make individuals around them happy, and to promote with patriot aim, the beſt intereſts of the community, which they were born to enlighten, and adorn.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Morriſon, Surgeon, to Miſs Mary Ann Colhnie.

Mr. James Miller, merchant, of Glaſgow, to Miſs E. Chriſtie, daughter of the late Mr. C. of Carnwath. Mr. William Kingan, merchant, to Miſs Bolton, daughter of Thomas Bolton, eſq. late of Suffolk.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Murray, relict of J. Murray, merchant. Mrs. Baillie, of Polkemmeth. Walter Scott, eſq. Charles Dalrymple, eſq. Bentley Gordon, Bentley eſq.

At Glaſgow, aged 65, Michael Bogle, eſq.

At Perth, Mrs. Drummond, widow of the late A. Drummond, eſq.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Archibald Paterſon.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SUCH has been the prevalence of northerly and north-eaſterly winds, that the progreſs of vegetation has every where been remarkably ſlow. Indeed, in the beſt parts of the kingdom, the graſs is only juſt beginning to grow up. But it is not merely in this reſpect that the coldneſs of the ſeaſon has been unfavourable. The general buſineſs of agriculture has been greatly retarded, at leaſt, in the northern diſtricts, where they have had cold winds, attended with froſt, ſleet, and even falls of ſnow. They are much behind hand with the ſowing of both barley and oats even on the warm dry ſoils; and in thoſe that are cold and wet very little of the former has yet been put into the ground. In the midland and more ſouthern counties, however, much more of this kind of buſineſs has been accompliſhed, a good deal of each of theſe grains has been ſown.

In regard to wheats, ſome have, undoubtedly, been deſtroyed by the great ſeverity of the winter, and others have ſuffered conſiderably by the froſts and ſtrong winds of the laſt and he preſent months; we hope, however, that the injury done to the diſvaluable crop is, on the whole, leſs than might have been expected.

GRAIN continues to ſell without any great advance in the price.

WHEAT averages 54s. 3d. and barley 31s. 2d.

CATTLE. Few cattle have yet been turned out to graſs, there being ſo little: fat cattle are not, however, yet very ſcarce in the northern parts of the iſland; but it is believed that when more of the ſtall fed ones are killed off they will become ſo; and be extremely high in their prices, as the graſs fed ſtock cannot poſſibly be forwarded in time to ſupply the demands.

BEEF produces in Smithfield from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.

SHEEP. Great numbers of ſheep have been loſt in mountainous and other high ſituations by the ſeverity of the winter; and others cannot be fattened for want of graſs. In ſome parts of Scotland too great apprehenſions are entertained for ewes and lambs, and laſt year's lambs (provincially hogs). Farmers expect greater loſſes in theſe articles than they have experienced ſince 1772. In ſome caſes ſcores of lambs have been loſt for want of milk, there being no graſs in the beſt paſtures for the ewes.

MUTTON ſells from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; lambs 4s. 6d. to 6s.

HOGS. Theſe ſell but indifferently in the country markets. Pork averages 4s. 4d. in Smithfield market.

HORSES are upon the riſe, eſpecially good ones for the ſaddle, and thoſe for military purpoſes.

HAY is advancing in price on account of the great want of graſs.

STRAW ſtill keeps very dear.

In the fruit countries there is at preſent every appearance of a great *bloom*, which, from the lateneſs of the ſpring, will be under leſs danger of being blighted when out.

*** *The Commercial Report, and ſeveral Biographical Memoirs, are deferred for want of room.*

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Group of the Laocoon.

Printed for R. Phillips, 71 St. Paul's Church Yard.

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XLV.] JUNE 1, 1799. [No. 5. of VOL. VII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE received an *ingenious* Letter, dated from *Edinburgh*, which remarks that the printing of *Thetis* for *Tethys* might happen from the correſpondent pronunciation of both words; which in *French* would coincide. I believe this to be a very juſt as well as acute remark.

Still, in ſuch a writer as VIRGIL, ſo correct in proſody and ſo habituated to *Greek* learning, the miſtake of Θέτις for Τηθὺς was every way impoſſible. Beſide, *Thetis* was only a ſea-nymph; but *Tethys* (with Oceanus) the *mother of the Gods*. So that to be her ſon-in-law was to be adopted into the *ſovereignty of the ſeas** at leaſt.

Ὠκεανοῖλι, Θεῶν γένεσιν, καὶ μήτερα Τηθύν.
IL. xiv. 302.

In *Prudentius* or *Auſonius* we ſhould not wonder to ſee quantity confounded, or mythological exactneſs infringed. But in VIRGIL it is quite ſuperfluous to notice that it was impoſſible this ſhould happen.

I cannot agree that the Engliſh or Scottiſh pronunciation is better, however, with regard to quantity. We pronounce *Thĕtis* as if it were *Thētis*. And indeed our Latin *e* is almoſt always long: unleſs in ſome few monoſyllables; or where it is the ſecond ſyllable after an accented, as *inter*, *intrēmit*, &c. *tepĭdus* indeed, and ſome ſuch words, are alſo exceptions: where the *e* in the beginning of a word ſhort in the *Latin* has its proper ſhort time undeſtroyed with us, and the reaſon is, theſe are *Anapæſts*. And the *Anapæſt* and *Trochee* conſtitute the prevailing rhythm of our language. Accents, ſo marked as theſe, make it very difficult to keep out of the *dancing* cadence in our proſe compoſitions. I have before noticed that perhaps hardly any writers, except BURKE, JUNIUS, and JOHNSON, will be found to be free from it.

I now ſend you ſome more ERRATA: collected in the peruſal of the ſmall DIDOT VIRGIL.

Geor. II. 22. ——— reperit uſus.

With a ſingle p. This I know may be defended, but it agrees not with the orthography followed in this edition in like caſes.

Geor. II. 23. —Abſcidens for abſcindens.
——— 150. —bis pomis utilis arbor.

This for arbos, an archaiſm of which VIRGIL ſeems decidedly fond: I think muſt rather paſs for a typographical error than for a various reading intentionally adopted.

Geor. II. 435. ——— umbras

This for umbram, which has much more of ſweetneſs, I would alſo rather think a typographical error.

Geor. III. 267. ——— Glauci.
Potniades malis membra aſſumpſere quadrigæ.

With a double *s*: for *abſumpſere*.

Æn I. Utque ipſum corpus amici.

Full ſtop for comma.

Munera lætitiamque Dii.

For ——— Dei.

This muſt neceſſarily be wrong; but here too, I believe, the pronunciation, which in French makes theſe vowels ſo much approximate in their ſound, miſled.

Æn. II. v. 20. mis-numbered 21, at the head of the page: which correſpondently affects the following numbers.

Atque arrectis auribus adſto:

This ſhould have been a full ſtop.

Letters ſtruck *defectively* may be in one copy and not in others. The *ſtereotype* mode of printing, would, however, I ſhould have thought, have been freer from them than any; *copper-plate* except. Undoubtedly, as far as I have examined, this is ſtill a ſurpriſingly accurate edition. It muſt be wiſhed that it be completely ſo.

A copper-plate pocket edition in the *Italic* character, would be a great literary elegance: of which the moſt elegant of poets is truly worthy. In the beautiful and valuable edition of Edinburgh, 1755, (2 vol.) one place marked as an *erratum*, may be conſidered as a various reading, though a doubtful one.

Cinyphii tondent hircis.—Geor. III. 312.

DUET

* Teque ſibi *generum* TETHYS *emat omnibus undis.*

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DUEL—*Whether convictions of murder have been* ſolely *on that ground?* I would be glad to give any further ſatisfaction on this important queſtion; at preſent I have nothing material to add. I have indeed heard that a gentleman of the name of TYRRELL was convicted in the reign of Queen ANNE of MURDER; he having killed his antagoniſt in a duel, and that the queen pardoned him on the interceſſion of the widow of the deceaſed; but I know not any particulars of this caſe. FOSTER, for the general principle, quotes only the caſe of Major *Oneby*: which might, as I have obſerved, have been ſo determined by the jury, independently of the principle that killing in a duel is murder; that caſe having ſtrong circumſtances. I do not mean to ſay, that the *general principle* is not ſettled: I conceive it is. But I do not recollect an inſtance founded *on homicide* in a *ſet duel*, of a verdict of murder turning *evidently* and *ſolely* on the application of that principle, which indeed is no other than that to reduce wilful homicide to *manſlaughter*, the conflict might have been *unpremeditated*. It is eaſy to ſee whence the *exception* in the practice of *juries* with regard to *duels* has originated.

There was a trial in the Houſe of Lords* on the death of Mr. CHAWORTH, which is very fully reported, and terminated in an ACQUITTAL, as to the charge of MURDER, and CONVICTION of MANSLAUGHTER (Xſt. Tr. 529. 5 G. 3. *Anno* 1765.) But this, on the evidence, and in the contemplation of their lordſhips, ſeems not to have been the caſe of a duel or challenge; but rather of homicide on a ſudden rencontre. I merely mention to ſhew that it does not, as I apprehend, affect this queſtion: ſince had it been conſidered as a *ſet duel*, there would, I preſume, either have been no conviction or a conviction of *murther*; the *want* of *deliberation* being eſſential to *manſlaughter*.

Troſton, near Bury. CAPEL LOFFT.

* In parliament.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ENTIRELY accord in opinion with your ingenious correſpondent, J. A. (No. xlii. p. 89), that Racine's deſcription of the ſea-monſter's approach from the deep (*Phedre, act* 5, *ſc.* 6.) was, probably, imitated from ſome Italian poet. It may, I think, be traced in the deſcription of the conflict between Orlando and the Orca, in the eleventh canto of the *Furioſo*. But I ſhall place both paſſages before your readers, and leave it to them to decide.

Sur le dos de la plaine liquide,
S'éleve à gros boüillons une montagne humide.
L'onde approche, ſe briſe, et vomit à nos yeux,
Parmi des flots d'écume un monſtre furieux.
Indomitable taureau, dragon impétueux,
Sa croupe ſe recourbe en replis tortueux,
Ses longs mugiſſemens font trembler le rivage.
Le ciel avec horreur voit ce monſtre ſauvage,
La terre s'en emeut, l'air en eſt infecté,
Le flot, qui l'apporta, recule épouvanté.

Muggiar ſente in queſto la marina,
E rimbombar le ſelve, e le caverne;
Gionſianſi l'onde; et ecco il moſtro appare,
Che ſotto il petto ha quaſi aſcoſo il mare.
St. 34.

Fremono l'onde. *St.* 35.
Come toro ſelvatico, ch'al corno
Gittar ſi ſenta, &c *St.* 42.

While we are on the ſubject of poetical imitations, or coincidences, I ſhall tranſcribe a paſſage from the *Acripanda* (a neglected Italian tragedy, of which a ſpecimen of exquiſite beauty is given in Walker's *Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*), that Shakſpeare ſeems to have had in his eye when he wrote Mercutio's lively remarks on the origin of dreams. (*Romeo and Juliet, act* 1. *ſc.* 5.)

Che puo trovarſi piu fugace o lieve,
O fallace, ch'l ſogno! Udito ho dire
Da i ſaggi tuoi, che quai gli humori ſono
Entro ſoverchi al noſtro corpo, tale
E il ſogno ancor, che da lor naſce, e viene;
Naſcere ancora le piu fiate ſuole
Dal fumo, che nel ſonno il cibo manda
A l'intelletto, e le'l vapor, ch' eſſala,
Foſco, o torbido ſia, torbidi, e foſchi
Penſieri forma, e timor varij adduce;
E quel penſiero, che continuo, e ſpeſſo
Agita l'huomo con la mente il dic,
Ritornar ſuol ſovente in ſogno, e quindi
Segue la fiera il cacciator dormendo,
Il ſoldato nel ſonno altrui feriſce,
Gode ſognando l'amador la diva.
Act. 1. *ſc.* 4.

According to Mr. Walker, the *Acripanda* was publiſhed ſo early as 1592, (p. 112); ſo that it might have met the obſervations of Shakſpeare, who was, I am inclined to believe, intimately acquainted with the Italian language. In ſupport of this conjecture, I could adduce abundant authorities; but I ſhall, at preſent, only refer your readers to the "*Hiſt. Memoir on Italian Tragedy*," p. 56—62; and add, that ſeveral of Hamlet's ſevere obſervations on the female ſex, ſeem to have been borrowed

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borrowed from the 5th satire of Ariosto; —particularly the following passage.

Ham. "I have heard of your painting too, well enough. God has given you one face, and you make yourselves another."

Voglio, che si contenti della faccia,
Che Dio le diede, e lassi il rosso e'l bianco
A la Signora del Signor Ghinaccia.

10th May, 1799. Your's R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been struck with a curious expression, in a paragraph of a morning paper* of yesterday, referring to an exhibition soon to be opened in Pall-Mall, I feel strongly impelled by love of truth and of merit, to resist that impression, which it was calculated, and which it was probably intended by its writer, to effect. As the pencil of this eminent artist has been distinguished in so remarkable a degree for its originality and boldness, as sometimes to have been exposed to the censure of men of languid imaginations for its extravagance, we might be induced to conclude, that the exhibition thus announced to us as that of FUSELI'S DEVILS, was to be an exhibition of monsters; —a display of genius (for the idea of genius can never be torn from its association with that of FUSELI), bursting the control of judgment, and wildly luxuriating, in defiance of taste and truth, in the airy regions of vision and fancy. Now, Sir, acquainted as I am with many of the paintings in question, though I am in no way connected with their author, I cannot hesitate to affirm, that a conclusion of this nature would be infinitely erroneous, and might betray the public into a prepossession, which would be fatally injurious to its reputation as enlightened and discerning; as conversant with what is excellent in the arts of design, and qualified to decide on the success or the failure of the artist in his highest and most ambitious exertions. Whoever, Sir, may enter the exhibition rooms of Mr. FUSELI, with the expectation of seeing monsters and phantoms, of being offended with images of outraged nature, and the wanderings of a lawless pencil, will be strangely affected with the spectacle which will there be presented to him;—a spectacle, Sir, in which will be found the SUBLIME, the BEAUTIFUL, and the PATHETIC, in an union which has rarely, if ever, been effected by the hand of one master. In the paintings, which I have seen as parts of this projected exhibition, the ideas of our great Milton are embodied and given to the eye with so much power and distinctness of imagination, so much truth of composition and design, and such a perfect knowledge of drawing and of colouring, as really to astonish the spectator, and to dilate his conceptions in their attempt to embrace those of the rival minds of the poet and the painter. Nature, in her complete symmetry of lines and tints, presides over the canvass: but it is an elevated and ideal nature, to be found only as she springs in all her majestic proportions from the head of genius:—it is nature, as she once appeared to the vision of an ANGELO, and came breathing and vigorous from his hand.

If we reflect, Sir, on that consciousness of power, which could form so great a design, on that energy of mind, which, under numerous disadvantages, could persist in it, and on that combination of talents which has been able so splendidly to accomplish it, we cannot resist the impulse to admiration when we regard the artist, or restrain our warm wishes for the success of its appeal to the public taste, when we refer to the work. Of its success, Sir, however, I cannot allow myself to doubt. When brought fully under the attention of the town, it must be contemplated as the triumph of painting in the present day, and as a revival of the high powers of the pencil, when it was employed on the superior subjects of history, and not compelled by the misdirected opulence of the community, to the humiliation of portrait. Of this, Sir, I am satisfied—that the object of my reference, which must be considered as a monument to our national glory, will live to immortalize the genius which has atchieved it; and to record to future times the shame or the honour of that age, which, witnessing its production, could either receive it with neglect, or, acknowledging its merits, was warm in its approbation, and liberal in its reward.

May 15. LUCIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS in company, the other day, where a gentleman was lamenting the great restraint that has of late years been laid on the liberty of the press in this country; adding, that political

*Morn. Herald.—"Among the separate exhibitions in promise, are those of Copley's picture of the surrender of De Winter, at a pavilion in Albemarle-Street, and of FUSELI'S DEVILS in Pall-Mall.

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were now only permitted to interest themselves on one side of a question.

Without enquiring into the justice of this gentleman's observation, or entering on such political discussions as they gave rise to, I will just observe, that we were brought to this conclusion, that in proportion as difficulties are thrown in the way of political discussion, writers should study prudence, and jurors should practice integrity.

As an enquiry into the province of jurors is, at all times of consequence to an Englishman, so are there increasing reasons, why, in the present period, the subject should be accurately understood and the office faithfully discharged. I therefore, Sir, submit to your consideration, and to the consideration of your readers, whether it would be ill-timed, if some person, properly acquainted with this subject, would discuss it in a temperate but faithful manner, in the "*Monthly Magazine.*" The history and the practice of juries furnish ample materials.

This has already been ably done by Dr. TOWERS, in the second volume of his "*Tracts,*" but on a large scale. A few thoughts, I apprehend, might be compressed within the limits of an essay, suitable to the character of your valuable publication, and beneficial to many of your readers. I remain, Sir,

Yours, L. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING engaged, and far advanced, in a general biographical account, comprehending all periods and countries, of women illustrious for talents and virtues, in the progress of which a great variety of materials will be necessary: I wish, through the medium of your magazine, to solicit the assistance of such persons as may be possessed of scarce books or manuscripts, or who would have the goodness to furnish me with any hints, suggestions, or information, that may be useful to my purpose. Books or papers entrusted to my care, through Mr. Johnson, bookseller, No. 72. St. Paul's Church Yard, or Mr. Phillips, No. 71. will be punctually returned. It may perhaps be proper to mention, that the work I have undertaken is not designed to serve the purpose of any sect or party, but to afford in general such examples to female youth, as may stimulate them to the cultivation and improvement of their minds, and to the attainment of moral excellence.

May, 21, 1799. MARY HAYES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE word *hitch* appearing to excite a considerable degree of curiosity among your readers, it may not be unacceptable to mention the sense in which it is still constantly used in Cumberland and Westmoreland. *Hitch* means to *hop* upon one leg: thus, the game *hop*, step, and jump, is called *hitch*, step, and loup, (leap). —A man who has one leg shorter than the other, is said to hitch in his walking, &c. &c. This probably may be the sense in which Pope uses the word in the lines quoted by Mr. WAKEFIELD.

"A Lover of Biography," in your magazine for May, expresses a wish for the republication of "*Milton's Areopagitica.*" That valuable tract was republished a few years ago for BLAMIRE in the Strand, and it is probable that the whole impression may not yet be disposed of.

If you think either of the above worth inserting in your valuable magazine, use them as you think best.

Your's, with great Respect,

JAMES LOSH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SUCH is the facility, with which the numerical figures or ciphræ Arabicæ are applied to all arithmetical purposes, that we in these days are astonished, how people, unacquainted with them, could perform complex calculations;—and indeed we may easily conceive the tediousness and prolixity the Romans and Grecians must have had to contend with in operations of this kind, if we only interrogate ourselves, how we should manage to multiply, divide, or extract the roots of numbers, by means only of the Latin numeral letters, MDCLXVI, or the correspondent Greek ones α, ϵ, γ, δ, &c. However, the method of doing these is particularly pointed out in "*Eutocius, Com. Archimedes de Dimensione Circuli,*" and by the venerable Bede.—Though the algorithmic notation (universally applicable since the invention of logarithms and decimals), is inexpressibly superior to all other modes; yet the ancients gave locality to very extensive numbers, and distributed them in the same manner as we do; but as they wanted a convenient way of distributing proportionally to that distribution, they were frequently obliged to express their numerical ideas by words

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at length.—In justice to the labours of antiquity, we must not forget to acknowledge the great assistance derived from Archimedes and sexagesimal fractions, by our *contemporary Napier and Briggs*, for to the Λόγων ἀριθμος, and Δεκατὰ divisions of the former, we owe the logarithms, disms, centesms, and millesms of the latter. —Moreover, (in imitation of the Greeks, &c.), we still apply the sexagesms of integers, to angles, motion, time, and also to the different portions of a circle.—This subject, Mr. Editor, is in no wise novel; and as I have pointed out, that the ancients used their literal notation successfully in abstruse mathematical pursuits, perhaps your correspondent Z, will be content to search for examples and illustrations in the authors referred to above; or in Dr. Wallis's edition of the "*Arenarius*" also in the second book of "*Pappus's collection*" or in "*Dr. Wallis's historical Treatise of Algebra.*"—Whilst we are thus comparing the analogy of ancient and modern learning, permit me to ask, through the medium of your useful miscellany, how far the much talked of Platina, is a new discovery?—For Cic. Tus. iv. 14. giving an account of the skill of the artificers of Corinth, particularly notices their making a metal (by mixing copper with a small quantity of gold and silver) remarkably brilliant, and almost proof against rust, called ÆS Corinthium.

Hull Academy. W. ASHTON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

G. DYER presents respects to the subscribers to his poems, and informs them, with great concern, that the publication is delayed till the winter season. All the reasons of this delay could not with propriety be announced here, but shall be fully detailed in the preface to his poems. For the present, he must content himself with saying, that by unforeseen engagements, and by extending his plan beyond his original intention, he cannot get out the first volume, till the greater part of his subscribers will have left town for the summer; a time very inauspicious to publications of this nature. After mature deliberation, therefore, he thinks it most adviseable to print his two volumes at the same time; and his criticisms, extended as they are to an unexpected length, will form a distinct volume, comprehending free remarks on every species of poetry, and illustrations from the mythology of different nations. This arrangement, he apprehends, will less encumber the poems, and be more useful and agreeable to those persons for whose service this volume is intended. Such persons, however, as are not pleased with this arrangement may have their subscription-money returned, if they will have the goodness to apply to the bookseller where any subscription has been paid, or to the author himself, if the money was paid to him. Such other persons as choose to favour this work with their encouragement, are informed, that names are still received by the booksellers announced in his advertisement.

Clifford's Inn, May 20, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LAOCOON,
By *M. Goethe*,* author of the *Sorrows of Werter*.
[*With a plate.*]

A TRUE work of art will always have something of infinity in it to our minds, as well as a work of nature; we contemplate it, we perceive and relish its beauties, it makes an impression, but it cannot be thoroughly understood, nor its essence nor its merit be clearly defined by words. In the observations we are about to make on the Laocoon, we do not pretend to exhaust this fertile subject; what we have to say is rather on occasion of this excellent monument than upon it. May it soon be again exposed to the public eye, so that every amateur may have an opportunity of satisfying himself concerning it, and of speaking of it according to his own ideas!

When we would treat of an excellent work of art, we are almost obliged as it were to speak of art in general, for the whole art is contained in it, and every one may, as far as his abilities allow, by means of such a monument, develope whatever relates to art in general. For this reason we will begin here with some generalities.

All the beautiful monuments of art, represent human nature; the arts of design have a particular relation to the body of man; it is only of these last that we are now speaking. Art has many degrees or steps, on each of which may appear artists of distinction; but a perfect work of art unites all the qualities, which we only meet elsewhere dispersed.

* These observations are taken from the German Journal, entitled the *Propylæa*.

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The moſt beautiful monuments of art which we are acquainted with, preſent to us:

Nature to the life, and of an elevated organiſation.

Above all things we expect to find in it a knowledge of the human body in all its parts, dimenſions, interior and exterior, in its forms and its movements in general.

Characters. A knowledge of the difference of theſe parts, as to form and effect. Qualities are ſeparated and preſent themſelves iſolated, from thence ariſe characters, and it is by this means that we can trace a ſignificative reciprocal relation between the different monuments of art; juſt as the parts of a compound work, may have a ſignificant relation between themſelves. The object is:

In repoſe or in motion. A work and its parts may be preſented either ſubſiſting of themſelves, and only indicating their exiſtence in a tranquil manner, or as very animated, acting, impaſſioned, and full of expreſſion.

The Ideal. To attain this, a profound, ſolid ſenſe, endowed with patience, is required in the artiſt; to which ſhould be joined an elevated ſenſe to be able to embrace the ſubject in its whole extent, to find the higheſt degree of action which it means to repreſent, and conſequently to make it exceed the bounds of its limited reality, and give it in an ideal world, meaſure, limits, reality, and dignity.

Grace. But the ſubject and manner of repreſenting it, are ſubmitted to the ſenſible laws of art, that is to ſay, to order, perſpicuity, ſymmetry, oppoſition, &c. which renders it to the eye, beautiful, that is to ſay, graceful, agreeable.

Beauty. It is moreover ſubmitted to the law of intellectual beauty, which reſults from the meaſure, to which man formed to figure and produce the beautiful, knows how to ſubmit every thing, even extremes.

After having firſt indicated the conditions which we require in a work of elevated art, I may ſay much in a few words, when I maintain that our groupe contains them almoſt all, and that we can even develop them, by the obſervation of this groupe alone.

It will not be expected of me to prove that the artiſt has ſhewn a *profound knowledge of the human body, that which characterizes it, together with the expreſſion and the paſſion.* It will appear, from what I ſhall ſay in the ſequel, how the ſubject is conceived in an *ideal* and *elevated* manner; no one will doubt that we ought to give the epithet of *beautiful* to this monument, that can conceive how the artiſt has been able to repreſent the extreme of phyſical and intellectual ſufferings. But ſome may think it perhaps paradoxical, that I dare advance, that this groupe is at the ſame time full of grace. I ſhall ſay a few words on this head.

Every work of art muſt announce itſelf as ſuch; which can only be done by what we call *ſenſual beauty* or *grace.* The antients, far enough in this reſpect from the modern opinion, that a monument of art ſhould become again to appearance, a monument of nature, would characterize their works of art as ſuch, by a ſelect order of the parts: they aſſiſted the eye to inveſtigate the relations by ſymmetry, and thus an embarraſſed work became eaſy to comprehend. From ſymmetry and oppoſitions reſulted the poſſibility of ſtriking out the greateſt contraſts by differences hardly ſenſible. The care of the antient artiſts to oppoſe varied maſſes to each other, to give eſpecially a regular and reciprocal poſition to the extremities of bodies in groupes, is very happy and very well imagined, in order that each work of art may appear to the eye like an ornament, and abſtraction made from the ſubject which it repreſents, and by ſeeing the moſt general contours only at a diſtance. The antique vaſes furniſh us with a number of examples of ſimilar groupes, very graceful; and it would be poſſible to propoſe a ſeries of the moſt beautiful examples of a compoſition ſymmetrical and agreeable, beginning with the groupe of the moſt tranquil vaſe to the extremely animated groupe of Laocoon. I think, therefore, I muſt repeat that the groupe of Laocoon, beſides its other acknowledged merits, is moreover a model of *ſymmetry* and of *variety*, of *repoſe* and of *motion*, of *oppoſition* and of *gradation*, which preſent themſelves together, to him who contemplates it in a ſenſible or intellectual manner; that theſe qualities notwithſtanding the great pathetic diffuſed over the repreſentation, excite an agreeable ſenſation, and moderate the violence of the paſſions, and of the ſufferings, by *grace* and *beauty.*

It is a great advantage in a work of art, to ſubſiſt by itſelf, to be abſolutely terminated. A tranquil object only ſhews itſelf by its exiſtence, it is terminated by and in itſelf. A Jupiter with a thunderbolt placed on his knees, a Juno who repoſes with majeſty, a Minerva abſorpt in reflection, are ſubjects which have not, ſo to ſpeak, any relation to what is out of them;

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them; they repose upon and in themselves, and they are the first and dearest objects of sculpture. But in the beautiful mythic circle of art, in which these isolated and self-subsisting natures are placed and in repose, there are smaller circles, where the different figures are conceived and executed in relation with others: each of the Muses, for example, with their conductor Apollo, is conceived and executed separately, but it becomes yet much more interesting in the complete and varied choir of the nine sisters. When art passes to the impassioned significative, it may moreover act in the same manner; or it presents to us a circle of figures which passion puts into a mutual relation, as Niobe with her children, persecuted by Apollo and Diana; or it shews us the same work, the movement at the same time with its cause. We need only mention here the young man full of grace, who is drawing a thorn from his foot, the wrestlers, two groups of fawns and nymphs at Dresden, and the animated group of Laocoon.

It is with reason that so great stress is laid on sculpture, because it strips man of every thing which is not essential to him. It is thus, that in this admirable groupe, Laocoon is only a simple name; the artist have taken from him his priesthood, all that is national and Trojan in him, all the poetical and mythological accessories; all in fact that mythology has made of him is done away; he is only now a father with his two sons, menaced with death by the bite of two serpents. Neither are these animals sent by the gods, but only natural serpents, potent enough to be the destruction of many men; neither their form nor their action shew that they are extraordinary creatures sent by the gods, to exercise the divine vengeance. Conformably to their nature, they approach by sliding on the surface of the earth, they inlace and fold round their victims, and one of them only bites after having been irritated. If I had to explain this groupe, and if I were unacquainted with every other explication, I should call it a tragic idyll. A father sleeps at the side of his two sons, they are inlaced by two serpents, and at the instant of waking, they strive to extricate themselves from this living cord.

This work of art is, above all, extremely important by the representation of the moment of the action. When in fact a work ought to move before the eyes, a fugitive moment should be pitched upon; no part of the whole ought to be found before in this position; and, in a little time after, every part should be obliged to quit that position; it is by this means that the work will be always animated for millions of spectators.

To seize well the attention of the Laocoon, let us place ourselves before the groupe with our eyes shut, and at the necessary distance; let us open and shut them alternately, and we shall see all the marble in motion; we shall be afraid to find the groupe changed, when we open our eyes again. I would readily say, as the groupe is now exposed, it is a flash of lightning fixed, a wave petrified at the instant when it is approaching the shores We see the same effect when we see the groupe at night, by the light of flambeaux.

The artist has very wisely represented the three figures in graduated situations, and which differ from each other. The eldest son is only interlaced at his extremities, the other is more so; it is especially the chest, that the serpent has already interlaced; he endeavours to deliver himself by the motion of his right arm; with his left hand, he softly removes the head of the serpent, to prevent it from clasping his breast once more; the serpent is on the point of sliding underneath his hand; *but it does not bite.* The father, on the contrary, would employ force to deliver himself, as well as his two children, from the embraces; he gripes one of the two serpents, who being now irritated, bites him in the haunch.

To explain the position of the father, both in general, and according to all the parts of the body, it appears to me reasonable to suppose that the momentaneous sensation of the wound is the principal cause of the whole movement. The serpent has not bit, but he bites, and he bites in the soft and delicate parts of the body, above, and a little behind the haunch. The position of the restored head has never well expressed the true bite; happily, the traces of the jaws have been preserved in the posterior part of the statue, if these very important traces have not been lost in the actual transportation of this monument. The serpent inflicts a wound on the unhappy Laocoon, precisely in the part in which man is very sensible to every irritation, and, even where the slightest tickling, causes that motion which we see produced here by the wound: the body flies towards the opposite side, and retires; the shoulder presses downwards, the chest is thrust forward, and the head inclines on the side which has been touch-

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ed. As afterwards in the feet, which are enfolded by the ſerpent, and in the arms which ſtruggle, we yet ſee the remains of the ſituation or preceding action, there reſults combined action of efforts and of flight, of ſuffering and of activity, of tenſion and of relaxation, which perhaps would not be poſſible under any other condition. We are loſt in admiration at the wiſdom of the artiſt, when we try to apply the bite to any other place; the whole geſture, the whole movement would be changed, and nevertheleſs we cannot imagine it more proper; it is therefore a principal merit in the artiſt to have preſented us with a ſenſible effect, and alſo to have ſhewn us the ſenſible cauſe of it. I repeat it,—the point of the bite determines the actual movement of the members; the flight of the inferior part of the body, its contraction, the cheſt which advances, the ſhoulder which deſcends, the movement of the head, and even all the features of the countenance, are, in my opinion, decided by this momentaneous, painful, and unexpected irritation.

But, far be it from me to wiſh to divide the unity of human nature, to wiſh to deny the action of the intellectual force of this man of a form ſo excellent, to overlook the ſufferings and the efforts of a great nature. Methinks I alſo ſee the inquietude, the fear, the terror, the paternal affection, moving in thoſe veins, ſwelling in that heart, wrinkling that front. I readily admit that the artiſt has repreſented, at the ſame time, the moſt elevated degree, both of corporal ſufferings, and of intellectual ſufferings; but I would not have us to be tranſported too feelingly at the monument itſelf, at the impreſſions which the monument makes upon us, eſpecially, as we do not ſee the effect of the poiſon, in a body which has juſt been ſeized by the teeth of the ſerpent, as we do not ſee the agony in a ſound, beautiful body, which makes efforts, and which is but juſt hurt. Let me be permitted to make an obſervation here, which is of conſiderable importance for the arts of deſign; the greateſt pathetic expreſſion which they can repreſent, depends on the paſſage from one ſtage to another. Let us view a lively infant, who runs, leaps, and amuſes himſelf, with all the pleaſure and energy poſſible, who afterwards has been ſuddenly ſtruck hard by one of his comrades, or who has been wounded either phyſically or morally: this new ſenſation is communicated to all his members like an electrical ſhock; and a ſimilar, ſudden, and pathetic paſſage in the moſt elevated ſenſe, is an oppoſition of which we have no idea, if we have not ſeen it. In this caſe, it is therefore evident that the intellectual man acts as well as the phyſical man. When in a like paſſage there ſtill remain evident traces of the preceding ſtate, there reſults a ſubject the moſt elegant for the arts of deſign; this is the caſe of the Laocoon, where the efforts and the ſufferings are united at the ſame moment. It is thus that Eurydice, who is bitten in the heel by a ſerpent on which ſhe has trod, at the inſtant when ſhe is croſſing a meadow, and is returning, ſatisfied with the flowers ſhe has gathered, would be a very pathetic ſtatue, if the artiſt could expreſs the double ſtate of ſatisfaction with which ſhe walked, and of the pain which arreſts her ſteps; not only by the flowers which are falling, but further by the direction of all her members, and the undulation of the folds.

When we have ſeized, in this ſenſe, the principal figure, we may caſt a free and ſure glance on the proportions, the gradations, and the oppoſition of all the parts of the entire work.

The ſubject choſen is one of the happieſt that can be imagined. Men ſtruggling with dangerous animals, and moreover with animals which act, not as powerful maſſes, but as divided forces, which do not menace on one ſide alone, which do not require a concentrated reſiſtance, but which, according to their extended organization, are capable of paralyſing more or leſs, three men without wounding them. This mode of paralyſing, joined to the great movement, already ſpreads over the *enſemble*, a certain degree of repoſe and unity. The artiſt has been able to indicate, by degrees, the effects of the ſerpents; one only infolds, the other is irritated, and wounds his adverſary. The three perſonages are alſo choſen with much wiſdom: a robuſt and well-made man, who has already paſſed the age of the greateſt energy, and who is leſs capable of ſupporting grief and ſuffering. Let us ſubſtitute for him, in imagination, a young man, lively and robuſt, and the groupe will loſe all its value! With him ſuffer two young perſons, who, in proportion to him, are very ſmall. They are, moreover, two beings ſuſceptible of the ſentiment of pain.

[*For the concluſion of this admirable article, ſee page* 399.]

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MOST of the substances which have been made use of to phlogisticate air, gain an addition of weight in the process; in consequence of which, it has been taken for granted by the antiphlogistians, that nothing is emitted from them; but that they only imbibe the dephlogisticated air, which is one constituent part of the atmosphere, leaving the other part, which they call *azote*, unaltered. It was, therefore, desirable to find some substance which would not gain any weight in the process, and yet have the same effect in phlogisticating air; for, the dephlogisticated air, not uniting with the substance exposed to it, must necessarily form some other combination.

This end was, in some measure, answered by *steel*, which containing, according to the common hypothesis, more phlogiston than iron, would, I thought, part with more by the application of heat, and receive less addition; and this I found to be the case. But it was more completely answered by *black bones*, which, without gaining any thing by the application of heat in any circumstances, become white in the process. If this be done in common air, as it cannot imbibe the dephlogisticated air, which disappears, this air is disposed of two different ways: for, one part of it contributes to form fixed air, and another part forms an union with something emitted from the bones, and makes an addition to the phlogisticated air; and accordingly there is more of it found after this process with the black bones than with iron, and many other substances which receive an addition of weight in the process. Whence, I ask, can come this addition of phlogisticated air, but from an union of phlogiston emitted from the bones and the dephlogisticated air in the atmospherical air exposed to them? Consequently, phlogisticated air, or *azote*, is not a simple substance, as the antiphlogistians maintain, but a compound. Also, whence can come the fixed air procured in the same process, but from a different combination of the same principles, and not, as they say, from *carbone*, which is a substance of vegetable origin, and has no place here.

That the thing which constitutes the *blackness* of the bones is the same with that which has always been called phlogiston, is evident from its forming inflammable air, if there be water to supply it with a basis. For I now find, that if they be heated in phlogisticated air, which cannot by parting with any thing contribute to their whiteness, they nevertheless become white, the air is increased in quantity, and this increase is inflammable air.

For these experiments I find *ivory-black*, which is the coal of ivory, used by painters, more convenient than the bones I made use of before. To prepare this substance for the experiments, I fill an earthen tube with it, and closing it with clay, expose it a considerable time, at least a quarter of an hour, to the greatest heat of a smith's fire, which will expel from it every thing that is volatile; so that no heat that I can apply to it afterwards will affect it, except by means of some other substance, with which that which constitutes its blackness has an affinity, and with which it can combine.

Heating a quantity of ivory-black prepared in this manner, in 6½ ounce measures, of atmospherical air, there was no sensible change produced in its quantity; but, on examining it, I found in it one ounce measure of fixed air, and the remainder completely phlogisticated, which is in the proportion of 84 parts in 100; whereas the antiphlogistians say, that a portion of atmospherical air contains only 73 parts of phlogisticated air. It is evident, also, that both these substances, viz. fixed air and phlogisticated air consist of the same principles, viz. dephlogisticated air and phlogiston.

The very different proportions in which atmospherical air is diminished in different processes, is a proof that in some of them there must be a generation of phlogisticated air. When air is diminished by iron filings and sulphur, moistened with water, the proportion of phlogisticated air is that which Mr. Lavoisier states, viz. 73 parts in 100. But when I made the mixture without any water, I found that 110 measures were in six days reduced only to 90, completely phlogisticated, which is in the proportion of 81.8 in 100. Again, 140 ounce measures were, by the same dry iron filings and sulphur, reduced to 113, which is in the proportion of 80.6 in 100. But some moisture getting to this mixture the third time that it was used, 155 ounce measures of air were reduced by it to 116, which is in the proportion of 74 in 100.

By the slow burning of phosphorus, 60 ounce measures of atmospherical air were reduced to 48, at another time to 48½; and 50 ounce measures were reduced to 40, which is in the proportion of 80.8 of phlogisticated air in 100. But by repeatedly firing the phosphorus with a burning lens, 100 ounce measures were reduced to 89, completely phlogisticated.

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That the *diamond* is a combuſtible ſubſtance has been long known; but not having heard of its being burned in atmoſpherical, or any other kind of air, I had long wiſhed to do it; and being ſupplied by a friend with two ſmall ones, I treated them in this manner, and found that near 90 parts in 100 of the air in which they were burned was completely phlogiſticated; and the quantity not being ſenſibly changed, the remainder was fixed air, which is an effect ſimilar to that of heating charcoal of copper in air. The diamonds being very ſmall, and the quantity of air in which they were burned being ſmall in proportion, I will not vouch for much exactneſs in the reſult. When I get larger diamonds I will endeavour to make the experiment in a more ſatisfactory manner. Both the diamonds weighed only 3-10ths of a grain, and they loſt in the proceſs 15-100 of a grain. The air in which they were burned was ¼ths of an ounce meaſure.

JOS. PRIESTLEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PROMISED you another letter on the ſubject of the *phlogiſtic theory*, and I now ſend it. You will find it to conſiſt of miſcellaneous articles, ſome of more and others of leſs importance to the deciſion of the queſtion that is now before the public. All the letters that I have ſent you relate principally to original and recent experiments, to which I have given a good part of the leiſure of the laſt ſummer, and I do not propoſe to do any thing more on the ſubject till I hear from the great authors and advocates of the theory that I combat in France; and as we have not now any intercourſe with that country, it will probably be a conſiderable time before that can be done.

I am glad, however, to find ſeveral able advocates of the ſyſtem in this country; and ſome of them, I am confident, will do themſelves honour by their candour, as well as their ability. I am pretty certain, that if due attention be given to the ſubject, the controverſy will be decided to general ſatisfaction in a very few years. And whenever I ſee reaſon to think that my opponents have advanced all that they can in anſwer to what I have done and written, I ſhall give an account of the impreſſion that their obſervations ſhall have made on my mind, freely acknowledging any miſtakes into which I may have fallen.

But with my beſt endeavours to be impartial, and attentive to every fact that I have ſtated, I may have overlooked ſome important circumſtances relating to them, and have reaſoned inconcluſively from them.

1. Inflammable air is ſometimes procured when one metal is precipitated by another in its metallic ſtate. This is a fact that is very eaſily explained on the ſuppoſition that the metal precipitated does not require ſo much phlogiſton as that which was diſſolved; whereas the doctrine of the decompoſition of water cannot, as far as I ſee, account for the fact, at leaſt in an eaſy and natural way.

When zinc is uſed to precipitate lead from a ſolution of ſugar of lead, inflammable air is procured; and according to the phlogiſtic theory it ought to be ſo, ſince lead contains much leſs phlogiſton than zinc; ſo that when the former is revived by means of the latter, it is able to furniſh more than is requiſite for the purpoſe. But if this inflammable air come from the decompoſition of the water, the oxygen, which muſt be developed at the ſame time, ought to be found either in the water, or in what remains of the zinc. For it will not be pretended to be in the lead that is revived; and there are no other ſubſtances preſent. And yet, when I examine this water, I find it entirely free from acidity, and that it yields air much leſs pure than that of the atmoſphere.

Iron, I alſo find, will yield more inflammable air by ſolution in acids than zinc; and a ſaturated ſolution of iron in the marine acid yields inflammable air by the ſolution of zinc.

2. In ſome of the preceding letters I gave an account of the production of inflammable air from *zinc* by means of ſteam, ſimilar to that by which the ſame kind of air is procured from *iron*. In this caſe the iron receives a great addition to its weight, which the antiphlogiſtians ſay, ariſes from the oxygen correſponding to the hydrogen of the inflammable air, both coming from the decompoſition of the water. But as the zinc gains no weight in this proceſs, the reſult of the experiment appears to me to be favourable to the phlogiſtic theory, according to which the inflammable air comes from the metal.

This being an experiment of ſome conſequence, I have lately repeated it, and it may be worth while to recite ſome of the particulars of it. Having put an ounce of zinc into an earthen tube, to which I gave a red heat, I made a ſteam paſs over it till I had procured about 300 ounce meaſures of inflammable air; after which I found the greateſt part of the zinc reduced

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duced to a dark coloured ſemitranſparent glaſs, adhering pretty cloſely to the tube. I was able, however, to ſeparate them; and I am confident that the calx did not weigh more than the metal had done, whereas, computing from the proportion of 85 parts of oxygen to 15 of hydrogen (into which it is ſaid that water is reſolvable) it will be found that it ought to have gained about 100 grains. Since then this great proportion of oxygen is not found, either in the calx, or in the water (for this alſo I examined) where will the antiphlogiſtians ſay that we are to look for it? For ſince the water, they ſay, is decompoſed to furniſh the inflammable air, it muſt be ſomewhere.

3. I have alſo repeated the experiment of the revival of red precipitate in inflammable air over mercury; obſerving particularly that there was neither *fixed air*, nor any ſenſible quantity of *water* produced, though much inflammable air diſappeared. This air, therefore, muſt have entered into the mercury that was revived, and did not unite with any thing that was expelled from the precipitate.

4. It is ſaid by the antiphlogiſtians, that ſpirit of nitre never becomes coloured by imbibing any thing, but always in conſequence of giving out oxygen. I think, however, that the contrary is proved by its decompoſing nitrous air. But the ſame effect is produced, though not in ſo remarkable a manner, by means of inflammable air. I put a quantity of dephlogiſticated ſpirit of nitre into a phial with a ground glaſs ſtopper with inflammable air on its ſurface; and in another ſimilar phial atmoſpherical air was confined with it. Both of theſe phials I covered with water in inverted glaſs jars, to prevent their having any communication with the atmoſphere. After long expoſure in theſe circumſtances, that which had the common air on its ſurface never acquired any colour, or only a very little, from the effect of light tranſmitted through two glaſſes with water between them; but that on the ſurface of which the inflammable air was incumbent, acquired colour very ſoon. I alſo found, on repeating the experiment, that a part of the inflammable air had been imbibed by the acid. To make this experiment, a phial filled with the acid muſt be introduced into a jar of inflammable air, and part of it being poured out, the ſtopper muſt be put into it in that ſituation. Other precautions muſt be uſed which a little experience will teach.

5. I cannot help thinking that many of my experiments prove the generation of both *fixed* air and phlogiſticated air, from the ſame elements, viz. dephlogiſticated and inflammable air, or phlogiſton; whereas the antiphlogiſtians ſay that fixed air can only be produced by the union of carbone, or charcoal, with pure air; and that phlogiſticated air is a ſimple ſubſtance, called by them *azote*. I ſhall, however, mention a few more obſervations which I think ſupport what I have advanced on this ſubject.

Having made much uſe of a mixture of iron filings and ſulphur, for the purpoſe of phlogiſticating air, I have always had a large quantity which had been long expoſed to the atmoſphere, from which it is allowed that it attracts nothing beſides dephlogiſticated air. Of this mixture, then quite dry and brown, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces expoſed to heat in an earthen tube gave 120 ounce meaſures of air, of which about one tenth was fixed air, and the reſt almoſt wholly phlogiſticated. Both theſe kinds of air, therefore, muſt conſiſt of dephlogiſticated air from the atmoſphere, and ſomething contained in the iron or ſulphur, both of which are maintained to be ſimple ſubſtances. There remained a black powder ſtrongly attracted by the magnet.

6. In general, iron filings and ſulphur immerſed in mercury or water, or placed in a vacuum, yield inflammable air; but in ſome caſes (though I do not know the reaſon of the difference) this mixture has yielded phlogiſticated air. Having placed a pot containing this mixture in a vacuum, I found, after ſome days, that it had yielded $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounce meaſures of air: and examining it I found it to be completely phlogiſticated. I then put the ſame mixture under water, and placing it near the fire, it gave an ounce meaſure more, all phlogiſticated.

At another time, two ounce meaſures of air was yielded by a mixture of this kind, and being examined long after it was formed, it was found to be wholly phlogiſticated. It might, however, have been inflammable air which had undergone that change.

7. From a quantity of calx of lead, part grey and part yellow, in a glaſs tube, I got about its bulk of almoſt pure fixed air; and the reſiduum extinguiſhed a candle. Where could be the carbone in this caſe?

8. A ſolution of copper in volatile alkali, gave phlogiſticated air with the marine acid; and it will not be eaſy to ſay where this azote exiſted before the proceſs.

9. It is generally thought that the fixed air contained in *fallen lime* has been attracted from the atmoſphere, in which

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is said to float in a loose uncombined state. But from no other experiment that I am acquainted with can it be proved that any fixed air necessarily exists in the atmosphere, and lime, and lime water, will acquire it in all situations. I am therefore inclined to think that this fixed air is composed of phlogiston imparted to the lime from the fire to which it had been exposed, and the dephlogisticated air in the atmosphere; and I have always found that a portion of atmospherical air exposed some time to lime or lime water, is sensibly less pure than before; some part of the dephlogisticated air of which it is composed having been taken from it by the lime; and it is never found again except as a component part of the fixed air which is afterwards expelled from it.

The fixed air which is expelled from the yellow calx of lead, which has been some time exposed to the atmosphere, has, I doubt not, the same source. For when it is heated presently after it is made, little or no air can be expelled from it, as it may some time afterwards. And I find that this substance also exposed to a portion of atmospherical air, makes it less pure than it was before, just as in the case of quick lime.

10. That phlogisticated air is sometimes produced from the uniting of dephlogisticated air in the atmosphere, and phlogiston in the substances exposed to it, I think I have sufficiently proved. I shall, however, just mention another experiment, which is easily repeated, and which I think demonstrates the same thing. It is well known that hot charcoal imbibes any kind of air, and I have observed that when it is afterwards put into water it gives this air out again. But if the air be that of the atmosphere, it takes the dephlogisticated part in preference to the other, leaving the remainder phlogisticated; and the air that it gives out after this in water, is chiefly phlogisticated also. What then becomes of the dephlogisticated air that has disappeared? Will it be said that it remains in the charcoal which had imbibed it? Whence then, came the purified air which it gave out; when, according to the new theory, charcoal does not contain any such principles. It is not found in the water into which it is put; for this gives out air less pure than it did before the process.

Before the new theory of chemistry can be unexceptionably established, the following things must be done.—Whenever inflammable air or *hydrogen* is procured, evidence must be given of the production of this to 15 of the other, and this evidence must be something more than an addition of weight to any thing. It must be either actual *acidity*, or *deplogisticated air*, otherwise there is no proof of the inflammable air coming from the decomposition of water. This, however, has not yet been done with respect to iron, or any other substance by means of which inflammable air is procured.

11. When water is procured by the burning of inflammable air in *dephlogisticated* air, the water must not only be free from acidity, but there must be no production of *phlogisticated air* in the process. For by the decomposition of this air nitrous acid may be procured. I am, dear Sir,

Northumberland, Yours sincerely,
Jan. 17, 1799. J. PRIESTLEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the ravages of war are desolating many other countries, it is not an unpleasing contrast to see in our own, trade flourishing, and towns, in consequence, springing up in places where before existed only a few scattered houses. I was led to this reflection by passing through a town very lately, in the midland parts of Wales, which twenty years ago deserved scarcely the name of a village. As the means by which it has increased in numbers and opulence cannot but be interesting, I send you this short account of the circumstance; and leave it to you, to insert it or not, as you think proper, in your Monthly Miscellany.

The town I allude to is called *Myrther-tedvel*, situated on the borders of Breconshire, next to the county of Glamorgan. The spot on which it stands, and the immediate neighbourhood, was the fortunate purchase of a gentleman, who does not seem fully aware of its value. It cost him only eight hundred pounds; and, in ground-rents alone, he now lets it out for more than the yearly rent of one thousand pounds.

As the town is situated in a barren district, and supported solely by the iron trade, which the owner deems precarious, he is averse to letting out any more on building leases; as it is only suffering, he thinks, masons to lay stones and mortar on his estate, for him, in some future time to remove. This is acting upon a very narrow policy indeed, and may be the means of cramping the rising spirit of the

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the place. Not the preſent owner, nor many generations after him, will ſee the value of eſtates leſſen in this neighbourhood, ſince the ſurrounding hills are compoſed of little elſe but coal and ore; and, before any ſuch depreciation can take place, muſt literally be removed.

The whole diſtrict, where theſe minerals abound, extends about eight miles in length, and four in breadth. Two ranges of hills bound this ſpace, having a valley betwixt them; in which ſtands the town of Myrther.

The firſt perſon who diſcovered mines in theſe parts, and determined to work them, was a Mr. BACON. A leaſe of the ſurrounding country, ſo far as the mines extended, was granted to him for the term of 99 years, at the yearly rent of two hundred pounds. Having the command of an extenſive capital, he immediately built forges, and began the manufacture of iron. But it happened in this, as it has in many great undertakings, that the firſt promoter reaped very little benefit from his new ſpeculations. Mr. BACON, whether from miſmanagement, or ſome other unavoidable cauſe, ſucceeded ſo ill, that the works were for ſome time entirely ſtopped. It is likely the want of water-carriage from Myrther to the diſtant ſea ports, enhanced ſo much the price of the goods, that they could not be brought cheap enough to market to enſure any great demand. The advantage, however, of purſuing the undertaking appeared ſo manifeſt, that it was not long before the heirs of Mr. BACON, who ſoon after his failure died, let one part of the diſtrict to a Mr. CRAWSHAY, of London, for the yearly rent of five thouſand pounds. This gentleman had a commanding capital of ſeventy thouſand pounds to begin with; but ſaw clearly, that the moſt could not be made of the natural advantages of the place without the benefit of water conveyance for his goods. To form, however, a canal in a mountainous country was no eaſy taſk; yet, this difficulty was overcome by the perſevering genius of Mr. CRAWSHAY. In one inſtance, fortune ſeemed to favour the ſcheme, by a diſcontinuity at the top of a lofty hill; without which advantage the canal would never have been undertaken.

Another part of the diſtrict is let to Mr. HOMFRAY, for two thouſand a year; a third part was taken by Meſſrs. LEWIS and TATE; and the fourth, and laſt, by Mr. HILL. Each of theſe gentlemen employs ſeveral forges, which, in their ſtructure, look like the gloomy caſtles of former days, and give a very romantic appearance to the valley.

Hardly any thing can be conceived more awfully grand than the deſcent, on a dark night, into the vale of Myrther, from any of the ſurrounding hills. On a ſudden the traveller beholds numberleſs volcanos breathing out their undulating pillars of flame and ſmoke, while the furnaces below emit through every aperture a vivid light; the whole country ſeems in a blaze—nor do the immenſe hammers, the wheels, the rolling-mills, and the water-works, uniting together their various ſounds, add a little to the novelty and magnificence of the ſcene. When firſt I beheld it, I almoſt fancied myſelf approaching the Liparæa Taberna of Vulcan; deſcribed by Virgil ſo beautifully in the eighth book of his Æneid.

Inſula Sicanium juxta latus Æoliamque
Erigitur Lipara fumantibus ardua ſaxis:
Quam ſubter ſpecus et Cyclopum exeſa caminis
Antra Ætnæa tonant, validique incudibus ictus
Auditi referunt gemitum, ſtriduntque caverniſ
Stricturæ calybum et fornacibus ignis anhelat;
Vulcani domus et Vulcania nomine tellus.

To Mr. CRAWSHAY are the public indebted for thus reviving, in a degree, the commercial conſequence of this country, by a ſucceſsful developement of its hidden treaſures. The workmen belonging to him alone amount to between two and three thouſand men. An equal number is ſuppoſed to be employed by the other iron-maſters. The whole population of the town is eſtimated at 10,000 perſons.

Numberleſs are the benefits accruing to the ſurrounding parts from the re-eſtabliſhment of this manufacture: the old roads are improved and new ones formed; extenſive markets are opened for every kind of produce; and cultivation is extended to the tops of the higheſt hills.

It is now in agitation to make a dram-road from Myrther to Cardiff; a diſtance of about twenty miles. This kind of road is an improvement on rail-roads, which are pretty generally known. Its excellence chiefly conſiſts in having a wide groove for the wheels to run in, by which means the lateral friction is conſiderably diminiſhed, and the weight drawn eaſier along. Its coſt is eſtimated at thirty thouſand pounds. A canal for the ſame diſtance has already coſt one hundred thouſand; and this the new projected road is meant to ſupercede. If upon trial it ſhould be found to anſwer, might not ſuch roads be eſtabliſhed all over the king-

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and would not then the mail-coaches, and every other, travel much more safely and expeditiously? Future times may probably see this improvement.

Mr. CRAWSHAY is, perhaps, the greatest commercial adventurer, and at the same time the most successful, of any in the kingdom. He prides himself in having begun life without a sixpence; yet, by address and industry, raising a princely fortune, and becoming the first iron-master in the world.

It is rather remarkable, that the famous WILKINSON should have set off at first under similar circumstances—in a similar line—and meet, at last, with nearly similar success. The plebeian metal seems auspicious to plebeians.

Every thing that Mr. CRAWSHAY undertakes is carried on with a peculiar degree of spirit. An overshot-wheel has lately been constructed by him, beyond compare, the largest in the world: it is above fifty feet in diameter; made entirely of cast iron, and cost four thousand pounds. The water that turns it is brought from a stream in the hills about five miles off, on a platform of wood, supported chiefly by stone pillars: in one part, however, where it crosses a bridge, it has supporters of wood; here, for the space of three hundred yards, it is elevated eighty feet above the bed of the river. This forms a very singular and sublime appearance. It is hardly worth mentioning, but as a trait of a remarkable character, that Mr. CRAWSHAY lately attempted to establish a porpoise fishery in the river Severn; but his usual success did not attend this undertaking. The fish were found too large to be taken in a net, and too small to be harpooned; in a short time, therefore, and after some trifling expence, this scheme was abandoned.

I am, Sir, &c. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU know very well, that the prejudice amongst the lower classes of people against the inclosure of commons is very powerful and is almost universal. It is idle to talk to such persons about the general advantages to society which must necessarily result from converting an uncultivated heath into an arable farm; they tell you that their portion of those advantages will be imperceptibly small, that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; that they relinquish a certain and immediate good for one that is distant and precarious. If you retort, that they deceive themselves respecting the benefits which they derive from a common, and tell them that the hours which their wife and children waste in wandering about for a few sticks or a bunch of furze, might be more profitably employed at home; or if you tell them, (as has been asserted in one of the county reports for the board of agriculture) that if one man turns a cow upon a common in the spring of the year for nothing, and his neighbour gives eighteen pence a week to some farmer for keeping in his inclosure another cow of equal value; that when both are driven to market at Michaelmas, the difference of price will more than reimburse the latter for his expence, besides the additional quantity of milk which his cow will yield, in consequence of her better food, they will laugh at your reasoning, deny the truth of your statement, and, like many wiser people, as they fancy themselves, prefer living in their error to running the risk of being undeceived to their cost.

For my own part, I have always thought it rather unfeeling to make arguments for other people, and afterwards act upon them whether they admit their validity or not: what folly it is to tell those poor creatures that the benefits they derive from a common are merely ideal, and therefore not worth attending to! and what cruelty it is on this account to make them relinquish *their* imaginary benefits, and force our own on them in exchange! who is prepared to state the precise difference between a real and imaginary benefit? In short, what imaginary benefit is not real to him who enjoys it?

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,
The sot a hero, lunatic a king.
The starving chemist in his golden views
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse.

From what fountain flows the stream of happiness more copiously than imagination? But I am wandering I know not whither. What I mean to observe is, that we ought to give the poor cottagers something more substantial in exchange for the benefits, whether they be called real or imaginary, which they derive from their common, than the hope of participating with the mass of society in the general advantage which will result from the inclosure. That I am not singular in this opinion, is evident from the clauses which have been inserted in various private inclosure bills for the extra provision of small proprietors: these are of different natures, according to circumstances and situations. Being myself at present concerned in the inclosure of a

common,

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common, I will state the mode which we have adopted, as it may possibly be of use to others who are interested in a similar business.

By one of the clauses in our bill, it is enacted, that the commissioners are required to divide, set out, and allot, the commons and waste lands in the parish of ——— unto and among all and every the proprietors of messuages, farms, tenements, lands, &c. &c. within the parish, in such shares and proportions as in the judgment of the commissioners shall be a just and reasonable compensation, share, and allotment, in proportion to the real yearly value of the said messuages, farms, tenements, lands, &c.; *except* to such owners and proprietors, whose property shall be above the annual value of five pounds and under the annual value of ten pounds, whose allotments the commissioners shall increase in such proportion as they shall think just and reasonable, not exceeding the proportion in value which shall be allotted to any other proprietor whose property shall amount to the annual value of ten pounds.

This last restriction is of obvious necessity, as the proprietor of lands or tenements of the value of ten or twelve pounds a year would naturally be discontented and feel himself used with particular injustice, if the commissioners were to award a less valuable allotment for his share, than for the share of his neighbour whose annual property might not be of more than five, six, or seven pounds value. The spirit of this clause, therefore, appears to be *first*, that every proprietor whose property is above the annual value of five pounds and under the annual value of ten, shall have an extra allotment; and *secondly*, that the value in this extra allotment shall, as nearly as possible, be inversely proportionate to the property to which it is attached; the commissioners, consequently, taking care that in no instance the allotment to the smaller property shall exceed in value the allotment to the larger.

It must have been remarked before this time, that nothing has been said concerning the proprietors, the annual value of whose property is under five pounds, and it will naturally be enquired, what provision is secured for these? When the subject of inclosure was first agitated, the small proprietors universally opposed it with no little acrimony and earnestness: it was a very desirable thing to secure the approbation of all parties; this, however, was impossible, and to soften the rancour of their opposition was all that could be expected. It happened that one of the most valuable portions of our common was completely detached from the rest; it was suggested that if this common were left uninclosed and allotted as a pasture-ground under certain necessary regulations, for occupiers not exceeding five pounds a year, that every objection against the inclosure bill from this quarter, would in a great measure be obviated. It was therefore enacted, in the spirit of conciliation, that the commissioners should be authorised and required to set out such a proportionable part of this detached portion of the common, as should in their judgment be equal in value to double the allotments which owners and occupiers of lands and tenements, not exceeding five pounds per annum, would be entitled to under the intended inclosure; and that the lands thus allotted, should be vested in the lord of the manor for the time being, the rector of the parish, the church-wardens and overseers of the poor, and their respective successors for ever, in trust and for the use of all such poor inhabitants at present residing, or that may hereafter reside in any of the cottages now standing or hereafter to be built in lieu of them, as shall not occupy in tenements, or in lands and tenements jointly, (and not in lands only) above the value of five pounds per annum.

As this clause, however, would exclude every proprietor, the annual value of whose property did not exceed five pounds, from having any portion of the common enclosed for him, and as it was conceived that some few of these small proprietors might prefer some portion for their private occupation, a clause was added, by which any owners or proprietors of this description who should at the first or second meeting of the commissioners give notice in writing of their desire of having an allotment in lieu of this right of pasture, are entitled to a part of the remainder of the commons and waste-grounds in the parish, proportionable with the owners of property of a greater annual value than five pounds. It having also been conceived, that some few proprietors of this latter description, that is to say, of proprietors, the annual value of whose property exceeds five pounds, but does not exceed ten, might be desirous of relinquishing their allotments, and adding them to the land set out as common pasture, a further clause was enacted, allowing them to relinquish such allotment, after having delivered in at the first or second

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meeting of the commissioners, a written notice of their request, and authorizing and directing the commissioners to add to the common pasture, for their use, and subject to the same regulation as the rest, so much land as the allotment of the person or persons thus giving notice would have amounted to, in case he, she, or they, had not relinquished it.

It will not excite much surprise, perhaps, that no one of the proprietors, of between five and ten pounds a year, was desirous of relinquishing his or her portion of the enclosure for an allotment on the pasture ground: it would obviously have been a losing game, such person not being entitled to an inch more land upon the common than he would have allotted to him within a fence of his own; and he and his heirs being for ever restricted, (without a new act of parliament) from breaking up the land, or using it otherwise than as a rated common. It may, however, excite some surprise, that among the many proprietors, under five pounds a year, almost all of whom very clamourously opposed the enclosure; every one, with the exception of two individuals, gave notice of his desire to have a private allotment in preference to an allotment on the pasture-ground; although by this preference they must have relinquished a valuable portion of land; for they would have had a double portion for their allotment on the pasture-ground, and, according to the spirit of the act, it appears that, although all indeed will have an extra portion, not one can have a double portion.

Such are the provisions which we have made to conciliate the poor landlords: it is much to be wished that something also could have been done for their still poorer tenants. The former, I think, might unquestionably be benefited by the enclosure; but I am sorry to be of opinion that the latter cannot: for they will now be no longer enabled to keep the geese or turkeys, which have hitherto contributed to pay their house-rent. But it will be said, as the cottages are intrinsically of less value now than they were before the enclosure of the common, the landlords must lower their rent. Who is to make them? What business have we with another man's property? In short, should we in their circumstances, do so ourselves? Cottages are scarce; most lamentably scarce: and, from the prevalence of a detestable and unfeeling policy, are likely to be still more so. But labourers must have—I was going to say a shelter for their heads, but as all of them have not what I call a shelter for their heads, this, it seems, is an unnecessary luxury; they must, however, have some hole or other, in which to creep with their wives and children of a night; and so long as landlords are aware of this necessity, it is not very probable that they will, many of them, lower their rents, merely because the common is deducted from the cottage. But how was this evil to be avoided? Whatever advantage might have been held out to the cottager, must evidently have fallen on his landlord; for he would probably have felt much less reluctance to raise, than to lower, his rent. Suppose any portion of land had been vested in trustees, the profits of which should be scrupulously appropriated to the poor tenants of the parish, "it needs no ghost to tell us," that the tenant must pay his landlord the precise value which the former derives from inhabiting the cottage of the latter.

I know of but one scheme which would, in any degree, have compensated the tenant for the loss of his common; and that is to have set apart a certain portion of land, two or three acres, and to have built thereon a number of solid, convenient, and airy, cottages. This land, and these cottages might have been in the hands of the same trustees, in whose hands is vested the common pasture of those two forlorn and solitary individuals who declined the acceptance of a private allotment. The rents of these lands and cottages would, of course, have belonged to the parish at large, on whom the expence of building and repairs would have fallen. This plan did not occur when the bill was first framed; and, if it had occurred, might, possibly, have been rejected. I am of opinion, however, that it would have been ultimately, if not immediately, profitable: and, on this account, the parish, by making themselves landlords, would have checked the general exorbitance of rent. It would have been their interest to have let these cottages low: to say nothing of the better chance they would have of a regular payment, by letting them low, they would have assisted the tenant in obtaining his livelihood, and by this means prevent the necessity, perhaps, of his calling on them for relief. But it is obvious, that if the parish let their houses low, every other landlord must do the same, or he would never get a tenant till the cottages belonging to the parish were all occupied; and, if every other landlord were to do the same, it is obvious,

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vious, alſo, that there would be leſs frequent occaſion for parochial relief than there is now. At preſent the pariſh is often called on to pay rents; and theſe rents are, with few exceptions, very high; if the pariſh had built cottages, I think they would never have had occaſion to pay theſe rents: at any rate, as the rents *muſt neceſſarily* have been lower, they would never have had occaſion to pay ſo much. It is a common complaint, that cottages yield an inadequate intereſt: perhaps a ſtill more common complaint is, that the trouble of collecting thirty or forty ſhillings a year from one, and fifty or ſixty ſhillings from another, and ſo on, is more than the money is worth. Make it a parochial concern, and theſe objections, which deter country gentlemen from building cottages, in the firſt place, and which, in the ſecond place, ſometimes prompt them, moſt unfortunately, to ſuffer thoſe which are built, to fall in ruins, immediately vaniſh. If there be any loſs attached to cottages, let the pariſh at large, who live by the laborious induſtry of their inhabitants, ſhare that mighty loſs in common! If there be any trouble in collecting ſcattered rents of two, three, or four pounds each, let the pariſh alſo bear in common that trouble—that heavy and oppreſſive trouble! at all events, let the poor be made comfortable if poſſible; let them know the luxury of domeſtic neatneſs; but they never can know it, without domeſtic accommodation or convenience. A cheerful habitation will impart ſome portion of its cheerfulneſs to the man who inhabits it: it will lighten his labour in the day, to know that he can enjoy himſelf at night over a clean hearth and a lively fire: on the other hand, when a man looks forward to a ſort of dungeon, to a cracked, half-thatched, half-lighted hovel, as the miſerable repoſitory for his tired limbs, his mind, in this caſe as in the other, is aſſimilated to his habitation—it becomes gloomy, comfortleſs, and wretched*. Yours, &c. X.

* I remember to have read ſome very admirable obſervations on this ſubject, in the eighth volume of the Bath Society's papers on agriculture: it is many months ago ſince I read them, and not having the volume before me, I cannot refer to the page. I was much ſtruck with them at the time, and wiſh very much to call the public attention to them. *I think* they form part of an elaborate and ingenious introduction to the volume which introduction I alſo *think* was written by the ſecretary, whoſe name has eſcaped my memory.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the troubles which now agitate, and the events which are daily taking place in the eaſtern part of our hemiſphere, ſeem peculiarly calculated to direct the attention of the chriſtian philoſopher toward that long deſpiſed, neglected, and unhappy people, the *Jews*; permit me, through the medium of your widely circulated, and excellent miſcellany, to ſolicit from ſome one of your intelligent correſpondents, an elucidation of the following queries, relative to that nation. It would confer an additional obligation upon me, if any learned member of *that* body would favour me with a reply. I wiſh to be informed:

1. Is the diviſion of the Jews into twelve tribes, a diſtinction ſtill kept up by that nation; if ſo, has each family a knowledge of the particular tribe to which it belongs—and is the office of the prieſthood ſtill a diſtinct appendage to that of Levi?

2. As the old teſtament poſitively aſſerts, and I believe the Jews themſelves acknowledge, that the Chriſt was to deſcend from the ſtock of David, is there any family or families now in exiſtence, acknowledged by their nation, or conſidered by themſelves, as the lineal deſcendants of that monarch?

3. What is their prevailing opinion relative to the fate of the ark, and do they give any credit to the account of it contained in the firſt ſeven verſes of the ſecond chapter of the 2 Macabees?

Birmingham, Yours, &c.
April 14, 1799. W. H. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

NUMBER II.

LIFE OF HENRY BURTON, DIVINE.

THE account of this noted character given in the "*General Biographical Dictionary*," is very incorrect and meagre; he may, therefore, with great propriety, be introduced into this collection, more eſpecially as the following particulars concerning him are novel and entertaining.

Henry Burton was born at Birdſall, in Yorkſhire, in 1578, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, but afterwards became B. D. at Oxford. The univerſity of Cambridge was then greatly infected with puritaniſm, and the leading divines in that way were Mr. W. Perkins and Mr. Chaderton, by whoſe preaching Burton ſays "he had his eyes opened."

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From Cambridge he went to be tutor to the two ſons of Lord Carey of Lepington, afterwards Earl of Monmouth, and by his lordſhip's recommendation, was made clerk of the cloſet to Prince Henry; and continued in that poſt to Prince Charles, but was diſcarded upon that prince's acceſſion to the crown. While in this ſituation he entered into orders, and wrote ſome tracts againſt popery, but he complains bitterly of archbiſhop Abbot, who had refuſed to licence a piece of his entitled "*The converted Jew*," written againſt the Jeſuits. The occaſion of his being diſmiſſed from court was, his writing a letter to the king, charging the biſhops Neile and Laud with the deſign of introducing popery. About this time he obtained the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday-ſtreet, and became very popular by his violent ſermons againſt the court and the hierarchy. For theſe he was at firſt ſuſpended and committed to the Fleet priſon, where he did not remain long: but he ſtill continued the ſame courſe, and, in 1636, he was called into the high commiſſion court for two ſermons preached on the 5th of November, and printed the ſame year with this title, "*For God and the King.*" Though this performance was undoubtedly groſs in the extreme, yet his ſentence was diſproportionate to the offence, which was, that he ſhould be degraded from the miniſterial function, ſtand in the pillory two hours, loſe both his ears, pay a fine of 5000l. and then be impriſoned for life in Lancaſter caſtle. June 30, 1637, he ſuffered the moſt ignominious part of his puniſhment at Weſtminſter, and he ſays, "that all the time he was in the pillory he thought himſelf to be in heaven. For my rejoicing" he adds, "and glorying was ſo great all the while, without intermiſſion, in the pillory, that I can no more expreſs it than Paul could his raviſhments in the third heaven." July 28, he was conveyed from London to Lancaſter, where he arrived Auguſt 3d, but, in November following, he was taken from thence and conveyed to Guernſey, where, through bad weather, he did not arrive in leſs than ſix weeks.

Though his ſentence expreſſed that he ſhould be carefully debarred the uſe of pen, ink, and paper, yet he found means, while in Guernſey caſtle, to write an anſwer to biſhop Laud's "*Relation of his conference with Fiſher*," which was as virulent as could be expected from the complexion of the man. He likewiſe wrote there ſome other controverſial pieces, but could not get them printed.

The following ſtory he relates himſelf with great ſolemnity, and it will ſerve to ſhew to what a pitch of enthuſiaſm he was carried.

"On April 25, 1640, I ſet the day apart to ſeek God, eſpecially for his church, which then lay under great preſſures; wherein having ſpent the day till 4 of the clock in the afternoone, I walked two or three turns in my chamber, and being very ſad and diſconſolate becauſe I had not, as at other times upon the like occaſion, received an anſwer of comfort from God, and being ſomewhat faint with abſtinence and the cloſeneſſe of the roome, I opened that window which looks into the ſea eaſtward to take a little ayre, the ſea comming as neere the ſhore on that ſide as that I might from my window throw an apple into it: thus looking forth by and by there was preſented before the window a rainbow, lying flat all along upon the ſea, with the two ends cloſe to the ſhore, and the bow from meward: it was a perfect and entire rainbow, but becauſe it did not as ordinary rainbows, ſtand upright, but lay flat upon the ſea, it filled me with wonderment, and ſo much the more, becauſe looking both upwards and downwards I ſaw no cloud for the rainbow to ſubſiſt in, neither was the ayre moiſt, it being a dry windy day. I obſerved, indeed, (putting my head forth at the window and looking upwards) many broken little clouds driven away with the wind, but never a one large enough for ſuch a rainbow; and the clouds moved apace, and paſſed away, but the rainbow abode ſtill for the ſpace of half a quarter of an houre, keeping its poſture, lying flat and ſteddy upon the ſea; whereby it plainly appeared to be no naturall and ordinary rainbow, but ſupernaturall and miraculous. Mine eyes were taken up with beholding, and my mind with admiring it, till at length, whole as it was at firſt, it began to withdraw itſelf towards the north eaſt, towards England: I ſaw it move thus for the ſpace of two leagues lying flat upon the ſea till it vaniſhed out of my ſight. Hereupon I began to be amuſed in myſelf what this ſhould meane; I was perſwaded that God had ſent this rainbow to me for ſome ſpeciall uſe that I ſhould make of it; but I knew not nor could imagine what. I prayed againe that the Lord would be pleaſed to ſhew me what uſe to make of it. I hereupon caſt my thoughts upon the firſt rainbow in Geneſis, but that was ſet in the clouds as a ſign of God's covenant that he would no more deſtroy the world by a flood of water. But

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But what is this rainbow to that? This is without a cloud and lies flat upon the ſea. Well, this interpretation I made of it, that foraſmuch as I had earneſtly ſought God for his church that day, and had not received an anſwer of comfort, and being ſad, God thereupon (without any my ſeeking of a ſigne) preſented before me a miraculous rainbow; I took it to be ſent of God as an anſwer to my prayers that day, and to be a ſigne to aſſure me that he would certainly and miraculouſly deliver his church which now lay floating upon the ſeas of affliction, ready to be ſwallowed up. Upon this interpretation, I was ſo ſatisfied and filled with preſent comfort, being fully perſwaded of the truth thereof, that I was never ſad after upon any ſuch occaſion; and when at any time ſince I have been diſconſolate for the church, I have preſently reflected mine eyes upon my rainbow, and have therewith been comforted afreſh, and my heart remains fully eſtabliſhed againſt all doubts and fears. I ſay *my rainbow*, as having the ſole propriety in it, ſeeing it was ſeen of none but myſelf alone."

He remained in this priſon till November 15, 1640, when he was releaſed by an order of the Houſe of Commons; and on the 22d of the ſame month, he and the famous William Prynne who had been confined in the Iſland of Jerſey for a like offence, landed at Dartmouth, from whence they proceeded to London. The ſame parliament that recalled them, declared the proceedings againſt them unjuſt, and voted them 5000l. each out of the property ſequeſtered from the archbiſhop and other lords of the high commiſſion.

It is natural to ſuppoſe that Burton's popularity was increaſed after his return, and he was indeed greatly followed and admired as a preacher, but turning independent, moſt of the London churches were ſhut againſt him, particularly that of Aldermanbury, at the inſtance of the noted Mr. Edmund Calamy, againſt whom Burton wrote a pamphlet entitled "*Truth ſtill Truth, though ſhut out of Doors.*" &c.

He alſo embroiled himſelf in a ſharp controverſy with his quondam friends and fellow ſufferers Prynne and Baſtwick both of whom were advocates of preſbytery.

That he was very conceited will appear from the curious extract from his own "narrative" given above; but in the ſame performance he goes to an extraordinary length of aſſurance, in making himſelf no leſs than one of the two witneſſes predicted in the Revelations of St. John, who are to lie dead three days and a half: and he even challenges to himſelf the character of a prophet on this occaſion. "Why ſhould I here," he ſays, "conceale that ſpeech I uſed to ſome miniſters at Coventry in my paſſage to Lancaſter caſtle, who being ſad at my departure, I ſaid unto them, "Come, be not ſad, for three years and a half hence we ſhall meet again and be merry." And truly (abſit invidia verbo) reckoning from the 14th of June, 1637, whereon we were cenſured in the ſtar chamber to perpetuall impriſonment: it was juſt three years and a half when we returned from exile, even in the laſt moneth of the three years and a half, myſelf being ſent for the very firſt day of that moneth."

Speaking of the promiſed reſtoration of the witneſſes, he thus boldly applies it to himſelf: "Here let the reader ſtill remember that this treatiſe was written before my return from baniſhment, and ſo towards London on that Saturday the ſolemnitie thereof was ſo conſpicuous and glorious, as it doth without any other application even naturally apply itſelf, as it were the moſt proper fulfilling of this prophecie, if either wee conſider the manner of that return or the effect it wrought in the adverſaries thereof, which cauſed in them extream indignation and rage, even unto gnawing of their tongues and gnaſhing of their teeth; and yet feare ſo poſſeſſed them that all their power and policy could not help." Prefixed to the narrative of his own life, is his portrait, apparently by Hollar, which, if a likeneſs, ſhews him to have been a ſour and forbidding character.

He was buried January 7th, 1647.

J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Britiſh Critic of February laſt, an extract is given of Mr. Canning's ſpeech, of Dec. 11, 1798, in which that gentleman ſays, that "when the town of Sion in Switzerland capitulated to the French, *the women after being brutally violated, were thrown alive into the flames.*" This is an act ſo abominably ſavage and unnatural, that I hope, for the honour of human nature, it never was committed by any individual of any nation. To diſcover whether there are any grounds for imputing it to the French on this occaſion, I have carefully read the firſt ſix numbers of Mallet du Pan's "*Mercure Britannique*," in which he profeſſes to give, in detail, an account of all the enormities perpetrated by the French in that

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country. I found there no intimation of ſuch conduct, though Mallet du Pan, from the hatred he bears the French, would have dwelt with pleaſure on this circumſtance. I likewiſe examined Lavater's account of the ſame event, but found no mention of, or alluſion to any ſuch thing. I may therefore, I think, without any want of candour, conclude that the charge is *falſe*, and reſts upon no foundation whatever.

I lament much, that a member of the Houſe of Commons ſhould print a ſpeech containing a charge of ſuch a horrid nature; for which, hitherto, there have appeared no grounds, and which I believe, is not to be found any where but in this ſpeech. Beſides, Mr. Canning, at the time of making this ſpeech, was Under Secretary of State for the foreign department; ſo that the charge was brought, in ſome degree, by the government of this country againſt the French. Charges of this kind, unſupported by evidence, are of ſervice to the French, as it affords them an opportunity of inſinuating that other charges, as well as theſe, are not founded in truth, but have their origin in the malice and ingenuity of the Britiſh cabinet. Beſides, the time muſt come, when the two nations will be at peace with each other, and it is not becoming in any man, much leſs in thoſe who have offices under government, and are paid by the people for far different purpoſes, to circulate tales of barbarities never committed, merely for the purpoſe of keeping alive and increaſing the animoſity that unhappily prevails between the two countries. I flatter myſelf that every friend to humanity will join me in this opinion.

I am Sir, your humble ſervant,
Bradford, Yorkſhire, PHILO-VERITAS.
April 20, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the enquiries of A. B. C. in your Magazine of Auguſt laſt, concerning the uſes to which horſe cheſnuts may be applied, I beg leave to refer him to the report of the proceedings of a body of learned men at Paris, which he will find in the French papers of Auguſt or September, 1794, (I am not exact, as I ſpeak only from recollection) who diſcovered a method of producing a fixed alkali from the horſe cheſnut: A decree of the legiſlature in conſequence paſſed on September 12th, that year, commanding all the citizens throughout the republic who had horſe cheſnut trees, to ſtore the fruit for the ſervice of the nation.

The horſe cheſnut has thus been appropriated by the inventive genius of the French republic, towards forming another and never failing reſource for the compoſition of gunpowder. Yours, &c.
April 18, W. A. SCRIPPS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMIDST the improvements of ſociety, and the efforts of humanity, ſo much to the honour of the age and country in which we live, which muſt be acknowledged with admiration, there is yet room for the united efforts of mankind. That much has been done for the benefit of Society will never be urged as an argument for a ceſſation of effort, whilſt ſo much more remains both requiſite and poſſible: nor ſhould any one be diſcouraged in the attempts he would make in the cauſe of benevolence from their comparative feebleneſs.

The writer of this paper relies on the candour of your readers whilſt he ſtates to them what has impreſſed him as an object of the firſt importance to the welfare of ſociety, which is ſo united as to be involved in the good order and happineſs of its ſeveral conſtituent parts. It is that of finding ſuitable employment for all thoſe who are deſtitute of it, whether through the want of friends, of recommendation, or of character. The number of theſe, particularly among pitiable and unfortunate females is very great, who, in the preſent ſtate of things, are loſt to ſociety and injurious to it; but who might be reſcued from the wretchedneſs into which either misfortune or vice has plunged them, if ſome ſecure avenue were opened to them, by which they might be furniſhed with the means of ſubſiſtence as the fruit of their own induſtry. For want of ſome inſtitution of this kind, many hundreds, having loſt their character by their folly, are, though convinced by ſad experience of their error, forbid to return to any uſeful ſtation, and compelled to perpetuate vice, and to ſink deeper in infamy, becauſe none can, with propriety and ſafety, admit them into their employment. Many may be too ſcrupulous and too ſevere in the requiſition of character; but it is obvious that there are inſtances in which a loſt character cannot meet with that opportunity for reformation to which innocent and uſeful occupation would highly conduce. But what cannot be done by individuals, or by ſingle families, in their ſeparate capacities, may be readily accompliſhed by united effort, in a

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public inſtitution. Should it be objected, that the vicious part of ſociety ought to ſuffer the conſequence of their vices, though the truth of the poſition ſhould be granted, in caſes, where there is a diſpoſition to continue in vice, it cannot be admitted as a valid objection; for what is here propoſed is to furniſh the moſt effectual means of ſecuring thoſe from the neceſſity of perpetuating their vices, who are at preſent compelled to perpetuate them by a too juſt excluſion from ſociety, as well as to provide means of ſubſiſtence for the innocently unfortunate, and not ſhelter any one in the continuance of vice. And certainly all the ſufferings of the moſt vicious ſhould, as much as poſſible, be uſed as a mean of correction of their errors, and not of perſonal extermination. Where it is in the power of ſociety to do it with ſufficient ſafety, the door of penitence and effectual reformation ſhould be opened. Should it be ſaid that there are houſes of induſtry provided in every pariſh, and that charitable inſtitutions in abundance have met with public encouragement, it may obviouſly ſuggeſt itſelf as an anſwer, that moſt of the characters that are here pleaded for are not likely to recur to a pariſh poor-houſe till deſpair has driven them there to breathe their laſt: and though the writer would be the laſt to ſpeak lightly of the charities of the preſent age, yet he may be allowed to ſay, that the operations of charity in general want a method which ſhall give them greater effect: that were a proper œconomy introduced into the mode of diſpenſing charities, more good might be done at leſs expenſe; and that unleſs we relieve the poor and unfortunate, by putting them in a method, and furniſhing them with opportunities of relieving themſelves by the natural operations of their own powers, our efforts of charity may become expenſive, but will be comparatively ineffectual. The writer of this paper has ſome concern in the management of an inſtitution where gratuities are diſpenſed, which are of very great ſervice; but he is perſuaded that, in this and all other caſes, except thoſe which reſpect the ſick and the aged, were the recipients provided with ſuitable employment to ſupport themſelves without gratuity, it would tend more to their morals and their happineſs; becauſe, by keeping them properly employed it would prevent the vices of indolence; and, though it would not render them improperly independent, it would raiſe them to a degree of ſelf poſſeſſion, and ſelf reſpect, which are neceſſary to morality and happineſs, and to the formation of a character and a neighbourhood on which ſociety can place a dependance.

The writer is perſonally acquainted with caſes which would powerfully enforce the arguments that favour the purpoſe of this paper. He has known characters which have fallen into errors, in the moment of temptation, which threatened them with all the rigour of the world's frown, and, by expoſure and excluſion, to all the horrors of perpetuating vice as a mean of ſupport; who have, by the kind and prudent intervention of benevolent perſons, been furniſhed with an opportunity of obtaining a reſpectable maintenance, who have afterwards regained their uſefulneſs in ſociety, and have amply repaid the care and kindneſs beſtowed on them, by the moſt innocent deportment, and the moſt aſſiduous attention to the duties of their ſtations. And he has known inſtances where young perſons, whoſe manners and characters were, previouſly, amiable, have, by the loſs of reputation in the moment of temptation, without meeting any greater rigour than uſually, and with the general approbation of ſociety, is exerciſed towards ſuch perſons, been thrown out of all reputable means of ſupport, overwhelmed with deſpair of ever obtaining the forgiveneſs and regaining the confidence of ſociety, have yielded to what ſeemed to them a neceſſity, have plunged into vice and infamy, and died in wretchedneſs and miſery; and thus terminated an exiſtence which, as far as the influence of it extended, and who ſhall ſay how far it did not extend, has been an injury to ſociety, when ſuch a well timed and prudent exertion as is now pleaded for, might have preſerved them, and made them uſeful and happy in life; though, in point of prudence, it was out of the power of individual families to accompliſh ſo deſirable a purpoſe. How bright a ſun ſhall enliven the evening of their days who may ſave ſuch characters from the diſgrace and miſery of perpetuated vice.

The writer of this paper has alſo known perſons of innocent and amiable characters, who, from unforeſeen occurrences, from the mortality of friends, from bodily indiſpoſition, with a ſeries of calamities, have become deſtitute of the means of ſupport; and, from an incapacity to have recourſe to ſuch employments as offered, and finding it impoſſible to meet with, or not knowing where to apply for any ſuitable employment, have unavoidably ſunk into the moſt cheerleſs wretch-

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wretchedneſs; and thus, by an accumulated weight of ſorrow, have been afflicted beyond expreſſion, and ſunk, in deep deſpair, into a ſtate, both of body and mind, too pitiable to be deſcribed; when the exertions of ſociety, in only finding a ſuitable occupation for them in the firſt preſſure of their difficulties, might have rendered them happy and uſeful to the period of mortality.

It was at firſt intended to confine this addreſs to the ladies, in favour of thoſe of their own ſex, who might be in deſtitute circumſtances; wiſhing, that however acceptable the pecuniary aid and protection of the men might be, females ſhould have the privilege of appeal to females; and thinking it highly deſirable that affairs of ſo delicate and important a nature ſhould be managed by a committee of females, and not referred to the other ſex, as though women were not the moſt fit and competent to the application of their own charities to their own ſex. There is every reaſon to believe that ſuch an inſtitution would flouriſh beſt beneath the kind and foſtering care of females; and that it would, without ſubjecting them to any improprieties, ſo acquaint them with the real condition of their ſex, and ſo call forth the tender aſſiduities congenial to their natures, as to produce, in the end, benefits to ſociety that are at preſent incalculable.

The immediate intention of this paper is, through the medium of your valuable magazine, to excite the public attention to the ſubject on which it is written, by engaging ſome of your readers in a correſpondence on it: by which means a plan may be ſtruck out, that may be practicable for carrying the deſign into effect. The writer has been intentionally very general in his propoſal, leſt, immediately entering on the particulars of the plan, by which no individual in the kingdom, who wants ſuitable employment, ſhould be precluded from it, the great principle ſhould be loſt ſight of, in the firſt inſtance, before the mind ſhould be duly impreſſed with it, and the attention be occupied in objections and difficulties which might ariſe about ſome leſſer queſtions of particulars. The writer hopes he ſhall not be diſappointed in his expectation of engaging ſome gentleman or lady in the propoſed correſpondence; and that no lady, who may acknowledge the importance of it, will be diſcouraged from preſenting to the public her ſentiments on the ſubject.

Newcaſtle on Tyne,
April 4, 1799. E P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have been always led to think, that local hiſtories, comprehending topography, cuſtoms, manners, and commerce, might be made not only amuſing, but beneficial to ſociety. For this reaſon I read, with much pleaſure, the account that was given in your Magazine, of laſt month, of Norwich; and am encouraged to attempt ſomething ſimilar concerning Briſtol.

The praiſe of ſcience, whether it attaches to individuals or communities, ranks among their higheſt honours. To ſay of any place, that its traders are rich; that ſo many manufactures are eſtabliſhed there; and that its ports are crowded with the ſhips of various nations, ſounds indeed well on the Royal Exchange; but will not give laſting celebrity. Had it not been for the Academia of Plato, and the Lyceum of Ariſtotle, Athens, with its Piræeus, had long ſince been conſigned to oblivion. So, like Athens, when the adventitious circumſtances of trade ſhall be forgotten, Briſtol will be mentioned with reſpect by the future hiſtorians of literature and genius; and "Literis verbiſque valuerunt," be the juſt encomium paſſed on its inhabitants.

It has been remarked, that climate has great influence in the formation of the human mind. The region of Attica, we are told, was a rocky barren ſoil, remarkable for the extreme purity of its air—that of Bœotia, low and fertile, having an atmoſphere laden with perpetual fogs: the Athenians, as might be expected, were ſprightly, acute, and ſcientific; while the Bœotians, like our Dutch neighbours, were ſingular only for oppoſite endowments. This ſeems, in part, to ſanction the idea. And what is more natural to ſuppoſe, than that perſons, born amid wild and romantic ſcenery, ſhould poſſeſs grander conceptions, and be more alive to the ſublime and beautiful, than thoſe who have ſpent all their days on a level, monotonous, and unintereſting moor. If there is any truth in this remark, few places are better calculated ingenuouſly to affect the mind, and become the cunabulum of genius, than Briſtol. The rocks and woods in its neighbourhood exceed, in magnificence, almoſt every thing of the kind in this country; while the lofty and extenſive downs of Leigh and Durdham, the diſtant proſpect of the Severn and Wales beyond, with the nearer view of Weſton, Henbury,

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Henbury, Clevedon, and Stoke, conſtellated with villas, fill the mind with the moſt ſerene ſenſation of pleaſure.

> ——neque enim pecori gratior ullo
> Herba loco eſt: aptamque vides paſtoribus umbram.

To have ſuch ſcenes preſented to the eye, is to read the faireſt pages of the Book of Nature, and to experience the mind inſenſibly opened to every thing refined and elevated. Such, at leaſt, is their effect on ſouls of fine ſenſibility.—The croud, immerſed in ſenſuality, and blinded with the purſuits of avarice, ſee theſe things with the ſame indifference as the oxen that ruminate in their meadows. It was not with ſuch diſcrimination they were viewed by a Chatterton, a More, a Yearſley, or a Southey; names ſufficient of themſelves to reſcue Briſtol from the charge of dullneſs and inſipidity; which character, ſince the days of Savage, it has been too much the cuſtom to attribute to this city.

Though I have mentioned a few names who have done honour to the place of their nativity, I would not wiſh to do this to the excluſion of others. The humble name of Bryant ſhould not be forgotten; who, from a pipe-maker, became a poet; and has written, if not in the firſt ſtyle of excellence, yet more meritoriouſly than could have been expected from a perſon of his birth and education. A young man, that is now no more, of the name of Lovel, who, in conjunction with Mr. Southey, publiſhed a volume of poems, betrayed evident marks of a poetical genius. Briſtol, perhaps, can boaſt of one of the firſt Perſic ſcholars in the kingdom, in Mr. CHARLES FOX, who is likewiſe an artiſt of conſiderable eminence. An ardent deſire of improvement in his profeſſion of landſcape-painting led him, in the early part of life, to viſit the romantic ſcenes of Norway and Denmark; through which countries he travelled alone and on foot, enriching his mind with every thing worthy of notice. This gentleman tranſlated the poems of Achmed Arbideili; a work which has experienced a favourable reception from the public. In this enumeration it would not be proper to omit mentioning the name of a printer of this city, whoſe name is COTTLE. He has not only, by the many valuable works he has publiſhed, raiſed the reputation of the Briſtol preſs, but is himſelf a poet, and a conſiderable patron of men of genius. He is now engaged in writing an epic poem on Alfred; in which Blackmore failed. The pen of the Poet Laureat is alſo employed on the ſame ſubject. I hope one, at leaſt, will be found to twine a wreath worthy the brow of that immortal prince and ſcholar.

In the ſtricter walk of ſcience, the names of BOWLES and SMITH, two promiſing young ſurgeons of Briſtol, deſerve richly to be mentioned. Phyſicians, like the wiſe politician with reſpect to diſorders of ſtate, ſhould beſtow as much pains on the preſervation, as on the cure of diſeaſes. It is their duty to enlighten mankind, and guard the avenues of life from the encroachments of every morbid foe. This point, however, has not been much laboured by them; and the art of living judiciouſly and well, has been locked up among the arcana of medical ſcience. Dr. BUCHAN was the firſt perſon of any reſpectability, who adopted a work of medical inſtruction, to the comprehenſion of the world at large. It has proved more particularly beneficial, in having exploded the miſchievous errors of nurſes, in the management of young children; but has a tendency to make perſons too much their own phyſicians. Dr. WILLICH, in his lectures lately publiſhed, has trodden ſomewhat in the ſteps of BUCHAN; but his work poſſeſſes this ſuperior excellence, that it is calculated more to teach the prevention, than cure of diſeaſes. Every one who can read does himſelf injuſtice not to peruſe this work. Still, however, local and vivâ voce inſtruction was wanting to further the ſpread of medical knowledge: and practitioners in every town in England would do well to follow the example of the aforementioned gentlemen, BOWLES and SMITH. They have inſtituted anatomical, dietetic, and phyſiological lectures, to which they publicly invite perſons of either ſex to attend. The moſt reſpectable ladies of the city, waving every objection of falſe delicacy and taſte, have regularly viſited their lecture room; where they learnt the ſtructure of the human form; the various cauſes of infantine diſeaſes, ariſing from the miſmanagement of nurſes; and the rational way to adapt food to their tender organs of digeſtion. To the intemperate they pointed out, with more than pulpit eloquence, the fatal effects of their indulgences, by preſenting to their view the ſcirrhous and diſabled organs of the drunkard. They accurately deſcribed the proceſs of its effects from the gutta roſea, to gout, anaſarca, dropſy, and death: and, in many inſtances, by this ſtriking elo-

quence,

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quence—this argumentum ad hominem—effected a reformation which nothing elſe would have been able to produce.

I ſhould not forget to notice alſo a literary ſurgeon, who has lately publiſhed a work of acknowledged utility. It is a treatiſe on thoſe phagedenic ulcers which are ſo apt to affect the legs of aged perſons; particularly if they have been intemperate. The cure of theſe had, according to the old practice, been tedious and uncertain; but the method of treatment recommended in this work, is at once effectual and expeditious. Its author's name is BAYNTON.

The lectures of BOWLES and SMITH received the countenance of the celebrated Dr. BEDDOES; who, though not indigenous to Briſtol, ought to be mentioned as a reſidentiary ornament, and a promoter of every laudable undertaking. It is certainly no argument of the want of public ſpirit in this place, that 1200l. have been ſubſcribed to build a chymical ſchool, over which this father of pneumatic medicine is to preſide. In this he is aſſiſted by a very ingenious young man of the name of DAVY, who is already known to the public as an author in chymiſtry. Dr. BEDDOES is engaged alſo in another conſiderable plan, for erecting a kind of pneumatic hoſpital for the cure of pulmonary and other complaints. Toward this ſcheme eighteen hundred pounds have been ſubſcribed. Three thouſand are neceſſary to bring it to completion; neither will it be entered upon till that ſum is enſured. A work entitled, "*Contributions to Phyſical and Medical Knowledge*," is lately publiſhed by the Doctor; it is meant to be continued as often as ſufficient materials can be collected; and bids fair to become a very uſeful repoſitory of medical facts.

The literary taſte of Briſtol is not a little promoted by the eſtabliſhment of a public library; conducted, perhaps, on as liberal a plan as any in the kingdom: books on either ſide of every queſtion, whether of religion or politics, being freely admitted. A ſubſcriber, at firſt, pays five guineas for a ticket, which is transferable, and a guinea a year afterwards. It conſiſts of two ſpacious rooms. The firſt is divided on each ſide into compartments, by means of ſcreens that project from the ſides, leaving an open ſpace in the middle, in the manner of the Bodlean at Oxford. This room contains a valuable collection of ancient authors, left by the original founder. Theſe are not ſuffered to be taken out by the ſubſcribers. The interior room, which is more modern, and built by a patriotic ſubſcription of the inhabitants, is equally ſpacious with the other; but the books are diſpoſed of in a different manner; there being no lateral projections. A gallery ſurrounds all the upper part of the room, except on the ſide where the windows ſtand. The books here, which are more modern than thoſe in the firſt room, are ſuffered to be taken out by ſubſcribers. A committee meet once a month to regulate the buſineſs of the inſtitution. The chief librarian, who is the Rev. Mr. JOHNS, has a ſalary of ſeventy pounds a year, and a good houſe for his reſidence. The ſub-librarian is the well known and eccentric Mr. GEORGE CATCOTT, who was remarkable in his younger days for riding over five inch bridges, clambering ſteeples, and exploring ſubterranean caverns; ſince then his name has made a conſpicuous figure in the diſſentions that have taken place among the learned, reſpecting the authenticity of Rowley's poems. Here, contrary to the practice of his early days, he has taken his ſtand on the *terra firma et lata* of common ſenſe; and, in oppoſition to the high encomiaſtic flights of poets, and deep reſearches of antiquaries, pronounces Chatterton not the author of theſe conteſted poems, but merely a tranſcriber of them. Yet, in ſpite of his obtuſe diſcernment on this point, CATCOTT is a man of ſingular talents. For local memory, and powers of ſpeaking and acting, (wherein he diſplays as ſtrong a conception as Garrick perhaps could himſelf) he is juſtly admired among his friends. As a tribute of reſpect to this laſt-mentioned excellence of his, the manager of the Briſtol theatre gives him free admiſſion to the rehearſal and play, whenever he chooſes.

Perhaps there is no place in England where public and ſocial amuſements are ſo little attended to as here. From this circumſtance, the inhabitants have been ſtigmatized with a want of taſte, and deſcribed as the ſordid devotees of Plutus. Another, and more plauſible reaſon may be alledged for this ſingularity: no place contains, in proportion to its inhabitants, ſo many diſſenters. Theſe retain much of the puritanical way of thinking, which prevailed in the days of the firſt Charles. To attend theatrical repreſentations, balls, card or muſic parties, is to them worſe than vanity: it is a vice. Theſe common centers of attraction deſtroyed, others are wanting to ſupply their place, and to converge the ſcattered rays of ſociety. Union in abſtract ideas of religion, is too weak a bond

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a bond for the young and gay. And even they, who in the firſt effervescence of religious zeal, find themſelves delighted with ſociety, who reflect back the ſentiments of their minds; by continued colliſion, diſcover that nothing new can be ſtruck out;—uniformity at length tires;—ſocial feeling grows languid;—and at laſt they retire, each within his own domeſtic circle, into a ſtate of contemplative and ſolitary enjoyment.

In this place is a large and reſpectable academy for diſſenters, where young men are educated for the miniſtry. It was eſtabliſhed at firſt under Dr. Gifford, who was the laſt diſſenter in this country, who ſuffered impriſonment for his religious tenets. Many able tutors have preſided over it ſince his time; among whom was the Rev. Mr. Newton, who was the antagoniſt of Harwood, known for his tranſlation of the New Teſtament, and a treatiſe on the various editions of the claſſics. Mr. Newton was as much a diſſenter from principle as any man of his time: large overtures having been made him to enter into the church, which he conſcientiouſly rejected. He was remarkable for mildneſs of manners, liberality of ſentiment, and ſoundneſs of judgment, and did honour to human nature. At this academy is an excellent library, enriched by the donations of many benefactors; among whom Dr. Lewellin is the chief. He left alſo two exhibitions to the Univerſity of Aberdeen. The library of Mr. Newton was bequeathed to this inſtitution. Here is beſide, a large philoſophical apparatus, with a good obſervatory, and a collection of foſſils and coins, well worth the inſpection of the virtuoſo. Among the curioſities of this library, a miniature picture of Oliver Cromwell ſhould not be forgotten, done by Cooper:—for this it is ſaid the late Empreſs of Ruſſia offered five hundred pounds. The preſent maſter of the academy is Dr. RYLAND, a man of reſpectable talents, and for ſimplicity of manners, and urbanity of diſpoſition, univerſally beloved.

In Briſtol is to be found every religious ſect, from the ſober quaker, to the viſionary enthuſiaſt of Swedenborg. Their places of worſhip exceed in number even the churches of the eſtabliſhment. Some of them are rather ſuperb, particularly that belonging to the preſbyterians, where the Rev. Mr. ESTLIN preaches. To a manly piety this gentleman unites deep erudition; and has thus qualified himſelf to become an able defender of the Chriſtian religion, both from the pulpit and the preſs. He keeps a very conſiderable academy in the vicinity of Briſtol.

Within theſe few years many large additions have been made to the city: but, ſince the war began, the building mania has ceaſed. Its ſquares exceed in beauty and extent any in the kingdom, out of London: and even there it would be difficult to find one equal in beauty to Portland ſquare.

But theſe are the abodes of the rich and voluptuous. They are cheerful, airy, and ſpacious. What a contraſt ſhould we behold, by turning our eyes to the jail of Briſtol! where light and air ſtruggle almoſt in vain to get admittance. Thoſe who are deprived of liberty, ſhould ſtill enjoy the common benefits of nature.

Nec ſolem proprium natura, nec aëra fecit.

The abuſes in the internal policy of priſons, and errors in their conſtruction, have been honeſtly expoſed in a work called, "*Complaints of the poor*," by Mr. G. Dyer. He has entered into a minute inveſtigation of the ſubject; and thoſe who do not admire his political ſentiments, may at leaſt applaud his benevolent labours, & mitigate by his hints, the ſufferings of unfortunate delinquency. Mr. Howard indeed, has gone more at large into this ſubject; but I doubt in many inſtances the wiſdom of his regulations, though not the benevolence of his intentions.

The ſame objections apply to the hoſpital for the poor, as to the jail. The building is upon too narrow a ſcale for the numbers that reſide there. Many a Norfolk barn is larger: yet fifteen thouſand pounds are annually collected from the inhabitants of the city, for its ſupport. The coarſe woollen manufactory has lately been introduced; which anſwers two good purpoſes, that of leſſening the poor rates, and giving employment to the idle.

The public charities of the place are very numerous, and ſpeak much the liberality of its inhabitants. Thoſe of Colſton are truly princely, and furniſh the counting-houſes of the merchants with their beſt clerks. One I believe is unique of its kind; it teaches blind perſons to work at trades, which require no other ſenſe for their management, but that of touch—ſuch as knitting, baſket-making, and netting. By theſe means, thoſe unfortunate beings are enabled to paſs through life, free from that painful vacuity which the privation of ſight muſt otherwiſe neceſſarily produce. It is to be wiſhed, that ſuch a truly benevolent in-

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ſtitution

stitution were established in every large town in the kingdom *.

The commerce of Bristol is said to be on the decline: this is attributed by some to the difficult and circuitous navigation of its rivers—the exorbitancy of the town dues—and the decay of enterprising spirit in its inhabitants. But perhaps the war is a better solution of this question. Formerly it had the Turkey, the Greenland, and African slave trade to support its commercial consequence: the two former have long since ceased, the last, I am happy to say, is just expiring: but, like some fabulous river that I forget, it disappears in one place, only to rise in another: Liverpool has gained what Bristol lost. The West India trade still flourishes here. Several improvements in the arts take their origin from Bristol: the patent shot—the rolling machine for paper—and the method for facilitating the rotation of an axis by means of subsidiary wheels. I cannot dismiss this imperfect account without condemning the barbarous custom of using sledges in the public streets for the conveyance of goods, which are continually endangering the limbs, both of men and cattle. One would suppose that at Bristol they had not mechanics enough to cart a hogshead of sugar. I am, &c.

A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On Personifications in Poetry.

(Continued from page 293.)

HOPE, that benignant affection, which, according to the mythologists, was the gift of heaven, to compensate for the numerous ills sent on the human race, has not often been represented by the poets under a material form. Spenser has two figures of *Hope*. One is that of a virgin clad in blue, and chiefly distinguished by the anchor on which she leans. This is the established symbol by which *Hope* is marked out in painting; and may be interpreted as referring to that property of this affection, by which it enables the soul to resist all the storms of adversity, and preserves it from the shipwreck of despair. As usually pictured, however, it is liable to objections. A great anchor is an awkward thing for a delicate female to carry about with her; nor is it at all an instrument for leaning upon. She ought to bear it as a miniature ornament, or to have its figure embroidered on her robe.

Spenser's other portraiture of this being is designed with more fancy and elegance.

With him [*Fear*] went *Hope* in rank, a handsome maid,
Of cheerful look, and lovely to behold;
In silken samite she was light array'd,
And her fair locks were woven up in gold:
She alway smil'd, and in her hand did hold
An holy-water sprinkle, dipt in dew.
F. Q. iii. 12.

Mr. Spence instances this emblem of the *aspergoire*, or sprinkler, as one of those which are censurable for want of sufficient distinctness. It is not, indeed, perfectly obvious; but, I think, not void of propriety; for *Hope* may justly be represented as shedding that divine influence on the mind, which enables it to repel the attacks of misfortune, and the suggestions of despair. It is to be noted, that such a symbol was formerly much more likely to be understood, than at present.

A figure of *Hope* is sketched by Milton in his *Comus*, extremely elegant, but scarcely distinguished from the other affections friendly to man.

——————white handed *Hope*,
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings.
Com. 225.

Yet the epithet *hovering* has peculiar force in denoting the close and unremitting guardianship of this celestial attendant.

Collins, in his *passions*, though he seems to dwell with peculiar pleasure on the *music* of *Hope*, has added nothing to her portrait.

Cowley has two pieces, highly wrought, in his peculiar manner, entitled, "*for* and *against Hope*;" in which every line displays a new image, or figure of comparison, which is just started, and then relinquished. Some of these are *picturesque*, but are too slight and transient for a distinct personification.

FAITH is, by Spenser, called the elder sister of Hope; and is thus described:

——————the eldest, that *Fidelia* hight,
Like sunny beams threw from her crystal face,
That could have daz'd the rash beholder's sight,
And round about her head did shine like heaven's light.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water fill'd up to the height,
In which a serpent did himself enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold;
But she no whit did change her constant mood;
And in her other hand she fast did hold

A book

* There is a similar institution at Liverpool. *Edit.*

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A book that was both ſign'd and ſeal'd with blood,
Wherein dark things were writ, hard to be underſtood. *F. Q.* i. 10.

This is *religious Faith*. The glory about her head, her pure white garments, and her myſterious book, are all ſymbols derived from religion. The golden cup of wine and water, containing a wreathed ſerpent, is intended, I preſume, as an emblem of the euchariſt.

Milton characterizes Faith by the epithet of *pure-eyed*, when addreſſed by the virgin in *Comus*, as one of her guardian attendants.

The antient portraiture of TRUTH was a female figure, beautiful, plainly clad, but ſhining with peculiar ſplendour. Addiſon, in his ingenious allegory of "*True and Falſe Wit*, adheres to this ſimple manner of painting. He chiefly diſtinguiſhes the *Goddeſs of Truth* by the "bright light" effuſed from her, the effect of which was ſuch, that the figure of falſehood gradually melted away to nothing in her preſence.

The ſame idea, expreſſed with more brilliancy, conſtitutes the eſſence of Mr. Maſon's portraiture of *Truth*.

So *Truth* proclaims. I hear the ſacred ſound
Burſt from the center of her burning throne,
Where aye ſhe ſits with ſtar-wreath'd luſtre crown'd;
A bright ſun claſps her adamantine throne. *Elfrida.*

The learned Jonſon, however, has not been contented with this ſimplicity of delineation; for, in one of his maſques, he draws the following picture of *Truth*, which, as a ſpecimen of a particular manner, I think worth preſenting.

Upon her head ſhe wears a crown of ſtars,
Through which her orient hair waves to her waiſt,
By which, believing mortals hold her faſt,
And in thoſe golden cords are carried even
Till with her breath ſhe blows them up to heav'n.
She wears a robe enchas'd with eagles eyes,
To ſignify her ſight in myſteries;
Upon each ſhoulder ſits a milk-white dove,
And at her feet do wily ſerpents move:
Her ſpacious arms do reach from eaſt to weſt,
And you may ſee her heart ſhine thro' her breaſt:
Her right hand holds a ſun with burning rays:
Her left a curious bunch of golden keys,
With which heaven's gate ſhe locketh and diſplays
A cryſtal mirror hanging at her breaſt,
By which mens' conſciences are ſearch'd and rack'd, &c.

There are ſeveral more lines of this deſcription; but enough has been quoted to give an example of that injudicious accumulation of emblems, by which a figure is rather overwhelmed than illuſtrated.

LIBERTY has frequently received the homage of poets, eſpecially of Britiſh ones; but few have exerciſed their fancy in painting the object of their adoration. She is generally repreſented as a goddeſs, fair and majeſtic, but diſtinguiſhed by ſcarcely any emblematical accompanyments. Formerly ſhe bore the wand and cap, employed by the Romans as ſymbols in the emancipation of ſlaves; but Thomſon, with propriety, rejects theſe tokens, when he deſcribes her as the guardian deity of Britain.

——Methought, the fair majeſtic power
Of *Liberty* appear'd. Not, as of old,
Extended in her hand the cap and rod,
Whoſe ſlave-enlarging touch gave double life;
But her bright temples bound with Britiſh oak,
And mural honours nodded on her brow.
Sublime of port; looſe o'er her ſhoulder flow'd
Her ſea-green robe, with conſtellations gay.
An iſland-goddeſs now; and her high care
The queen of iſles, the miſtreſs of the main.
Liberty, i. 25.

This is a ſtriking figure, but not ſufficiently diſcriminated; for in the iſland-goddeſs, we loſe the peculiar features of *Liberty*.

A *viſion* of Addiſon's likewiſe preſents a ſublime image of this perſonage, but an indiſtinct one.

"I beheld the goddeſs ſitting upon a throne. She had nothing to encloſe her, but the bounds of her own dominions; and nothing over her head but the heavens. Every glance of her eye caſt a tract of light where it fell, that revived the ſpring, and made all things ſmile about her." *Tatler*, No. 161.

He afterwards, with claſſical propriety, marks out the *genius of a commonwealth*, by the cap and wand; alluding, as well to the moſt famous of all republics, as to the characteriſtic of democratical governments, the levelling of all diſtinctions of rank.

When Milton, in his *L'Allegro*, called *Liberty* "the mountain-nymph," he rather, I ſuppoſe, had in his mind, the unreſtrained air and ſomewhat ruſtic ſpirit of freedom, as reſpecting the intercourſe of ſociety, than the tendency of mountainous ſituations to favour political liberty. J. A.

(To be continued.)

TOUR

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TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 291.)

Journal of a Tour through almoſt every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carliſle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of diſtinction, for the purpoſe of collecting authentic information relative to the ſtate of the poor. The Journal compriſes an account of the general appearance of the country, of the ſoil, ſurface, buildings, &c. with obſervations agricultural, commercial, &c.

NOVEMBER 26, Cheſter, to the village of High Walton, in Cheſhire, eighteen miles.—A level country, and a ſtrong ſoil: roads very bad, particularly in wet weather. I obſerved no commons in this diſtrict; the incloſures ſeem old; farms and fields ſmall; the average rent of land about 25s. per acre; and the ſize of farms, moſtly between 20l. and 100l. a year. The land is almoſt wholly in graſs, and applied to the purpoſes of dairying.—A few trees appear in hedges. I paſſed ſome rocky hills on the right; much red freeſtone rock on the road; yet the buildings are moſtly of brick, and thatched; but tolerably good. From this road I had a view of the river Merſey, which, towards Liverpool is very broad, and divides Cheſhire and Lancaſhire. The Duke of Bridgwater's canal paſſes cloſe by the village of High Walton; near which place an aqueduct conveys the water and its contents, over the road. This canal goes between Manchester and Liverpool, and is ſaid to be a very lucrative one.—Cheſhire is much noted for its fine cheeſe, which is ſent to all parts of the kingdom; its paſtures are very luxuriant and cattle good. I did not ſee many ſheep in this county; and thoſe I ſaw were of the ſmall ſorts.---It is wholly a farming county; and here that character, the *farm monopoliſt*, ſo much complained of in the ſouth, is ſcarcely to be heard of.

Nov. 27, went from High Walton to Liverpool in Lancaſhire, by way of Warrington, 21 miles.---The road very fine; country low, and quite level; fields ſmall; much graſs land; a few trees on hedges; buildings pretty good, and population great. The farmers here make much cheeſe.—Liverpool ſtands low, and cloſe to an arm of the ſea, which comes up the Merſey, acroſs which one ſees ſome high ground on the weſt corner of Cheſhire. From this road a traveller has a good proſpect of the town, at the diſtance of about half a mile: the churches, and indeed all the buildings, are quite modern in appearance: and the rigging of the veſſels looks like a wood behind the town. —Many of the ſtreets of this town are very narrow, which is the more remarkable, as they are moſtly of a modern date. There likewiſe ſeems to have been very little regularity in the planning of the town.---Near the exchange, however, and in the higheſt parts of the town, there are ſome pleaſant and airy ſtreets.---Moſt of the buildings are very good: the warehouſes near the water ſide are ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in England.---An account of the population, commerce, and ſhipping, of Liverpool, would require almoſt a volume, as well as a long reſidence on the ſpot. Suffice it is to ſay, that it now ranks as the ſecond commercial port in the kingdom, and it poſſeſſes a large ſhare of the Weſt India, and almoſt the whole of the African trade.

November 30, I returned from Liverpool to Warrington in Lancaſhire, eighteen miles.---This is Warrington fair day, or rather the firſt day of the fair, as it laſts ſeveral days, and draws here a great concourſe of people. The ſhew of cattle was great, and the animals very good: they were of the Lancaſhire breed, a ſpecies of cattle, which I think is not exceeded, if equalled, in England, except in Leiceſterſhire. Warrington is a great thoroughfare, and contains 8790 inhabitants. Sail cloth is much manufactured here. The town ſtands on a level fertile plain, by the ſide of the Merſey, but moſt of the ſtreets are very narrow and dirty.

December 1. Warrington to Manchester, 18 miles.---A level country, and a pretty good ſoil: the fields ſmall, and moſt of the lands in paſturage for cows. I obſerved a few ſmall pieces of woodland, chiefly oak: the road excellent. On the left hand ſide a peat moſs was in view for 6 or 7 miles: it is now, I underſtand, under the hands of the drainer, and is expected to be made very profitable ground, of the ſucceſs of which I have no doubt. Peat moſs is ſuſceptible of greater improvements than any other ſpecies of ſoil.---The cotton manufacture employs thouſands of people along this road: cottages and manufacturing villages are numerous.—Manchester ſtands on a little riſing ground, in a fine open country: a few of the ſtreets are narrow and dirty, but the town in general is open, airy, clean, and remarkably well built; it ſeems alſo to have been formed on a much more regular plan than Liverpool. The population is increaſing amazingly as

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as well as buildings. Mancheſter is connected with moſt parts of the kingdom by means of canals: at the commencement of the preſent war, it ſeems to have had more inhabitants than Liverpool. In 1791, it was calculated to contain about 66,000 people; of whom 20,000 were employed in preparing warp and weft cotton: this calculation includes the pariſh of Salford, which ſtands on the weſt ſide of the river, and is connected with Mancheſter by good bridges. However, the population is now greatly decreaſed, by the failure of trade, and the very great number of men, who enliſted into the army.—The manufacturers earn very high wages; but are ſeldom provident enough to lay up a ſufficient ſtock for old age. There is often one great inconveniency attending the large manufacturing towns, whoſe population has increaſed rapidly: the quantity of burying grounds ſoon becomes too ſmall for the mortality of the place, and renders it neceſſary to open the earth before it ought to be dug up. This has been the caſe at Mancheſter; a grave is made pretty deep, and one corpſe is laid above another till it is ſufficiently full, and then covered up. But even that method being found not to make room enough in the church yard, another parcel of ground, a little diſtance from the town, was procured for the purpoſe of interring the dead: the manner of depoſiting the bodies in this receptacle is, however, ſtill more ſhocking. A large ſquare hole is dug, and one coffin laid upon and beſide another, till it is full, and then covered with ſand: a few boards are faſtened over this hole during the night and part of the day, till the time of the funerals, when they are again removed; but I have been told, ſuch is the careleſſneſs of the ſextons, that the pigs have ſometimes uncovered the coffins. The land in this neighbourhood is rather heavy and ſtrong, and lets for about 4l. per ſtatute acre.—Upon the whole, this town, in my opinion, affords as deſirable a reſidence as any large manufacturing town I have ſeen; and the employ it affords, is in general lucrative; but the buſineſs, as in other manufactures, is ſubject to great fluctuation.

December 6. Mancheſter to Bury in Lancaſhire, 9 miles.—This diſtrict is ſomething like the laſt I paſſed: It is level; the fields ſmall, and moſtly in graſs; and the country extremely populous in cotton manufacturers. Bury is a ſmall, but neat and pleaſant manufacturing town, containing about 2000 ſouls. They manufacture ſome cloth, but chiefly cotton, in all its branches.—The population in this neighbourhood is very much upon the increaſe.—Farms are ſmall; from 14l. to 30l. a year, and rent of land, 15s. to 4l. 10s. per acre, the average about 30s.

December 8. Went from Bury to Preſton in Lancaſhire, 27 miles.—The road, for the moſt part, very bad: the ſurface generally level, but not without ſome exceptions; the ſoil inferior to the other parts of Lancaſhire I have ſeen; the country rather naked, and few trees appear. I paſſed ſeveral tracts of poor common, and obſerved ſome diſtricts apparently incloſed not long ago.—This road croſſes the new canal different times; the people ſeem to make a very ſlow progreſs in cutting it; which, report ſays, is occaſioned by a want of money. In this day's journey, I paſſed through Bolton and Chorley, both of which are pleaſant towns, and carry on the cotton manufactory to a great extent: indeed the country all along ſwarms with houſes and people.—Preſton ſtands pleaſantly, is exceedingly well built, moſt of the houſes modern; many of the ſtreets, and eſpecially the market place, are wide and clean: in ſhort, I have not ſeen many towns in the kingdom ſo agreeable, taken altogether, as this. It contains about 7000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom are employed in ſpinning, weaving, printing cottons, muſlins, &c. The rent of land in this neighbourhood is about 2l. to 4l. per ſtatute acre; and ſize of farms, 15l. to 50l. a year: the land is moſtly in paſturage, and cows kept thereon.

December 10. Preſton to Lancaſter, 22 miles.—The country is level in general; paſs ſome tracts of common; the fields are ſmall, and much in graſs. The road better than in my laſt day's journey. Some parts of this diſtrict produces furze plentifully, which is ſuffered to remain, and ſhews that manufacture is more attended to than agriculture.—The population all along is ſtill very great; but rather decreaſes toward Lancaſter. The new canal proceeds very ſlowly, either for want of hands or money.—Lancaſter, or a part of it, ſtands on a ſloping ground by the river Loyne: it is well built, and generally clean; but moſt of the ſtreets are narrow, and want regularity. The church and caſtle, or goal, ſtand together, on a hill at the weſt end of the town; the latter has lately undergone a thorough repair. From this place, an extenſive proſpect is had, particularly to the northward, over the Lancaſter, Milthrop, and Ulverſtone ſands. Small veſſels come up the Loyne

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to this town, from the Lee; but moſt of the heavy ſhips ſtop a few miles below, and ſend up their goods in lighter craft. This town carries on a conſiderable trade with the Weſt Indies: the manufactures are trifling; a little ſail cloth is made, and ſomething done in cotton printing: a good many ſhips are built here, and ſome excellent cabinet work done. Lancaſter contains about 8000 ſouls. This was the laſt place in my tour, where I propoſed continuing the political enquiry, and therefore felt ſome mortification on being denied acceſs to the pariſh regiſters, for the firſt time.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to correct an error, which unintentionally crept into my letter of February laſt, on "*the antivenereal qualities of the nitrous acid*;" wherein I ſtated, that this remedy was recommended to our notice by *Mr. William Scott* of Bombay, whereas, I meant to have ſaid, Helenas Scott; and I have to acknowledge my obligations to a lady in Scotland, who has kindly informed me, in a letter from Dundee, dated May 1ſt, that there is no ſurgeon, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, of the name of William Scott.

Hatton Garden Yours, &c.
May 16th, 1799. CHARLES BROWN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

THE ſubject of hat making by engines, Mr. Editor, not being yet noticed by any of your other correſpondents, I wiſh, through the medium of your Magazine, to give an anſwer to one of the queries propoſed in the 355th page of your 6th volume. In that letter, I aſk your correſpondents, "if any engines for that purpoſe had been erected?" I find in the courſe of my enquiries ſince that, that at leaſt two are at preſent at work; one belonging to Meſſrs. COOPER, BIBBY, and DOWNAT, at Lea Wood, near Cromford, in Derbyſhire; and the ſecond, the property of Meſſrs. WELLS and CHATERTON, Brenchly, in Kent; what the plans are of either of theſe, or how far they go in the proceſs, I could with to be informed through the medium of your miſcellany:—it is ſaid, that Mr. Saxton, No. 45, Queen Street, Southwark, has alſo a concern in one; he will, no doubt, oblige ſome of your correſpondents, by his information.—Looking over the article "hat," in various Encyclopædias, as ſuggeſted by your correſpondent, W. H. in your Magazine for Jan. 1799, p. 27, I could not help remarking *the very great difference between the accounts, as exhibited in thoſe publications, and alſo in the Univerſal Magazine, for 1750, and the proceſs of that manufactory at preſent*: I wiſh any of your correſpondents, who are hat makers, would give us a regular account of that buſineſs; for, I may ſay with truth, that the contributors of that article, in the above publications, *have*, comparatively ſpeaking, *known nothing of the buſineſs they took upon them to lay before the public*. I find the ſame account is copied, or nearly ſo, by Priſcilla Wakefield, in the 94th and following pages of her "*Mental Recreations*," 2d edition.—The friend, whoſe manufactory I went to ſee, in conſequence of my enquiries, informed me, that Dr. Aikin, in his "*Hiſtory of Mancheſter*," in the 162d page, of the edition of 1795, whilſt he is giving an account of the hat making there, uſes this expreſſion (after informing us, that the hats are bowed and baſoned), he ſays, that they are boiled in "*common aſtringents of native growth*." My friend obſerved, that he did not underſtand that ſentence; but it might perhaps be explained to him by ſome of your correſpondents. Pray, Sir, can you inform me, if there be any engines conſtructed for cutting the fur from hair, rabbit, or beaver ſkins?

Newcaſtle, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
May 9, 1799. MUNNOO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANIMATED with a deſire of promoting the too much neglected ſtudy of practical, or economical botany, I have long cheriſhed the deſign of publiſhing a ſelection of thoſe untranſlated papers from the "*Amœnitates Academicæ*," which are either connected with, or illuſtrative of, this intereſting department of botanical ſcience. While I was arranging the plan of my work, and preparing to tranſlate the papers which I had ſelected for the purpoſe, a proſpectus appeared from "a member of the Univerſity of Oxford," ſtating his intention of publiſhing a tranſlation * (with modern diſcoveries and improvements,) of the *Genera* and *Species Plantarum*, of Linnæus, which was to be followed by a ſupplementary

* Notice of this work likewiſe appeared in the Monthly Magazine, Vol. iii. p. 59.

work,

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work, explanatory of the properties and uſes of plants, and forming a comprehenſive ſyſtem of practical botany; in conſequence of which latter deſign, I thought proper to ſuſpend my own work till I could gain ſuch ſatisfactory intelligence reſpecting the other, as would enable me to judge how far our reſpective undertakings might claſh with each other. As a conſiderable time has elapſed ſince the publication of that proſpectus, and no material progreſs having been made, as far as I can learn, in the work, I am at a loſs to conceive whether it has been relinquiſhed from want of patronage and ſupport, which is too often the caſe with works of any magnitude and importance; or whether it has been retarded by any other accidental or unforeſeen circumſtances. I ſhall be obliged, therefore, to the author, ſhould this letter fall under his obſervation, to acquaint me whether he is ſtill occupied on this undertaking; and, in particular, whether he abides in his original intention of publiſhing a ſyſtem of practical botany. That he may form a judgment of the nature and extent of my work, I ſubjoin a liſt of the treatiſes which I had propoſed to tranſlate, previouſly remarking, that in order to render the work as complete and authentic as poſſible, each diſſertation would have been enlarged by various additions and annotations, illuſtrative of the diſcoveries that have been made ſince the publication of the Amœnitates Academicæ.

Sec. I. MEDICINAL.
Vires Plantarum.
Plantæ officinales.
Medicamenta purgantia.
——— graveolentia.
——— inebriantia.

Sec. II. ALIMENTARY.
Plantæ eſculentæ.
Macellum olitorium.
Fructus eſculenti.

Sec. III. MECHANICAL.
Flora œconomica.
Plantæ tinctoriæ.
Herbæ ———

This, as far as I had arranged it, is the plan upon which I had deſigned to proceed. But as there are other papers on theſe ſubjects in the valuable collection from which the above are ſelected, which would not anſwer ſo well in a tranſlation, and which would likewiſe increaſe the work to a greater extent than I wiſhed, it ſtruck me as by no means an ineligible plan, to have incorporated the information they contained in their reſpective places with the other treatiſes, and perhaps mature conſideration might have induced me to have gone upon a ſimilar plan with ſome of the papers in the above liſt, more particularly in the one intituled, *Plantæ Officinales*, which is barely a liſt of officinal plants, and muſt neceſſarily, without ſome additional obſervations, prove extremely unintereſting. As I by no means wiſh to interfere with the deſign of another perſon, and prior, perhaps, to my own, I am particularly deſirous of gaining intelligence, both with regard to the preciſe nature of, and progreſs that has been made in the work, ſo long ſince announced for publication, by a member of the Univerſity of Oxford, that I may have an opportunity of judging whether it would be expedient to reſume my plan, or entirely relinquiſh it.

I was much gratified by obſerving a tranſlation of Gmelin's edition of the *Syſtema Naturæ*, with the ſubſequent diſcoveries, announced in your laſt Magazine, p. 319, and am happy a work of this importance has fallen into ſuch able hands. As the reſpectable author of this tranſlation propoſes to include the diſcoveries made ſince the publication of the original work, which are both numerous and intereſting, I hope he will, at the ſame time, pay particular attention in correcting the multifarious errors with which Gmelin's work, more particularly in the botanical department, abounds. There is likewiſe an improvement I would recommend in the tranſlation of this work, and which will not be attended with much trouble; that is, the ſeparation of the two claſſes, Icoſandria and Polyandria, which have been ſo unſyſtematically united by Gmelin. Other occaſional improvements will doubtleſs occur to the tranſlator in the progreſs of his undertaking. Wiſhing him ſucceſs in the execution of it, I remain,

Yours, &c.

May 10th, 1799. R. H. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long expected that ſome of your metaphyſical correſpondents would notice Mr. Richters very ſubtle attack upon "*Hume's Account of the Origin of our Ideas.*" (See Monthly Magazine, vol. iv. p. 533). Not that the literary reputation of Hume, great as it *has been*, is of vaſt moment; but that the enquiry involves the moſt important topics in the theory of mind. The following is a very compreſſed ſtatement of Hume's doctrine

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trine and the objection to it.—All our more feeble impreſſions or ideas are the copies of our more lively and immediate impreſſions. The idea of cauſe is derived from no ſingle inſtance of the operation of bodies, but from a ſucceſſion of them, which produces a new impreſſion of *accuſtomed* connection. And this impreſſion is the parent of the idea of *neceſſary* connection—thus far Mr. Hume. But, ſays Mr. Richter, acccuſtomed connection and neceſſary connection are eſſentially different; hence we have an idea which is not a copy of a previous impreſſion. Now though I am ſatisfied with this reaſoning, I am by no means contented with the general inference which Mr. RICHTER forms; for he firſt identifies Hume's theory with the whole body of our national metaphyſicks, and thence determines that as our own nation contains no "reaſonable and conſiſtent theory" of the origin of ideas, we ſhould have recourſe to the ſyſtem of the famous German profeſſor Kant. When I conſider the general character of Kant's Philoſophy, and that is expreſsly eſtabliſhed on the notion of innate ideas*, I am anxious to ſhew that we are not driven to the neceſſity of reviving the buried controverſies of the laſt century, and that we need not raiſe the ſpirit of antient metaphyſics which the powerful wand of Locke has been thought to have for ever laid.

Groſsly and indiſtinctly examined, the philoſophy of Hume nearly reſembles that taught in the ſchool of Hartley, and the modern French philoſophers. But the character of his writings does not authoriſe their being the repreſentative of the *modern ſchool*. In felicity of definition, in familiar illuſtration, and in perſpicuity of narrative, we muſt in candour allow the preference to our continental neighbours; but their works are more ſpecious than profound, they rather ſtate plauſibly than prove ſkilfully; and though they ſatisfy the willing ſtudent, they are not rich in that variety and depth of proof which the ſceptic requires. Hartley, on the contrary, with few exterior extractions, is at once profound and ſolid: he furniſhes an armoury offenſive and defenſive, and the minute detail of proof which he diſplays, makes a permanent impreſſion. Of Hume, I fear, that in ſpite of his paſt renown, a ſevere analyſis will diſcover, that though, from the influence of much taſte, he could diffuſe over a broad ſurface a general air of elegance; and from the acuteneſs of his mind, detect errors, inconſiſtencies, and abſurdities in the popular opinions, as in his exquiſite dialogues, the ſceptic, &c. yet that from the want of cloſe and correct thought, or not having the habit of attending minutely to the meaning of words (which means the ſame) he was not able to write with that preciſion and correctneſs which can ſatisfy the learned critic or the ſubtle diſputant.

Whilſt then I allow that Mr. Richter has in ſtrictneſs refuted Hume, I muſt oppoſe the *ſpirit* of his argument. For the aſſertion by Hume, that all our ideas are copies of our impreſſions, is in ſubſtance the ſame as the generally received notion that all our ideas are derived from the ſenſes. Let us diſmiſs for the preſent Hume's diſtinction between impreſſions and ideas, and adopt one that promiſes a clear elucidation. "Senſations, perceptions, and ideas, are the changes produced in the interior organ by the impreſſions on the exterior organ. Theſe changes conſidered in themſelves are called *ſenſations*; when the interior organs perceives them, they are termed preceptions, and they are called *ideas* when the interior organ refers theſe changes to the objects producing them†." I have an *idea* of neceſſary connection at this moment, that I am enquiring into the object that produced it. But when firſt excited, it was only a *perception*, that is, (as in propriety all ideas are) an involuntary change in my internal organ, produced by the tranſmiſſion of a ſenſation by the external to the internal organ, and there modified by all the aſſociated previous ſenſations which that organ had received. It is reaſonable that the perception of cauſe ſhould not be generated by the firſt inſtance of coexiſtence or ſucceſſion of event; but by a repetition of ſuch inſtances. But Mr. Hume has unhappily accounted for it. "There is nothing in a number of inſtances different from every ſingle inſtance which is ſuppoſed to be exactly ſimilar, except only that after a repetition, the mind by habit expects," &c. Now in truth, every inſtance is really different, in the ſame manner as if two perſons are taken to a view which one of them has ſeen formerly, or in landſcape, his ſenſation ſimply in itſelf, though complex in its cauſes, will be very different from that of him to whom the object was altogether novel. If it is aſked, when, and in what manner, this percep-

* See Dr. Beddoes' very excellent eſſay on the *Nature of Demonſtrative Evidence.*

† Syſteme de la Nature.

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tion

tion is excited, I anſwer, that the celerity of all intellectual aſſociations juſtifies our ſuppoſing that it takes place very early in life, long before the term itſelf could be made intelligible. A child, for inſtance, kicks a ball, it rolls, he lays his hand upon it, and it ſtops. An obſcure perception of cauſe or neceſſary connection riſes in his mind, and, like the gradual perception of objects at day break, his organs are ſlowly quickened, till he ſees clearly and diſtinctly all around him. One of the great axioms of modern philoſophy is, that general terms are not expreſſive of any particular idea, but that they are calculated to call up or excite indifferently many diſtinct ideas. In the abſtract we can have no idea of cauſe, but from our earlieſt infancy we have had frequent experience of what is ſignified by that term. The child is very ſoon made ſenſible that he muſt ſtoop to pick up his toy, and that if he does not graſp his hand it will fall; this perception is ſufficiently explained by the law of aſſociation, which eſtabliſhes the connection in idea between the end to be attained and the means to be employed. This great truth Mr. Hume has endeavoured to ſtate, but with an inaccuracy which alone gave his opponent a decided ſuperiority. "We "then feel a new ſentiment or impreſſion, "to wit, a *cuſtomary* connection in the "thought;" and then obſerves, that this ſuggeſts the idea of *neceſſary* connection. Now, though it was a cuſtomary connection in fact which produced the connection in thought, yet, in the mind of the child, the *cuſtom* or habit of the connection formed no part of the perception or rather ſenſation. The idea that it did, ſuppoſes much ſuperfluous and uncauſed reflection. The connection was at firſt perhaps faint and unconſcious, and as it grew, received additional and ſupplemental circumſtances, ſuch as the idea of the cauſe of its own exiſtence. From the great law of aſſociation, by which the appearance of one object excites in the mind the idea of others connected with it, and alſo revives ſenſations (excited by thoſe objects) which are not by any one ſuppoſed to be copies of any thing external, have ariſen all ideas of reflection; and it has ultimately given birth, in a being purely paſſive and mechanical, to that ſeries of motions the vigour, rapidity, and fortunate connections of which, produce the ſublime energies of the POET and the PHILOSOPHER.

But however, Hume's diſtinction between impreſſions and ideas muſt be thrown aſide; becauſe it ſeems to imply a diſtinction in nature; whilſt the definitions of the French philoſopher eſtabliſh diſtinctions which are purely relative, and founded on different views of the ſame ſubject; and do not claſh in the leaſt with BERKELEY: and if this objection were not fatal, the arrangement would be found imperfect, applying only to thoſe ideas of ſenſation which may be faintly excited in the abſence of the original external object. But the impreſſion of neceſſary connection having ariſen from *an external object, ſtimulated with a mind impregnated with certain previous impreſſions*, it ever remains an impreſſion, loſing by reflection none of its original force and livelineſs, and therefore never becoming, in Mr. Hume's ſenſe, an idea.

But Mr. Hume, though ſometimes acquainted with the law of aſſociation, denies that the external objects excite the idea of cauſe. It would exceed the limits of a paper to review his 7th ſection. Thoſe who examine it, will find, that he has groſsly confounded the perception of a connection *in fact*, between certain events, as the ſenſe of pain after blows: with a knowledge of that energy in nature by which the conection is preſerved, ſuch as the occult principles of animal irritation and ſenſation, operating, through the ſuppoſed agency of the nerves: a knowledge which is beyond the limits of human intellect.

Leſt Mr. RICHTER ſhould reply that there is ſtill a diſtinction between an uniformly experienced connection and a neceſſary connection; I would remark, that the neceſſity *in future* is ſuggeſted inceſſantly to the child, by the frequent occaſion for renewed efforts in his little occupations, and in the obſtacles attending his exertions. And, that when once neceſſity in individual caſes is apparent, it ſuppoſes no greater exertion of what is popularly called *active power*, than all theories allow; to extend in thought ſuch neceſſity to paſt events: and finally by a train of ſimple and demonſtrative reaſoning, to arrive at one of the moſt valuable truths in philoſophy, the ſubjection of the intellectual as well as the material world to the irreſiſtible laws of neceſſity.

It may ſeem that I have not reaſoned, but rather aſſerted, in theſe remarks; but argument muſt in all caſes terminate in the aſſertion of facts, which thoſe who hear them, will variouſly receive as they agree with their own obſervation. He reaſons beſt, who appeals to the facts moſt generally admitted; and on that ground I have

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I have little fear in submitting these strictures to the disciples of Locke, Hartley, and HORNE TOOKE.

SINBORON.

P. S. Excuse a sentence of egotism: the Anti-jacobin mis-states whilst he compliments this signature by ascribing it to the author of the valuable and interesting "History of English Wars."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT help congratulating the world, through the medium of your miscellany, on the probable overthrow of that enormous usurpation in science, which has so long prevailed, under the name of the Newtonian system of the universe; and by a cause, too, which one could not suppose adequate to the effect.

As I was breakfasting very lately with a friend, two reputable tradesmen of London were introduced into the room—a father and his son—both, as I was informed, sensible, industrious, and wealthy. The old gentleman was the very picture of urbane good nature, but better acquainted with the price of stocks and trade, than with philosophy. The son had made some little progress in science; having bought an air-pump lately, and dabbled a little in chemistry: he seemed, however, as I thought, to possess something of the *pingue ingenium*, of the father.

"Tis all over!" cry'd the old gentleman, as he entered.—"A discovery has been made, which brings to light strange things indeed! Many a reputation, which is now high, will soon be shaken!" My friend and I thought some dangerous plot against the state had been discovered: ---but he proceeded---"Newton is confuted by an ingenious, self-taught astronomer, whose name is Martin! He has an exhibition in Leicester-fields, which I saw yesterday, or I could not have believed it. My son saw it too. ---Every thing is as plain, as that two and two make four!"

We were very glad to find that our alarm was groundless;---and began to persuade our visitors, that the mathematical demonstrations of Newton, on which his system was founded, were not in such great danger of being confuted, as they supposed. It was all in vain; the idea had taken too deep root in their minds to be easily eradicated. We then enquired what were the distinguishing features of Mr. MARTIN's system? the old gentleman answered, to the best of his recollection, that the earth was in the centre of the universe; round which the sun, moon, and stars, annually revolved. This, said he, as Mr. MARTIN informed us, coincides with the account MOSES gives of the creation—with the psalms of David also—and with the interdiction, that Joshua laid on the sun at Gibeon, and on the moon, in the valley of Ajalon.

Breakfast being over, we resolved to become eye witnesses ourselves, of Mr. MARTIN's new discoveries. Our visitors declared, they would not grudge a second shilling a piece, to support the cause of truth against error, and would accompany us, therefore, immediately to Leicester-fields.

Having reached the place of our destination, we beheld, standing at the corner of a street, a kind of herald of this new-born science; with a placard, fastened to a barber's pole *; announcing to the public, in capital letters, the confutation of the Newtonian system of the universe! This at first startled me, for I could hardly suppose so much fire could evaporate into smoke: and even the honest citizen was forced to apologize for Mr. MARTIN, by saying, "that conscious ability and merit would sometimes bear down a few scruples of modesty."

We entered, impatiently, the apartment of the astronomer; in the middle of which, we beheld his famous epitome of the universe. As he took a kind of wand and prepared to give his lecture, my imagination pictured the shades of Galileo, Kepler, Copernicus, and Newton, trembling for their immortality, and hovering about in all the agonies of exploded imposition, and posthumous disgrace.

The earth, as had been described to us, was pointed out in the center of the universe; moving on an axis perpendicular to the plane of the equator. To preserve the inequality of day and night, the sun was ingeniously contrived to move in the plane of the ecliptic. The fixed stars, he told us with Hibernian precision, moved in circles, parallel to the plane of the equator: the diameters, however, of their orbits round the earth, being greater than that of the sun, no inconvenience took place from this incongruity of motion. The sun and moon were represented as two satellites of the earth---the planets, as satellites of the sun. In this system, the

* Mr. MARTIN was formerly a barber, but thinking it more easy to become a system-monger, than to shave hard beards, formed at once, the bold resolution of attacking the Newtonian philosophy.

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orbits of the inferior planets, Venus and Mercury, interfect the orbit of the fun round the earth; but thofe of the fuperior ones, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian Sidus, extend beyond. It was objected to this theory, that when the earth intervened between the fun and a fuperior planet, its greater attraction would deprive the fun of his attendant; and in this manner all the fuperior planets, in time, would become, like the fun himfelf, fatellites of the earth. Our lecturer extricated himfelf from this difficulty, by that felicity of invention, which is the true token of genius. In my fyftem, fays he, there is no attraction; for in the various denfities of ether, which furround us, every body finds its own level:---thus the earth, moon, and fun, have ftationed themfelves; and as for the ftars, they may be compared to cork or feathers, that float on the furface of the univerfal fluid. I thought the elucidation quite fufficient, but he proceeded,---fire, air, and water, confirm my doctrine!

Admirable conjecture! faid I to myfelf, revolving in my mind thefe lines—

Ignea convexi vis, et fine pondere cœli
Emicuit, fummaque locum fibi legit in arce.
Proximus eft aër illi levitate, locoque.
Denfior his tellus, elementaque grandia traxit,
Et preffa eft gravitate fui. Circumfluus humor
Ultima poffedit, folidumque coercuit orbem.

How great wits fometimes jump together! This man certainly never read either Sanchoniathon, Triftmegiftus, or Ovid; yet he thinks like them! I am half inclined to be a Pythagorean!

He continued his lecture.---Newton's philofophy teaches, that the equatorial poles always point to the north and fouth poles in the heavens: now if the earth moves in a pofition round the fun, vertical to the poles of the ecliptic, how is it poffible that the poles of the equator fhould always point to the fame part of the heavens? Here the old gentleman fmiled.—It was afked in reply, if he confidered the infinite diftance of thofe points in the heavens, which we called poles; and the fmallnefs therefore of the annual parallax of the earth's orbit? By his anfwer, it was conjectured, that infinite diftances and minute parallaxes, had never entered into his conception. To put the matter beyond a doubt, it was enquired, if he knew the properties of a triangle? It was a three cornered figure: fo is my hat—but could you, faid I, by having two fides of a triangle given, and one angle; or two angles and one fide; find out the other fides and angles? Here, I am forry to fay, our lecturer was quite at a lofs; and though he could talk very fluently of ecliptics, poles, and equators, he knew nothing of trigonometry; nor confequently, of parallaxes. The honeft citizen and his fon fhook their heads; nor did the high polifh of the brafs circles, or the number and beauty of the wheels, attract any longer their complacent regards.

Our attention was now called to another part of the room, where the flux and reflux of the tides were explained. Unfortunate Ariftotle, why didft thou not live to fee our days, and fave thyfelf from the martyrdom of ignorance!—A glafs fphere was here exhibited, nearly filled with water, and made to turn round on an axis, like the earth in the center of the univerfe; which it was meant to repreſent. If, in the forementioned orrery, the works of nature appeared intricate and confufed; in this machine, by way of atonement, I fuppofe, they were beautifully fimplified. Obferve, faid the lecturer, as he turned it round, how the water uniformly finks to the bottom, and retreats from the top!—this is the whole theory of tides. An intimation was thrown out, that as water fhewed fuch a difpofition to defcend, and the earth was equally devoid of a glafs cafe, as it was of attraction, there was fome danger on his plan, of the ocean's running off into infinite fpace, and inundating the fun, moon, and ftars. To this, our lecturer replied, that the ether formed an impenetrable barrier round the earth, which kept every thing in its proper place. This laft fentence caught the ears of the already exafperated citizen; and he exclaimed vociferoufly, "Ether impenetrable! How the duce then can your fyftem move? Give me back my money---you are an impoftor, I perceive, and know no more of aftronomy, than the horfe I ride.—My money, I fay, or I'll expofe you to all the world."

This was a fally of intemperate reſentment; heightened it feems, by fhame and difappointment: and therefore not to be juftified, or excufed. But to judge dispaffionately—Mr. MARTIN, from his pertinacity in argument, his ingenuity in fubterfuge, and his happy aſſurance, would be able to defend his fyftem, more to the fatisfaction of the world at large, than the modeft Sir Iſaac Newton, fhould he rife from the dead, as I at firft thought there was fome danger of, could his. It is highly popular, and encumbered with neither problem, lemma, nor calculation.

I have

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I have thus given you our morning's hiſtory; and can only ſay, "meritis expendite cauſam." I will venture one hint, on the ſuppoſition of the venerable Newton's being ſhorn of his honours by this bold tonſor, and conclude.—Mirabeau was placed in the pantheon of worthies, at Paris; but afterwards, on the diſcovery of demerit, removed, to make room for Marat:—ſhould not the ſtatue of Sir Iſaac be removed alſo from Weſtminſter Abbey, and that of his rival be ſubſtituted in its place, with this inſcription underneath?

God ſaid, let Martin be, and all was light!

I am, Sir, &c.

S. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN account would very much oblige, either from Dr. MITCHEL of Philadelphia, or the correſpondent who communicated his letter, of the POTASH cakes there mentioned, and the manner of making them.

None of the *contacts* of MERCURY, in paſſing over the SUN'S DISK, were obſerved here on the 7th, on account of the almoſt continual cloudineſs of the ſky. He was obſerved occaſionally, during very ſhort intervals of a clear ſky, from about the *middle* of the TRANSIT to near the end.

I remain

Treſton, near Bury, Your's &c.

17 *May*, 1799. CAPEL LOFFT.

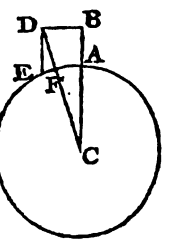
Inſtead of "neceſſary," in my former letter, (p. 267) be ſo good to read "*unneceſſary.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondents, in ſeveral numbers lately of your uſeful miſcellany, have very commendably employed themſelves in amuſing and edifying the public on the curious ſpeculation ſtarted by the aſtronomer LALANDE (in the Number for Nov. p. 328), concerning the fall of heavy bodies from great heights; but ſome of them have much miſtaken the nature of the experiment, and the calculation from theory. LALANDE mentions the reſult of the experiment, as communicated by his correſpondent at Beulegne, in Picardy. He ſays the body was dropped from the top of a tower, of 247 feet in height; that the body fell 8½ lines to the eaſtward of the tower's bottom, or of the plumb line; and that theory gives only 5 lines for the quantity that ought to be. He rightly adds, that this experiment is very difficult to make, as indeed it muſt be, from the very delicate nature of it. We muſt ſuppoſe that it was often repeated, and that the 8½ lines is a medium among all the reſults. It is to be wiſhed, however, that the duration of the fall had alſo been accurately taken, and given us, along with the other number in the experiment.

Then comes your other correſpondent, T. P. from Bath (Number for Feb. p. 26), who quite miſtakes the nature of the experiment, and thence ſets down a collection of crude and erroneous aſſertions, quite beſide the purpoſe. If the earth have a rotation on its axis from weſt to eaſt, then the body muſt fall to the eaſtward of the foot of the tower, not to the weſt, as he fancies; and if by experiment the body is found to fall eaſtward from the tower, this will prove the motion of the earth, as LALANDE obſerves, and it muſt revolve from weſt to eaſt; ſuppoſing the body not ſenſibly impeded in its fall by the reſiſtance of the air. For, the body can only fall ſtraight down in the perpendicular direction, when the earth has no diurnal rotation. When the earth has a motion, then the body is acted on by two forces; that of gravity, in the perpendicular direction, and that of the earth's motion, in a horizontal direction from the top of the tower; in which caſe it is well known, that the real path of the body is in an oblique direction; from whence it happens, that the body would fall juſt at the foot of the tower, if the tower moved with a parallel motion, from A B to D E; but, by reaſon of the circular rotation, the top of the tower moves faſter than the bottom, the former having revolved through B D, while the latter moves only through A F, and the tower having come into the poſition DF, when the body falls at the point E, by the diſtance EF before, or eaſtward, of the tower.



Next, in the Number for March, p. 96. W. S. of Derby, with a proper idea of the experiment, very neatly and nicely explains the nature of it; and in a few words corrects the crude ideas of T. P.

Laſtly, in the Number for May, p. 272, *Edmontonienſis*, ſeeming to be much pleaſed with the explanation of W. S. inſtitutes a calculation

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calculation of the experiment from theory, ſeemingly founded on the ſame principle. But, only half underſtanding the matter, partly through miſtakes in principle, and errors in calculation, he has inadvertently made a great number of blunders in his calculations. Firſt, he changes 263.433 feet into 43.3 fathoms, inſtead of 43.9; and this error runs through all the reſt of the work. Then he ſuppoſes LALANDE made the experiment at Paris; whereas that author ſays, he had the experiment from another perſon at Boulogne. Next he adds the height of the tower to the radius of the parallel of latitude, inſtead of to the radius of the earth; thereby making the direction of the tower to be in a right line with the former radius, inſtead of with the latter. Laſtly, he makes 0.936 inches, Engliſh meaſure, equal to 8.77 French lines, inſtead of 10.524 lines, as it ought to be: thus making the quantity of deviation, by theory, more than double of what LALANDE makes it.

Inſtead of the calculation of *Edinburgenſis*, then, take the following more correct one.

Firſt AB = 247 French feet = 263.24 feet Engliſh.

As $\sqrt{16\frac{1}{12}}$: $\sqrt{263.24}$ :: 1″ : 4.046 ſeconds nearly, time of fall.

As 1 ſec. : 15″ :: 4.046 ſec. : 60″$\frac{3}{4}$, the angular motion at the equator.

As 1 : cof. 50° 42′ (the lat.) :: 60″$\frac{3}{4}$: 38.″425 = ∠C = ∠EDF at Boulogne.

As 1 : ſin. 38.″425 :: DF = 263.24 : EF = 0.049 ft. = 0.588 inc. = 0.552 inc. French = 6.6 lines, being very near the ſame as LALANDE makes it by theory.

In the above are omitted the effect of the earth's annual motion, the unknown reſiſtance of the air to the falling body, and poſſibly, as W. S. obſerves, other circumſtances which may affect the mathematical accuracy of this concluſion.

Edinburgh, *May*, 7. Your's, &c. JAMES NORTH.

PROCEEDINGS *at large of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France, on the 4th of January*, 1799, *as publiſhed by the Secretaries.*

(Continued from our laſt Number.)

NOTICE *of the Labours of the Claſs of Literature and Fine Arts, by Citizen* ANDRIEUX.

CITIZEN SELIS has communicated to the claſs a letter which he wrote in the country, addreſſed to Citizen GAIL, profeſſor of Greek Literature in the College of France, relative to the tranſlation of the Idylls of Theocritus which this laſt has given to the public. Citizen Selis, after ſome reflections on the kind of writing called the Idyll, makes it his buſineſs to inveſtigate the manner peculiar to Theocritus, the moſt antient of the poets that we know in this kind; he highly commends, the ſimple, natural, and even ruſtic manner of that paſtoral writer. He acknowledges that he prefers it to the noble and affecting, but rather ſtudied graces of the Bucolics of Virgil; and if he compares it for a moment with the madrigals of Fontenelle's Shepherds, it is only to cenſure, with a frank averſion and a generous indignation, all the turns of fineſſe and all the purſuit of witty points which the French author has laviſhed in his pretended paſtorals. Thus Citizen Selis would guard us againſt the dangerous mania of running after falſe wit, and bring us back to nature, from which we too often deviate.

This letter will indicate to young ſtudents in literature the neceſſity of exploring the fountain-head, of ſtudying the beautiful ſimplicity of the antique among the Greeks, who, for two thouſand years, may claim the prerogative of being our maſters and models in all the arts of imagination.

Horace framed a precept to this purpoſe, in his time:

——— Vos exemplaria Græca,
Nocturnâ verſate manu, verſate diurna.

It is of Theocritus and of Virgil that BOILEAU has ſaid:

Que leurs tendres ecrits, par les Graces dictés,
Ne quittent point vos mains, jour et nuit feuilletés.

Citizen DUTHEIL has given an account to the claſs of the contents of a manuſcript Greek volume in the National Library, very important, not only for the quantity, but, alſo for the nature of the articles which are found in it. Theſe articles, moſt of them anecdotes, are to the number of ſixty-eight. Some appear to be collections of letters or of hiſtorical and oratorical pieces; others are treatiſes or poems, at preſent totally unknown. The moſt conſiderable of theſe different tracts, are referable, it is true, to what are called *the middle ages*, even to the laſt century of the Lower Empire; but they are not the leſs intereſting on that account, as all that period of the civil, political, and literary hiſtory of the Greeks ſtands much in need of illuſtration.

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Citizen

Citizen LANGLES, after having laid before the public a *Tatar-Mantchou* grammar and dictionary, propoſes to give the explication in a ſeries of notices, of the Tatar-Mantchou works now in the National Library. Of theſe there are more than three hundred volumes.

This language is not only rich in the productions of thoſe who ſpeak it, but alſo abounds with tranſlations from Mogol, Thibet, and Chineſe works; it may ſupply in a great meaſure our defect of the knowledge of the Chineſe language, ſo famous for its difficulties. In fact, ſince the year 1644, that a dynaſty of Tatar-Mantchou princes have reigned in China, their language has been introduced into the country, and the beſt or moſt famous books of the Chineſe have been tranſlated. It is in the Tatar-Mantchou language, that the emperor of China, *Kien Long* (the ſame to whom Voltaire addreſſed an epiſtle in verſe, probably better written than thoſe of his majeſty), has compoſed poems in which he makes himſelf a deſcendant from a virgin who became pregnant by the favour of heaven, after having ate a red fruit. In the National Library are alſo the poem of *Monk-Den* and that of *Thé*, works of the ſame illuſtrious poet who is perhaps yet alive. At leaſt he was ſo in the ſecond and third years of the republic, at the time of the embaſſy of Lord Macartney: he was then 85 years of age.

Citizen RIBOUD, an aſſociate member of the Inſtitute, has tranſmitted to the claſs two inſcriptions found at Bourg in the department of Ain. He there found the ruins of a tomb erected by a diſconſolate widow, to her ſpouſe, whom ſhe had cauſed to be embalmed, in order to preſerve his precious remains. Our fellow-member MONGEZ has proved that theſe inſcriptions were tickets, notes, or titles affixed by an empiric to a balm which he vended, as a reſtorative for the eye-ſight. The analogy of theſe inſcriptions, with many others already known and explained, leaves little room to queſtion the verity of this laſt conjecture. Citizen Mongez has taken occaſion to preſent us with ſome explanatory remarks on the ſcarceneſs and price of the real balm of Mecca, or balm of Judea, which was the *opobalſamum* of the antients.

Citizen PEYRE has read a memoir on the danger of conflagration, to which the national library is expoſed by the vicinity of the treaſury, and of the other buildings which ſurround it; but eſpecially by that of the theatre of arts. Our fellow-member gives us, however, ſome encouragement, by ſhewing that all proper meaſures have been taken to prevent any misfortune; all, except one, which would be very ſimple, but very infallible, that of tranſporting the national library to ſome other edifice.

Citizen BERENGER, an aſſociate member, has tranſmitted to the claſs, a cantata, to ſet to muſic for the feſtival of the foundation of the republic.

Citizen LEBLANC has read a diſcourſe in verſe *on the neceſſity of the dramatic*, or *of the pathetic, in all kinds of poeſy*.

Citizen DUCIS has read an epiſtle, addreſſed to Citizen LEGOUVE, on this ſubject: *We ought not to mingle the horrible and the agreeable in the arts.*

Citizen COLLIN HARLEVILLE has read an allegorical poem, in two cantos, intitled, "*Melpomene and Thalia.*"

Citizen GIBELIN, an aſſociate member, has read a memoir on the antique ſtatue, known by the name of "*Gladiator of Borgheſe*;" a bronze of which is to be ſeen in the garden of the Tuileries. It is pretty generally underſtood, at preſent, that the name by which this antique figure is deſignated, is not the propereſt one. When it was diſcovered in the ruins of Antium, the right arm was wanting. Thoſe who had it in charge to replace it, deceived by appearances, put the hilt of a ſword into the hand of the arm which they were reſtoring. This firſt miſtake produced many others. Our fellow-member, MONGEY, proved, in a diſſertation publiſhed but lately, that this pretended gladiator is really an athlete. Citizen Gibelin admits this explication, and puſhing it further, propoſes this queſtion: What is this athlete doing? His conjecture is, that he is playing at ball. This he founds on the circumſtances of the ſtatue's aſpect being directed into the air, on the movement of the left arm, on the attitude of the body, but particularly on a fact which firſt ſuggeſted this idea to him, and which ſtruck him, as he expreſſes it, like a ray of light.—Thus he relates the matter himſelf.

"It is neceſſary (Citizen Gibelin is ſpeaking) that I recall to my memory the time of my ſtudying at Rome; that time, the remembrance of which is always dear, when the imagination, arouſed by youthful ardour, eagerly receives the impreſſions which are to influence it during the reſt of life."

"Allow me to tranſport you for an inſtant into thoſe places, inceſſantly preſent to my memory, which nature ſeems to

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to have embelliſhed to ſerve for a model to the fine arts, among that people always great, although then in a ſtate of ſubjection; and whoſe magnanimity, never totally ſtifled by deſpotiſm, ſtill manifeſted itſelf in its ceremonies, in its ſpectacles, in its feſtivals, and even in its public games."

"In the fine part of the ſeaſon, the inhabitants of Rome ſometimes reſorted to the Vatican, or on the Quirinal, about a moſt extenſive area; here they enjoyed a ſpectacle which its reſemblance to thoſe of the antient Romans ennobled to my view. Select men, remarkable for their beauty and gracefulneſs, hurled to a very great diſtance a ball, which other players threw back with no leſs dexterity than force. But among thoſe whom the favour of the acclamations diſtinguiſhed the moſt, a beautiful man, a native of Peſaro, had by much the pre-eminence."

"The elegant proportion of his body was not concealed by his garments; he was almoſt naked. The multitude, tranſported at the vigorous and unexpected percuſſions of the Peſareſe, made the air reſound with a cry of univerſal joy. The young elèves, my fellow-ſtudents in the arts, were ſtudying in the midſt of theſe paſtimes; they were obſerving the ſtrongly inclined attitude, the velocity, the beautiful diſplay of the muſcles, the enchanting grace of this divine player. I heard them exclaim around me: "*ah! qu'il eſt beau! qu'il eſt ſuperbe! C'eſt le gladiateur, voila le gladiateur!*" *How* beautiful! how ſuperb! 'Tis the gladiator, ſee the gladiator! On the return of each movement, which was repeated every time that he threw his ball the firſt, they conſtantly re-echoed the ſame acclamation."

"This ſtriking obſervation leads to a very ſimple reaſoning: if the moſt natural attitude of a beautiful man, an excellent player, throwing the ball, reſembles ſo perfectly the pretended Borgheſe gladiator, why not this figure repreſent a player at ball?"

New matter for conjecture, new ſubjects of exultation are preparing for the amateurs of antiquity and of the fine arts; they may rely, with confidence, on the bravery of the army of Italy; and the King of Naples, by his raſh aggreſſion, ſeems to have intended himſelf, that the antiquities of the muſeum at Portici ſhould follow to Paris thoſe of the capitol.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Intereſting and Original Anecdotes of the French Revolution; to be continued in a regular ſeries from its commencement to the preſent period, and including its ſecret hiſtory.

CUSTINES.

WAS Cuſtines, who was condemned and executed as a traitor, really a traitor? Was he a culprit or a victim? This is a queſtion which ſtill remains undecided.

Deſcended from a rich and illuſtrious family, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, which bore his name, as it had before borne his father's, he enjoyed ſome degree of conſideration before he had done any thing to deſerve it; the reputation of the father being, as it were, reflected upon the ſon. What the one had done in Hanover, was, through ignorance, attributed to the other, who was not then old enough to perform any memorable act. Nor was there much better foundation for the addition he made to his military reputation, by taking Spires, Worms, and Mentz; cities which, as every one knows, were not defended, and before which it was only neceſſary for his army to ſhew itſelf. The perſons who remember thoſe events will do juſtice to this aſſertion.

When the American war extended itſelf to France, Cuſtines parted with his regiment of cavalry, in order to command a regiment of infantry on the other ſide of the Atlantic. This exchange, which excited ſome ſurpriſe, was, in fact, no great ſacrifice; and was attended by conſequences that exhibited him in no very favourable point of view. He had the misfortune to wound the honour of an officer of ſmall fortune, who was a captain in his own regiment, and who demanded ſatisfaction. Out of prudence, or for ſome other reaſon, Cuſtines had the ſtill greater misfortune to refuſe it, or rather to promiſe it only on his return to France. The captain, in deſpair, ſhot himſelf. The ruin of this officer, who was much eſteemed by his brethren in arms, excited ſo much indignation in all the officers of the regiment, that they tore off the colonel's epaulettes upon the parade. The court thought proper to take no notice of this event; but it remained a terrible ſtain upon the character of Cuſtines.

Several years after, on his return to France,

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France, he was guilty of an action which ſavoured at once of cruelty and military deſpotiſm.—In the vicinity of Treves is an abbey of Metloch, the preſentation to which became at that time an object of diſpute. By right, and immemorial uſage, it belonged to the biſhop; but ſome *intrigans*, who wiſhed to create a place for a favourite, perſuaded the court of France to arrogate to itſelf the nomination of the abbot; and troops were ſent to live at free quarters upon the monks. Cuſtines, who had received no orders, repaired thither, and brought back, in irons, the bailiff of Bouzonville, whom the German abbot had taken for his defender. Beſides the injuſtice of this conduct, there was much inhumanity, in bringing into the midſt of his family, in ſo ignominious a manner, a worthy man, who had grown old in an honourable employment, and who was the father of two Chevaliers de Saint Louis. This action appeared ſo abominable to the Count de Broglie, commandant of the city of Mentz, that, after having put Cuſtines under an arreſt, he accompanied the bailiff of Bouzonville to Verſailles, where he aſſiſted him in obtaining juſtice.

The authenticity of theſe two facts may be depended on. They do very little honour to the moral character of Cuſtines: they diſcover a haughtineſs of mind, and an aſperity of diſpoſition; and ſerve, in ſome degree, as an explanation of his political life.

When the command of the army of the Rhine was given to Lukner, Cuſtines received orders to take poſſeſſion of the defiles of Porentrui, in order to keep out the Auſtrians, who might from thence have over-run Alſace and Franche-Comté. Cuſtines followed the example of Dumourier, who had juſt refuſed to obey La Fayette's orders, under the pretence of patriotiſm. Whatever his motive might be, he paid no attention to thoſe of Lukner.

The conſequence of this diſobedience was in both inſtances the ſame. The two mutineers were ordered to ſuperſede thoſe whoſe commands they had not choſen to execute. Cuſtines, indeed, did not perſevere in his refuſal: he took poſſeſſion of the defiles without meeting with any oppoſition; but it was not till after he had received repeated orders from Paris. An opportunity will occur more than once, of making a compariſon between theſe two men, both of whom made ſo great a figure in the early part of the revolution.

When Cuſtines had ſucceeded to Lukner, in the command of the army of the Rhine, he advanced as far as Mentz, driving before him a handful of Auſtrians. The magiſtrates of that city, alarmed at his appearance, opened their gates to him, and theſe conqueſts, as eaſy as rapid, were followed by the entrance of the French into Frankfort.

The King of Pruſſia had not yet made peace. He was indeed diſpoſed to do ſo, by the repreſentation of the Duke of Brunſwick, by the ruin of his army on the frontiers of Champaign; and, above all, by his hatred againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, and his views of aggrandizement on the ſide of Poland. But Frankfort and Mentz, in the hands of the French, inſpired him with well-founded alarm; and he took meaſures for the recovery of thoſe two cities. It is no more than juſtice to Cuſtines, to ſay, that he had provided ſome of the means requiſite for his maintaining himſelf in Mentz, particularly by adding to the fortifications of a city already ſtrong by nature, and capable of ſuſtaining a long ſiege. He took a pleaſure in calling it the tomb of the Germans; and from that place it was that, in imitation of Dumourier, he addreſſed to the legiſlative body a number of letters, which were far from being honourable to the general's modeſty. In like manner, Dumourier, after the defeat of the Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies, wrote to the Convention, that in a ſhort time he would go and beat the enemy, and drive him out of Flanders.

Perhaps this rage for writing, common to the two generals, proceeded no leſs from policy than from the natural vanity of their diſpoſition. It may at leaſt be ſaid, that it raiſed the ſpirits of a people who had been menaced upon all their frontiers; and, by increaſing our hopes, probably increaſed the means of realizing them. But both of them, after a ſhort-lived blaze, ſaw the glory diſappear by which they had been environed; one of them loſing himſelf in the crowd of thoſe who have conſpired againſt their country, and the other, though perhaps not culpable, periſhing as if he had done the ſame.

The firſt affront that Cuſtines' fortune met with was the ſource of twenty others, which tarniſhed the glory of his arms, and led him to the block. It was at Frankfort his diſaſters began; and, unfortunately for his reputation, it appears that he was neither wiſe enough to fore-

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ſee, nor to prevent them. When the gates of that city were opened to him, he placed there a garriſon of three thouſand men; and, no doubt, they would have ſufficed to defend that advanced poſt, which covered Mentz, if he had taken the precaution neceſſary for their ſafety. But, inſtead of doing ſo, he abandoned the arſenal and the police to the magiſtrates; ſo that his troops rather reſembled foreigners, who received municipal hoſpitality, than military force, whoſe eye and arm ought conſtantly to watch over and protect the general ſafety.

After thoſe ill-contrived precautions, he returned to Mentz, and employed himſelf ſolely in rendering the fortifications more formidable; but he neglected to victual it; and did not even know that fifty thouſand Pruſſians were advancing upon Frankfort; the garriſon of which was ſurpriſed, and cut to pieces almoſt before his face: for, the report of their ſudden march having at length reached his ears, he had haſtened with a handful of men to the foot of the ramparts, whence he could hear the cries of the unfortunate Frenchmen who were maſſacred within. This diſaſtrous event, the eternal opprobium of Cuſtines, bears a ſtriking reſemblance to the ruin of the troops in cantonments upon the Roer, when Dumourier, ſtationary in the Batavian moraſſes, was ignorant, or feigned to be ignorant, of the rapid march of the enemy's army upon a part of his own, which was trod down and cut to pieces, while he was haſtening to its ſupport. Failing in this, he endeavoured to corrupt it. Let us now ſee what Cuſtines did on an occaſion exactly ſimilar.

On his return to Mentz, he wrote to the Convention, that the ſuſpicions which had been raiſed againſt him, no longer permitted him to reconcile the ſervices he owed to the republic with what was due to his own honour; but, that, ſtill devoted to the cauſe he had embraced, he would ſerve it in any other place in which the Convention might think proper to employ his zeal. His letter produced in the Aſſembly the effect he had doubtleſs foreſeen—a requeſt that he would deſpiſe the ſuſpicions of which he complained.

The critical ſituation of France at that time, on the ſide of Belgium, did not permit the Convention to accept Cuſtines' reſignation; either becauſe it feared him, or did not yet perceive his ſecret views, or his want of capacity, which was atteſted by the loſs of Frankfort; ſuppoſing that diſaſter not to have been the effect of premeditated treachery. The defection of Dumourier had laid all Belgium open to the enemy; ſeveral of the frontier towns were taken or beſieged; the Pruſſians advanced towards Mentz with a powerful army; and all the other frontiers were menaced. What was to be done in theſe critical circumſtances? The Convention thought it adviſable to give no entertainment to the ſuſpicions of which he was the object; either becauſe it did not think them well founded, or becauſe it really thought Cuſtines a man capable of ſaving the republic.

Cuſtines, ſoon after, wrote a ſecond letter to that aſſembly, more poſitive than the firſt. He complained, that he had been obliged to abandon Mentz, and take refuge in the lines of Weiſſemburg; his army, he ſaid, having narrowly eſcaped being deſtroyed in its retreat. The cauſe of this he attributed to general Legneville, who had left the back of the Voſges deſtitute of defence. And whence did this enormous fault proceed? He aſcribed it to the miniſter of war; to that Bournonville, ſaid he, of whoſe military fortune I was the maker.

Cuſtines, while ſpeaking thus, had no reaſon to fear that Bournonville ſhould repel the charge; for, moſt aſſuredly, he was not ignorant of Dumourier's having given up that miniſter to Prince Cobourg; nor of that jocular expreſſion ſo often repeated ſince: *Water for the Commiſſioners of the Convention; but let my friend Bournonville have wine.* What could be Cuſtines' view in complaining ſo bitterly of a man, who was then deprived of all means of defence? What other, than the juſtifying by this pretence his evacuation of Mentz, where, however, he had left, he ſaid, a reſpectable force? Another misfortune to excuſe was his having been beat in his retreat, as he had been before under the walls of Frankfort.

Whatever were the motives that actuated Cuſtines he perſiſted in preſſing his reſignation more ſtrongly than ever. At the ſame time, he continued to offer his ſervices to the Republic, and the Convention; leaving them to chuſe the manner in which they would employ him, either as *Dictator*, or under any other name that might appear ſuitable.

Scandalous, as was this title, endeavours were uſed to make the ears of the Convention familiar with it. This time, however, more violent ſuſpicions aroſe in many minds; but the Convention ſtill ſhut its eyes; and as Mentz appeared likely to ſtop the Pruſſians for ſeveral months, Cuſtines was appointed to the

command of the army of the North, where the danger was more preſſing. Before he quitted the army of the Rhine, he was again beat in the lines of Weiſſemburg. How was this new diſaſter to be excuſed? The good of the Republic had imperiouſly required his abſence; Bournonville had left him in want of every thing; and the enemy had availed himſelf of this fault to attack the French with a ſuperior force. Such, according to Cuſtines, was the ſource of the evil.

Before we follow him to the army of the North, let us ſuppoſe that he had conceived the idea of betraying the Republic; that, either in concert with Dumourier, or ſeparately, he wiſhed to re-eſtabliſh Monarchy? How would he have conducted himſelf the better to attain his end? This is not a vague ſuppoſition. Many people have thought, and ſtill think, that he picked up the maſk that had been torn away from the other general. He ſuffered Franckfort to be taken by Pruſſians in the diſguiſe of butchers; he abandoned Mentz to the Pruſſian army; and he allowed himſelf to be beaten by them both when he returned to the latter city, and when he evacuated it. Defeated afterwards in the lines of Weiſſemburg, he quitted an army weakened and diſcouraged, to appear upon a theatre ſtill more bloody, which Dumourier had made the ſcene of all ſorts of perfidy.

Let us now examine how Cuſtines conducted himſelf there. If he made an effort to ſuccour the French towns hard preſſed by the enemy; and to defend a country ravaged before his face; if he oppoſed artifice to ſuperior force; if, in a word, he employed the reſources of a great General, it muſt be confeſſed that the ſuppoſition of his conſpiring againſt the Republic has no foundation. But if his military conduct was even beneath a man of ordinary capacity, it is natural to conclude either that his intentions were bad, or that he had none of the qualities neceſſary for a Commander in Chief. What then did Cuſtines do when with the army of the North? Abſolutely nothing. Motionleſs under the walls of Cambray he ſuffered the enemy to ravage undiſturbed all the country as far as St. Quintin. He made no attempt to relieve Valenciennes, not even by harraſſing the weakeſt out-poſt. A modern Fabius, he would have witneſſed the taking of Lille, if the ſiege of that place had been renewed, without changing his ground, unleſs it were to give up ſome advantageous poſt to the enemy. Without being inclined to ſuſpect evil rather than good; without laying aſide the reſpect due to misfortune, and to thoſe who are no more, it is fair to infer from the whole of this conduct, that he was either a traitor, or entirely deſtitute of military talents. How elſe, indeed, is it poſſible to account for ſo much oſtentation in his letters; ſo much charlatanry in his language, that proud diſplay of valour in his proceedings, that affectation of haughtineſs, that Quixotiſm, in a word, ſo truly unnatural? What are we to think of a man always victorious when he had only a weak flying party before him; always beaten when he promiſed a victory; inceſſantly offering to reſign when with an army which had mouldered away under his command, and taking charge notwithſtanding of another, which he ſuffered to waſte itſelf in inaction? He offered his arm as a ſubaltern, nay, as a private ſoldier, and yet he ſuffered the cities of the Republic to be ſacked, and its plains to be laid waſte, in his preſence; remaining a paſſive ſpectator of theſe deplorable ſcenes in his camp near Cambray; a camp honoured with the name of Cæſar, the remembrance of whom ought to have rouſed him from his ſtupid ſloth! Did he, like Cæſar, wait for the name of Dictator, to repulſe the enemies who already threatened Paris. Moſt aſſuredly then, while in expectation of the ſentence that poſterity will pronounce on this man, it is no breach of ſound logic to conclude either that like Dumourier he had formed a plan to betray his country, or that he was utterly ignorant of the art of war. However ſtrange this laſt aſſertion may appear, it is not only the moſt honourable to human nature; but, perhaps the neareſt to truth. Cuſtines, in fact, had only ſerved while very young, at the latter end of the war of Hanover. From that period to the American war, he paſſed his time, like moſt of the young French officers of thoſe days, rather in diſſipation than ſtudy; and he had little opportunity of improvement in America, ſince he returned to France ſoon after the affront he received from the officers of his regiment. Some men have exhibited talents beyond their years, becauſe nature has endowed them with uncommon genius, and becauſe they have applied ſtrenuouſly to ſtudy at an early age. Neither of theſe reaſons holds good as to Cuſtines, and therefore it is that his military operations ought not to place him in the rank of traitors. If guilty, however, he loſt all his courage when he came to the block; and by ſome was ſaid to have died like a Capuchin Friar. If blameleſs, he did not like

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like many others give dignity to the ſcaffold by that fortitude, which ſo well becomes ſuffering innocence, and is ſtill more fitting for the ſoldier, who has ſo often looked death in the face.

The Count Rezzonico.

THE Count Gaſtone della Torre Rezzonico was born in Parma, about the year 1740. He was a nobleman by birth, and was alſo fortunate in having a learned father, very well known in the republic of letters for his *Life* of *Pliny the elder*. He was early initiated into ſcience and polite literature, and ſo conſiderable were his attainments, that in his earlieſt youth he deſerved the honourable appointment of fellow of the poetical academy in Rome, known under the name of *Arcadia*. The reigning duke of Parma having erected in his metropolis an academy of fine arts, Count Rezzonico was appointed its preſident; but, by ſome myſterious viciſſitudes, which it would be imprudent to mention in the preſent times, he was utterly diſgraced at court, and his royal highneſs deprived him not only of the place of preſident of the academy, but even of that of hereditary chamberlain. He was therefore obliged to leave Parma. He firſt undertook long tours through Europe, eſpecially in France and England, during which he became completely maſter of both languages; and at his return to Italy, he fixed his reſidence in Rome, though he often made long excurſions to Naples and Florence. Availing himſelf of his ample leiſure, he wrote ſeveral works in proſe and poetry. Though his works in proſe are ſo trifling as not to deſerve peculiar mention, yet from his poetical works he deſerves to be placed among the beſt Italian poets of his age. He was diſtinguiſhed by livelineſs of imagery, propriety of diction, exactneſs of epithet, and by a nobleneſs of expreſſion acquired by deep ſtudy of the Greek and Latin claſſics. His verſification, however, was ſomething harſh, and the meaning of ſome phraſes obſcure. This reſpectable nobleman died laſt year in Rome, about fifty-five years of age. He was highly eſteemed by the Italian nobility, and men of letters, for the elegance of his manners and the eloquence of his converſation. The qualities were however, in the opinion of ſome, obſcured by an immoderate ſelf love, and an irrational predilection for his own works. It is alſo reported in the Italian papers that *a new diſturbance of mind accelerated his diſſolution*; but no notice is taken of the particulars of this event. A complete collection of his poetical works in two volumes was printed in Parma by the celebrated Bodoni, with the motto

——*Operoſa parvus*
Carmina fingo.

F. Damiani.

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

WHEN Cervantes wrote *Don Quixote*, he could hardly flatter himſelf, that the deciſions of *Sancho*, while governor of his iſland, would become precedents for *other* judges. Yet we find a French caſe ſo exactly ſimilar both in circumſtances and in terms to one of theſe, that it is not eaſy to ſuppoſe, that the French judge had not Governor Sancho's determination in his eye, though he might probably not cite the *Baratarian reports*. The following is a literal tranſlation of the caſe from Vouglans, *on the Criminal Law of France*, (page 498) *Paris*, 1757. "A judge having condemned a perſon accuſed of a rape to pay the accuſer a certain ſum of money, in name of damages, immediately authoriſed the man to take back from the woman the money he had given her; which he being unable to do on account of the vigorous reſiſtance of the female, the judge ordered the latter to refund the damages, upon this ground, that if ſhe had been anxious to defend her perſon, it was more in her power to do ſo than to defend her money."

Shakespeare, in his witty detail, in "*As you like it*," of the different degrees of giving the affront, ſeems to have had in his eye an Italian treatiſe on Duelling, by Mutius, printed at Venice in 1560, of the chapters of which the following are the titles—"*Of the Lie immaterial—Of the Lie ſpecial—Of the Lie general—Of the Lie hypothetical—Of the Lie direct*. Whether Mr. Sheridan borrowed his idea in the "*Critic*," of the degrees of puffing from Shakeſpeare or Mutius, I do not pretend to determine.

Duelling ſeems formerly to have been more ſyſtematical than it is at preſent, *Paris de Puteo*, a Neapolitan advocate of the ſixteenth century, confined his practice entirely to this branch of the law, and

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and was consulted upon cases of honour, referred to him from all parts of Europe.

Legal conveyancing seems at all times, and in all countries to have been unnecessarily redundant in style. The oldest conveyance *upon Record* describes the premises with almost as much tautology as if it had been drawn in the temple. I allude to the conveyance of the cave of *Machpelah*, from the sons of *Heth* to *Abraham*, Genesis, 23.—"And the field of Ephron, which was in Machpelah, which was before Mamre, the field, and the cave which was therein, and all the trees which were in the field, that were in all the borders round about, were made sure to Abraham."

Among the privileges exclusively enjoyed by the nobility of this country, there is one, which probably many of themselves may be ignorant of. By the *Charta Foresta*, chap. x. every archbishop, bishop, earl, or Baron, going to the king at his command, may, in passing through the royal forest, take one beast or two, at sight of the keeper, if he be present, or in his absence upon blowing a horn, *to shew that they do not do it by stealth.*

The following proclamation of her majesty Queen Ann, is copied from the London Gazette, from March 7 to 12, 1712. "It being her majesty's royal intention to touch publicly, for the *evil*, on Tuesday, the 17th of this instant March, and so to continue for some time; it is her majesty's command, that tickets be delivered the day before, at Whitehall; and that all persons bring a certificate, signed by the minister and church-wardens of their respective parishes, that they never received *the royal touch.*"

Pigeons are in *Persia* a subject of *game laws*. To be entitled to the privilege of killing a wild pigeon, it is necessary to be a Musselman; and we learn from TAVERNIER, that Christians have frequently become Mahometans, to entitle them to this *qualification* of killing *game*.

The quantity of corn destroyed by pigeons is amazing. HARTLIB, in his "*Legacy of Husbandry*," calculates that there were in his time 26,000 pigeon-houses in England; and, allowing 500 pair to each house, and four bushels yearly to be consumed or destroyed by each pair, it makes the whole the corn lost to be no less than thirteen millions of bushels annually. It is, however, but just to say, that it has been found, that pigeons, like most other animals, persecuted for real or supposed mischief, are at the same time of use, as they consume the seeds of weeds, and also the insects which are most injurious to the farmer.

His present majesty's reign has been distinguished by the repeal of a variety of penal laws, which were a disgrace to the nation. By 12 Geo. III. c. 71 the enormously severe statutes against forestalling and ingrossing are repealed; so that these acts now remain only misdemeanors at common law.—The statute of Elizabeth against cottages is repealed by 15 Geo. III. c. 32.—The acts against gypsies are repealed by 23 Geo. III. c. 51, so that these people are now only punishable as vagrants.—The very exceptionable process against persons standing mute, on an arraignment of felony, is done away by 12 Geo. III. c. 20, which enacts that the person so standing mute, or not answering directly to the charge, shall be convicted, and the same judgment and execution be awarded, as on conviction or confession.—Lastly, some of the most rigorous penal acts against Papists are abrogated by 18 Geo. III. c. 60.

The laws of this, and indeed all christian countries, against Jews, were formerly dreadfully severe. By an act of parliament of Edward the first, every Jew above seven years of age was obliged to wear a mark of *two cables joined*, upon their upper garment: they were declared to be the king's slaves; the *good christians* were allowed to take *only* half their substance, and lastly no christian was permitted to lie in their houses. But notwithstanding these severities a Jew was thereby permitted to purchase a house and curtilage; which an enlightened parliament of the eighteenth century would not permit. By another statute of the same king, if any butcher sold flesh bought of a Jew, he was for the first offence to be heavily amerced; for the second to be set in the pillory; for the third to be imprisoned; and for the fourth to be banished from the town where the offence was committed.

A rich Jew not ransoming himself, king John ordered, for seven days successively, one of his teeth to be pulled out; upon which he at last submitted to pay the king 10,000 marks of silver.—*Stow's Chronicle*, p. 168. By an ordinance of king John likewise a Jew could not assign a debt due to him by a christian, which his

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his succeſſor Henry the third took advantage of, by ſelling licences for ſuch a diſpenſation. *Petyt.* M.S. vol. vii. p. 261, 263.

HOWELL in his *Londinopolis* relates a circumſtance which happened to a Jew in the reign of Henry III. He had by accident fallen into a privy on his *ſabbath*, and would not ſuffer any one to take him out, though rather a *neceſſary work*. The Earl of Glouceſter not only ſuffered him to continue in this filthy ſituation his own *ſabbath* (*Saturday*), but would not permit any perſon to take him out on the *Sunday*, being the *ſabbath of the Chriſtians*: the Jew, by this cruel joke, was ſuffocated.

Some centuries afterwards, when more humanity might have been expected, SIR EDWARD COKE mentions a great number of Jews, who were permitted by the maſter of a ſhip to take a walk on the ſea ſhore while the tide was coming in, which he repreſented to ebb, and by this horrid deceit, were ſurrounded by the ſea, and drowned. The only reflection which the *lord chief juſtice of England* made upon this is, "Thus periſhed theſe *infidel* Jews."

By the *Speculum Suevicum*, "If a Chriſtian man had a connexion with a Jeweſs, or a Jew with a Chriſtian woman, the parties ſo offending were to be laid upon one another and both burnt to death. A ſimilar puniſhment was inflicted in France for the ſame offence; "becauſe," ſays an author, a worthy pupil of theſe ignorant ages, "to defile one's ſelf with a Jew, is equal to the crime of beſtiality."

A law of Venice, made in the year 1443, was comparatively mild:—"If a Jew lie with a common proſtitute who happens to be a Chriſtian, he ſhall ſuffer an impriſonment of ſix months."

In France, in the reign of Louis IX. when Jews gave evidence againſt Chriſtians, they were obliged to ſwear by God's ten names, with a ſtring of terrible imprecations if they ſwore falſely.—"May the Lord (ſaid the clerk of the court), ſend you both the ague and fever, if you ſwear falſely; may he deſtroy you in his wrath; you, your family, and all your ſubſtance: may your enemies ſeize on your poſſeſſions, and abuſe your wives; may the ſword of death, may fear and trouble haunt you every where; may the earth ſwallow you up like Dathan and Abiram; may all the treſpaſſes of your fathers, and all the curſes contained in the law of Moſes, fall on your head."—To all which theſe miſerable objects of the public execration, anſwered three times, "*ſo be it.*"

GEMELLI, who was at the ſiege of Buda, in 1686, ſays, that the Jews, found in that town, were immediately ſold by the imperial army as ſlaves. SIR THOMAS SMITH alſo obſerves, that in his time they were conſidered as ſlaves in all parts of Europe. "*Commonwealth of England*," p. 123.

HENRY VIII. tenacious as he was, expreſſly gave up the title of *King of France*, by his own mouth, at the celebrated meeting between him and FRANCIS I. near *Ardres*; "il commença à parler, je Henri roi, il vouloit dire *de France* et d'Angleterre; mais il laiſſa le titre, et dit au roi, je ne le mettrai point, puiſque vous etes ici; car, *je mentirai*, et dit, je Henri, roi d'Angleterre." *Montfaucon's Antiq. de la Monarchie Francaiſe*, tom. iv. p. 197.

In BRADY's hiſtory there is a particular account of the pay of Edward the third's army, in the twentieth year of his reign. The Black Prince's pay was 20 ſhillings per day: the ſum total for which an army and fleet of 31,294 men was to be paid and ſubſiſted for *ſixteen months*, is 12,720l. 2s. 9d.; a ſum which would not laſt a modern fleet and army of the ſame ſtrength *five days*.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

AN Eſſay on muſical Harmony, according to the Nature of that Science, and the Principles of the greateſt muſical Authors, by Auguſtus Frederick Chriſtopher Kollman, *Organiſt of his Majeſty's German Chapel, St. James's.* *Dale.*

This ſcientific and elaborate work, the price of which we do not find in the title-page, is, we underſtand to be comprized in two folio volumes. The firſt we now have before us, and ſhall enter as largely into the merits of the undertaking as the ſpace to which the plan of our magazine confines us will allow. This ingenious and induſtrious muſician, after laying down the ſcale both in its natural and improved ſtate, explains the modern diatonic, the chromatic, and the enharmonic ſyſtems; which, according to his own juſt reaſoning in his maſterly introduction,

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duction, ſhould have an early attention in every didactic work; becauſe, "the ſtudy of muſic, as of the other ſciences, ſhould commence with the elements: which may be conſidered, either phyſically, according to their generation and duration, or *mathematically*, according to their menſuration or formation into intervals. He then proceeds to explain the intervals both ſimple and compound, and enters minutely into all their properties, connections, and bearings; adding general rules concerning their employment, both in harmony and melody, in the courſe of which he introduces many juſt and ſenſible remarks on harmonic combination. Treating of *chords in general*, he conſiders them directly and inverſely, as employed by ſuſpenſion, anticipation, and tranſition; and in his remarks on accidental chords, makes a judicious diſtinction between the ſyſtems of Rameau, Marpurg, and Kirnberger. Theſe parts of his general ſubject occupy the firſt ſeven chapters of his work; the eighth chapter treats of the ſignatures of chords in thorough baſs, in which the author is particularly explanatory, and perſpicuous; and developes, to the ſatisfaction of the ſtudent, whatever in this ſtage of his advancement it becomes neceſſary for him to know. In the ſucceeding chapter he leads the reader to the conſideration of cadences, perfect, imperfect, interrupted and uninterrupted; and treats this department of his ſubject with that fulneſs and that addreſs which evince him to be thoroughly maſter of the taſk he has undertaken, and qualified to impart that ample information which the Engliſh tyro has long wanted. In a word, this treatiſe, while it ſmooths the road to proficiency, reflects much honour on the talents and profeſſional learning of Mr. Kollman. A work which ſo copiouſly embraces its ſubject; and the firſt volume of which comprizes one hundred and twenty eight pages, neceſſarily comprehends too many intereſting particulars for us to proceed any further in our remarks at preſent; but, in juſtice to the author and the muſical public, we ſhall reſume them in our following numbers.

The new Hours of Love, a Collection of Canzonets; containing Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night. Particularly adapted for the Harp or Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin, or German Flute. Compoſed by Mr. Hook, Op. 91. 4s. *Laverne.*

Mr. Hook, in this his ninety firſt work, has diſplayed a warmth and floridity of fancy, which argue him to be amply qualified to *renew* his *Hours of Love*. The former production under this title procured this ingenious and voluminous compoſer ſo much credit that we do not wonder at his being at length tempted to write a counterpart. We have peruſed the preſent publication with uncommon pleaſure. Many of the ideas are ſtrikingly novel; and, indeed, a moſt pleaſing chain of melody runs through each of the four canzonets, while the accompaniments are every where calculated to heighten and enrich the general effect.

"Why buſy Boys," a Sonnet, compoſed by William Linley, and ſung at the Dilletante Concerts, by Maſter Elliot. 1s. 6d. *J. Page.*

This agreeable little ſonnet opens with a recitative; after which it proceeds in the manner of a ballad, repeating the ſame melody to three ſucceſſive verſes. The recitative is expreſſively conceived, and the air is natural, eaſy, and novel. The unexpected, yet well-prepared, modulation into the third minor of the original key, is at once uncommon and particularly happy.

The Bird Symphony, as performed on the Flageolet by Mr. Ling, in Harlequin Highlander, or Sawney Bean's Cave. Compoſed and arranged for the Piano-Forte, by Mr. Sanderſon. 1s. *Riley.*

The Bird Symphony is an ingenious imitation of the various notes and melodies of the feathered tribe. Mr. Sanderſon has, with great judgment, avoided all modulation; and has introduced the ſeveral birds in that order which beſt contraſts and ſets off their various warblings. We have heard this ſymphony in the band, and could not but receive much pleaſure from the natural and ſweetly-varied effect of its imitative paſſages.

Three Canzonets for one and two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, humbly dedicated to Lady Bromley, by John James Aſhley. 5s. *Skillern.*

Mr. Aſhley has diſplayed ſome talent, and a reſpectable degree of ſcience in theſe canzonets. The firſt, the words of which are taken from the old ballad, "Why heaves my fond boſom," beautifully ſet by the late Dr. Howard, preſents a ſmooth and eaſy ſucceſſion of ideas, and blends the two voices, for which it is compoſed, with addreſs and effect. The ſecond canzonet is for a ſingle voice. The melody is pleaſing, and the accompaniment well imagined. The third is alſo for a ſingle voice; is agreeable in its air, and bears the ſtamp of fancy and judgment.

A new

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A new Lullaby, with Variations, composed and dedicated to the Princess Charlotte, by F. H. Barthelemon. 2s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The "*new Lullaby*" is a delicate little theme; and the variations, which are five in number, are constructed with taste and judgment. Mr. Barthelemon has written the whole with due attention to both the bands; we can therefore recommend it to practitioners on the piano-forte, not only as a pleasing, but a very improving exercise.

"*Elvers Hob*," *a Glee, composed by* J. W. Calcott. 2s. 6d. *Skillern.*

"*Elvers Hob*" is among the most agreeable of Mr. Calcott's vocal productions. It comprizes four movements; the first of which is in 2-4ths moderato, the second in 2-4ths larghetto, the third in 6-8ths allegretto, and the fourth in 2-4ths moderato. The effect is pleasingly varied by the *solo* parts which the author has judiciously introduced; and the different movements succeed each other with a striking relief.

The Union, or mutual Harmony, written by W. Swords, *and set to Music by* J. Sanderson. 1s. *Thompson.*

The melody of the "*Union*," though not remarkable for its originality, is smooth and easy, and presents the ear with a natural and connected succession of passages. The bass, we are obliged to say, is not always the best that might have been adopted; yet, it is no where offensive to the ear, except in the first bar of the last stave in the first page.

General Kosciusko's grand March, composed and arranged (with Variations) for the piano-forte, by Mozart. 1s. *Rolfe.*

This pleasant and animating march, by the addition of variations, is converted into an agreeable and improving exercise for the piano-forte. Indeed they are all so well conceived, in point of liveliness, and due adherence to the theme, that we wish they had been more numerous: so judicious a hand might have given us more than three variations, without the danger of fatiguing our attention.

Tom Clewline, sung by Mr. Dignum at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, written and composed by William Linley. 1s. *Thompson.*

"Tom Clewline" is a pleasing characteristic ballad; the melody moves smoothly, but Mr. Linley has not always paid sufficient attention to the accent; and the bass might, in a few places, have been more scientifically chosen; as, for instance, in the third bar of the last stave of the first page.

Psalmody improved; containing upwards of seventy portions of the Psalms of David, and thirteen Hymns for particular occasions; the Music selected, adapted, and composed by William Gresham, *Organist of Dunstable.* 6s. *Preston.*

This collection of church and chapel music, besides the compiled compositions, contains adapted interludes, and a new Te Deum, Jubilate Deo, Cantate Domino, and Deus Misereatur, composed by the editor, who professes so to have constructed them, as to express in his music "the accent, and syllabic quantities of the words." We have attentively perused the whole, and find the selections made with tolerable taste and judgment; but do not discover any thing striking or novel in Mr. Gresham's composition; nor does he appear to have attained any new and improved mode of expressing "the accent and syllabic quantities." The book, however, contains sixty-four quarto pages, and presents the reader with a collection, decent in the aggregate, and which may be found a convenient acquisition to country choirists.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ANTIQUITIES.

ITER Britannicum; or that part of the Itinerary of Antoninus which relates to Britain; with a new Comment, by the *Rev. Thomas Reynolds*, 4to. coloured maps, 18s. bds. Cadell and Davies.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D By *James Boswell, Esq. a new edition* revised, and augmented, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. boards. Dilly.

The life of General Lazarus Hoche, containing particulars respecting the Invasion of Ireland, &c. Translated from the French. 2s. 6d. Ridgway.

BOTANY.

The new Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnæus. By *Robert John Thornton*, M. D. No. 1, to be continued every three months, and completed in 14 numbers, 1l. 1s. each. H. D. Symonds.

DRAMA.

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DRAMA.

The Spaniards in Peru, or the Death of Rolla, a tragedy, in five acts, translated from the German of *Kotzebue*. By *Miss Plumptre*; and the original of the admired Play now performing at Drury-lane, under the title of Pizarro. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

The Force of Calumny, a play in five acts, translated from *Kotzebue*, by *Miss Plumptre*, 2s. 6d. Phillips.

The Castle of Montval, an original tragedy, in five acts, now performing with universal applause, at the TheatreRoyal, Drury-lane, by the *Rev. T. S. Whalley*. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

The Noble Lie, from the German of Kotzebue, by *Maria Geisweiler*. 1s. Robinsons.

The Captive of Spilsburg, as performed at the Theatre, Drury-lane. 1s. 6d. Stace.

The Horse and the Widow, as performed at the Theatre, Covent Garden, taken from Kotzebue, and adapted to the English stage, by *T. Dibdin*. 1s. Barker.

What is She? A comedy, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. 2s. Longman and Rees.

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A Praxis of Logic for the use of Schools, by *John Collard*. 5s. boards. Johnson.

Philosophical Questions, selected for the use of the upper classes in schools, by *Ralph Hartley*, teacher of the Mathematics, Berkhamsted. 3s. Murray and Highley.

Dilworth improved; or a New Guide to the English Tongue, by *S. James*, formerly of Christ's Hospital. 1s. H. D. Symonds.

The Crested Wren, by *Edward Augustus Kendall*. 1s. 6d. Newbery.

The Enchanted Mirror, a romance. 1s. Newbery.

LAW.

A digested Index to Durnford's and East's Term Reports in the Court of King's Bench, from 1785 to 1798 inclusive, by *T. E. Tomlins*, of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 12s. boards. Butterworth.

Decrees of the Court of Exchequer in Tythe Causes, from the usurpation to the present time, by *Hutton Wood*, volume the 4th, and last. 15s. boards. Robinsons.

Juridical Arguments, by *Francis Hargrave*, Esq. including those delivered by him on the Will of *Peter Thellusson*, Esq. 4to. vol. 2d. 2l. 12s. 6d. Robinsons.

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A Synopsis of Practice; or General View of the Time when the proceedings in an action should be carried on in the Court of King's Bench, and Common Pleas. 2s. Brooke and Rider.

MATHEMATICS, &c.

Mathematical and Philosophical Repository. By *T. Leybourn*, No. 7. 2s. 6d. Glendinning.

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Advice to Commanders of His Majesty's Fleet serving in the West Indies, on the preservation of the health of seamen, by *Leonard Gillespie*, M. D. Surgeon to the Naval Hospital, Fort Royal, Martinico. 1s. Cuthell.

Facts and Observations relative to the nature and origin of the pestilential fever which prevailed in Philadelphia, in 1793, 1797, and 1798. By the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. 9d. J. Phillips.

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Speech of the Right Hon. John Foster, in a Committee of the House of Commons of Ireland, April 11, 1799, on the Union with Great Britain. Robinsons.

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LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Typhus Mitior	3
Peripneumonia Notha	4
Catarrh	7
Ophthalmia	5
Acute Rheumatiſm	7

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dyſpnœa	10
Cough	12
Cough and Dyſpnœa	14
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	6
Hœmoptoe	4
Aſcites	3
Anaſarca	4
Hydrothorax	2
Hepatitis Chronica	3
Cephalalgia	10
Vertigo	2
Hemicrania	3
Ophthalmia	4
Epiſtaxis	2
Amenorrhœa	5
Menorrhagia difficilis	3
Chlorofis	4
Enterodynia	3
Diarrhœa	5
Vomitus	2
Dyſpepſia	7
Gaſtrodynia	6
Hœmorrhois	2
Dyſuria	4
Herpes	3
Tinea	2
Pſora	1
Jaundice	2
Hyſteria	4
Hypochondriaſis	5
Palpitation of the Heart	1
Gout	1
Chronic Rheumatiſm	12

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephemera	3
Menorrhagia Lochialis	3
Maſtodynia	5
Rhagas Papillæ	3

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	2
Herpetic Eruptions	3
Tinea	4
Tabes Meſenterica	2
Ophthalmia	2
Hooping Cough	5

Although we have advanced beyond the period in which winterly diſeaſes generally prevail, the weather ſtill continuing very cold, we have had a large number of caſes of catarrh, dyſpnœa, cough, and rheumatiſm.

The inſtances of ophthalmia, which have lately occured, have been uncommonly numerous. This may probably be attributed to the long continuance of eaſt and north-eaſt winds. This diſeaſe has been diſtinguiſhed by noſologiſts according to the part of the eye which has been the ſeat of it, or according to the remote cauſes by which it has been produced. It has ſometimes its ſeat in the membranes of the eye, when it has been denominated ophthalmia membranarum: when it has appeared chiefly on the edges of the eye-lids it has been termed ophthalmia tarſi.

Theſe two kinds are however very frequently connected. This diſeaſe often appears in connection with ſcrophula or ſyphilis, in which caſe it is very liable to occur on every ſlight occaſion.

It has lately been produced in ſeveral inſtances

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instances by exposure to a cold air, after which, has been observed a fullness of the vessels of the tunica conjunctiva, accompanied with considerable pain, an effusion of tears, and intolerance of light. There is generally a discharge of an acrimonious fluid, which during the night closes the eyes, and renders some emollient application necessary for the more easy separation of the eye lids.

This disease, though the symptoms at the first appearance may be very similar, admits of a great variety of treatment, depending on the general state of the constitution, the original cause, and varying circumstances of the case. These have been so accurately distinguished, and so judicious a mode of treatment has been recommended by Mr. Ware in his different writings on the subject, that we cannot do better than direct the attention of the practitioner to this source of information.

The following List of Deaths is given by the Bills of Mortality for the last three months.

Abscess	-	-	-	5
Abortive	-	-	-	10
Aged	-	-	-	439
Apoplexy	-	-	-	32
Asthma	-	-	-	295
Bleeding	-	-	-	1
Brain Fever	-	-	-	1
Cancer	-	-	-	13
Child-bed	-	-	-	46
Consumption	-	-	-	1353
Convulsions	-	-	-	1033
Croup	-	-	-	4
Dropsy	-	-	-	220
Fever	-	-	-	510
Gout	-	-	-	25
Gravel	-	-	-	2
Hooping Cough	-	-	-	190
Jaundice	-	-	-	21
Inflammation	-	-	-	194
Liver grown	-	-	-	4
Lunatic	-	-	-	32
Measles	-	-	-	24
Miscarriage	-	-	-	1
Mortification	-	-	-	43
Palsy	-	-	-	19
Pleurisy	-	-	-	8
Rupture	-	-	-	3
Small Pox	-	-	-	410
Still-born	-	-	-	161
Stone	-	-	-	1
Suddenly	-	-	-	42
Teeth	-	-	-	208
Thrush	-	-	-	6
Water in the head	-	-	-	15

ORIGINAL POETRY*.

THESEUS, a MONODRAMA;

Abridged from the German Chorus-drama of F. L. STOLBERG, *author of Travels, the Island, &c.*

PERSONS.

Theseus, and a Chorus of Athenians.

Scene. The Forum of Athens.

Chorus. LIVE royal Ægeus' son! live our new king!
Jove save great Theseus: long live noble Theseus!

Theseus. Silence, Athenians, careless of my sorrows,
Here to the forum ye have dragg'd my steps
To hear the tale of all we underwent,
And now your frantic shouts deny me audience.

Chorus. Live royal Ægeus' son! live our new king!

Theseus. From the Piræus hither thickening crouds [tion,
Have throng'd our path with noisy gratula-
And noisier question. Ye deny me leisure
To shed the tear of grateful reverence,
To pour libations on a father's tomb;
My locks to shear and hallow to his manes.
Not the dark veil which grief with heavy hand
Has coild around my brow to you is sacred—
Peace, then, Athenians, once for all, and hear.

Chorus. Peace, peace, ye men of Athens, hush and hear.

Theseus. For Crete, with favouring wind, ye know we sail'd,
In Crete with favouring wind we safely landed,
I, with the seven youths, and seven maids,
And all your other tributary gifts.
Our vessel drawn upon the strand, we march'd
In orderly procession, crown'd with garlands,
Between long hedges of applauding Cretans,
Who gaz'd delighted on my fair companions,
To Minos' palace.
Cruel tho' he seem,
And for this Minotaur, this monster-god,
Hid in deep labyrinths by guardian priests,
From Athens have exacted many a year
Corn, oil, and wine, and for its server's service,
The flower of beauty, and the bloom of youth,
Galling to us as really was his yoke,

---

* We are very sorry that the Poetry of the last month, from the accidental want of its usual correction, should have appeared with so many gross inaccuracies. The reader is requested to attend to the following material *errata*:

In *Raisiac*, *Stanz.* 4. *for* gentliest, *read* ghastliest
Stanz. 22. --- freemen, *r* foemen
Stanz. 25. -- On *r.* As
Stanz. 27. --- water *r* valour

In the *Sonnet to Delia*, *for* sight *r* sighs
In *Mr. Bowen's lines*, *for* pillows *r.* pillars
for change (*twice*) *r.* charge

Yet

Yet with mild sway at home he leads a people
Almost ungovern'd, peaceably and happy,
And from the schools of Ægypt and the east,
He has brought them equalizing laws and rites,
Worthy a brotherhood of upright men.
High on his throne the hoary-bearded king
Sat, and beside him stood his many children;
Among them Ariadne—fair to see
As roseate clouds of even while the sun
Plays with their golden curls. On me her glance,
Which o'er our moving train awhile had roll'd,
Rested---on her alone my eyes were bent,
And Afrodite gave us both to quaff
The nectar, which in Hebe's cup she mingles,
Draught love-inspiring. To the king I said:
The son of Ægeus, Minos, kneels before thee.
Ere I deliver up the accustom'd tribute,
One boon I crave: let me alone be shut
First in the labyrinth with this mere club.
Strife with a god—(if such this son of Apis
By his tame worshippers be rightly deem'd)
Theseus shall dare unfearing: rites which bring
On man oppression cannot come from Jove.
If me the Minotaur's ferocious force
Bring to the ground, be these, as wont, his booty:
Cull'd from the garden of Athenian youth,
They are a tribute worthy of the gods,
But worthy to be grudg'd them. If I conquer,
(Minos thou wilt not deem me impious then,
But may'st with honour gird my shining front)
O send me back, not merely with the friends,
Whom from the idols greedy ministers
I shall have rescued, but as best befits
The son of him, thy former guest and friend,
Giving me Ariadne for my bride.
Fairer than moon or sun is Arjadne.
With earnest mildness Minos heard nor frown'd;
Methought a faint smile cautiously repress'd,
Wish'd the success he car'd not to forbode me.
He look'd on Ariadne, who, with eyes
Downcast and blushing, quickly veil'd herself.
First spake he with the elders of the people
Words for the croud not meant, and thus replied:
Arm'd as thou art, go to the labyrinth:
There let the gods decide upon thy doom.
Spare they thy life, the king shall spare it too,
And send thee back with honor to thy father.
Two days in Minos' palace I partook
The rites of hospitality; and oft
Would Ariadne weigh with fearful eye
The club I carried, measure my brown arm,
With shy intreaty hang about her father,
And sweetly turn on me much-saying glances.
On the third day, at even, I was led
Into the labyrinth, arm'd with this club,
And with a lighted torch. Not many steps
Beyond the vestibule along a gallery
(Of galleries and apartments, winding stairs,
And secret chambers, endless is the number)
Had I proceeded, ere the rustling step
Of one in glistening garments crept upon me.
I held my torch above my head and gaz'd:
'Tis I, my Theseus, spake the whispering form,
'Tis I, thy Ariadne! Take this coil,
The thread is fasten'd to the entrance-door;
Let it unwind as thou shalt pace along
The subterranean wilderness of vaults,
'Twill reconduct thee to the light of heaven.
Here I await thy coming, not unwilling,
If thou shouldst fall, to be the monster's booty;
If that should fall, then Theseus, to be thine.
She spake, and shrunk aside in sightless darkness; [my torch.
The door, which clos'd behind her, quench'd
I wander'd on in midnight, grop'd my way
Down dewy steps, at times my footfall waking
Dull echoes of the abyss. Ere long the shine
Of distant radiance mark'd the pillar'd cavern.
Nearer and nearer to the spot I came,
Where, in the eternal blaze of thousand lamps
That star his dungeon-temple, on a floor
With offal strown, and bones, stalk'd the fierce god.
At me with angry front and reddening eye
He springs, at me he points his sharpest horn:
This club with timely heavy well-aim'd blow
Shatter'd his skull—he fell to rise no more.
Chorus. Hail, Theseus—Heracles, the monster-slayer, [Theseus!
Long live the noble Theseus! Jove, save
Theseus. Singing, that Ariadne soon might hear
Some pledge of my success, I hastened back,
Coiling about the handle of my club
The thread, my faithful guide. Soon as I found her
She led me to her father. See, said she,
The monster-slayer: let the hero be
Thy son-in-law, and give to me, for dower,
The seven youths and seven maids of Athens,
That we may carry with us joy to all;
Thou shalt remit the tribute now for ever.
Chorus. Live Ægeus' son the guardian king of Athens, [clapp'd,
Theseus. Minos consented. But a week
And to our nuptial pomp the youthful train
New-clad, with roses garlanded and myrtle,
Dancing, strow'd basket-fuls of flowers and sang
The festive glees of love. With fragrant torch
Blythe Hymen lighted to the bridal bower
The happy Theseus; and beside his bed
Drew close the saffron veil. Alas, how near
Stood by the couch of pleasure Nemesis.
Six days, short days, were given to rejoicings;
The seventh to our embarkment. Tepid gales
Swell'd the white sail, the streaky streamer quiver'd [tracing,
O'er the smooth sea, our ship long furrows
Rang with the measur'd noise of song and cymbals [pull.
That taught and cheer'd the rower's measur'd
At night we saw the flame-capt hill of Naxos
To us unfriendly. On the fiery mountain,
Dark storms awaited, lour'd, and burst upon us.
The loud winds roared, like flames of burning towns,
Between the watry vallies. Lightnings flash'd
Only to show the rocks toward which we drifted. [ship
'Twas much we stranded, much we tow'd our

Beyond

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Beyond the billows back-draught, much I lodg'd,
Borne in a ſtate of ſwoon upon my ſhoulder,
The aſh-pale Ariadne in a temple
Which overlook'd the climbing waves of foam.
Slowly Poſeidon's anger had abated.
Firſt of the ſtars through the diſparting clouds
Shone forth *the crown*: ſhouting, the ſailors hail'd
Its white and welcome ray, foreboding calm;
And ſoon to their Æolian caves the winds
Were ſunk once more—in ſkies ſerenely blue
The day-break climb'd aloft—the trickling brine [groves
Ooz'd from the glittering rock, and the ſtill
Shining in moiſture, woo'd the golden dawn.
During the ſtorm we had thrown overboard
Our ſtore of food. I bade the young men fetch
Out of our ſhip our bows and arrows, left
All the old men, the rowers, and Konnides,
To guard the veſſel and the women, went
To roam the foreſt and brought down much game.
It was Lyæus holiday. The grove,
We hear, to him was ſacred. Mænades,
Mad with new wine, their red cheeks ſmear'd with lees,
Huſling in air their ivy-girded ſpears,
Roaring defiance, came in angry crouds
To puniſh our profaneneſs. Wildly ſavage,
They ſmote with ſtones the ſtragglers of our party; [pliant,
I pluck'd a branch, and, as beſeems the ſup-
Wav'd it in ſign of parley, while my friends
Collected cloſer. I began to tell
The tale of my diſtreſs. Their ſoftening hearts,
Like flowers unclofing to the warmer noon,
Appear'd to heed my prayer, when a fierce prieſt,
His holy garments torn, his face on fire,
Came running toward us breathleſs—Stone them all, [ſhriek'd,
The miſcreants, ſpare them not, his anger
The other pirates have profan'd the temple—
Have borne on board the offerings of the people;
Onarus' life is threaten'd—your high prieſt.
Anew began the ſtorm of drunken wrath.
Stones flew. Clubs clatter'd. Glittering ſpears preſs'd on: [them,
And the wine-dropping ivy, that inwreath'd
Was ſtain'd with Grecian blood. Our gather'd band
With ſlow but backward footſteps to the ſea
From thickening crouds retreated—with their arrows,
While yet theſe laſted, ſtaying the raſh onſet
Of the more forward. Near our ſhip, now launch'd,
Konnides with ſome few awaited me.
Soon, I exclaim'd, Athenians, comes our turn.
Take weapons, we'll chaſtiſe the barbarous croud.
Be not ſo raſh, he ſaid, time ſcarce remains
For flight. Thy friend Pirithous is no more.
He fought for Ariadne until death.
Onarus, the barbarian king or prieſt,
Came to the temple, ſaw the beauteous ſtranger,
With well-arm'd hundreds forc'd her from our hands—
She ſank a victim at Lyæus' altar:
Aſk not—away—to thee ſhe's loſt for ever.
I will have vengeance. "Half thy friends have fallen." [madneſs."
Give me my weapons. "It were fruitleſs
The old man won on them to drag their leader
From Naxos unreveng'd: he yet will bear
His living anger to the accurſed ſhore;
On the dear ſpot, where Ariadne vaniſh'd,
Slay to her ſhade a hecatomb of men,
And from the jaws of Hades aſk again
The brave Pirithous fallen for his friend.
Pirithous—Ariadne—to the man
Who knew and loſt you—joy is ever dead.
Vainly your ſpirits ſeem'd to haunt my couch,
Smiling in bloom celeſtial!—Ariadne!
Thee had Lyæus ſelf with beamy hand
Beckon'd to walk Olympus, preſs'd for thee
Immortal nectar in the cup of gods,
Girt with a crown of ſtars thy ſhining hair,
And on thy lips—ſtill ſhould I grudge his prize [lights.
And wail with gnaſhing teeth my robb'd de-
Such dreams Poſeidon ſent. Ere we beheld
Emerging dim the lov'd Acropolis,
In ſign of mourning the black ſail was hoiſted:
So with my father Ægeus 'twas agreed
When we departed hence. Ah me! his love
Thought of no ſorrow but a murder'd ſon.
Ye know that from the rock whence he was gazing
At the ſad fight he fell———
Not caring to ſurvive an only ſon
On a raſh errand, as he thought, to Crete
Sent for the people.

Chorus. Be our Ægeus thou,
Long live our king, thy father's worthy ſon,
Sent for the people, for the people fav'd.
Bring here the crown, bind it on Theſeus' brow,
Live royal Ægeus ſon! live our new king.

Theſeus. With a great honor, men of Athens, ye
Propoſe to adorn me; for the crown adorns
Only the brow, whereon the people place it;
And but conceals the head, which heirs its brilliance,
Alas! how often it conceals a head
Void, feeble, careleſs of each public duty;
Lewd, or rapacious, brooding long oppreſſions,
Or ſtain'd with crime, and dropping human blood.
Whom it encircles a long curſe purſue,
If he not holy keep the people's rights.
Laws are the bands of citizens: remain
The laws with ſtrength to bind both king and ſubject; [victims,
He who would climb above them, fall their
And, like the robber of the deſert, find
No quarter!

Chorus. Prince, be thou our legal monarch.
Hail Theſeus king!

Theſeus. I have not deſir'd the crown;
But I am glad ye thus to me allot it: [nians,
More glad than ye ſuſpect; for know Athe-

I come

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I conſecrate this crown henceforth to Jove.
Our only monarch be the king of heaven!
He ever—under him let the free people
Here be the ſovereign: theirs to chooſe the men
Who weigh out juſtice with impartial hand:
Theirs to beſtow each office of the ſtate,
To order war, or to conclude on peace.
My arm, my head, my heart belong to you,
And ſhall—while the warm blood-drops throb along [theſe limbs—
Theſe veins—while ſee theſe eyes, or ſtir
While glows between theſe lips, the breath of heaven.
Should you to me commit the general's ſword,
I'll draw it; when and where and why you will;
And bright or bloody yield it up again,
Soon as the will of the free people bids.
Though you are launching on an untried water
The ſhip of freedom, fear not—ſhe will right,
And on the open ſea all-glorious glide
In ſhouting pomp with ſwelling ſails along.
If to the rudder me at times you call,
With Jove's aſſiſtance and your love, unfearing
I'll graſp the helm; but at your nod give place
To any worthier pilot you may find.

Chorus. Hail Theſeus—Theſeus, guardian god of Athens.
Our only monarch be the king of heaven,
And under him the ſovereign people reign!

Theſeus. Compare not me with the immortal gods:
What I have done was but the obvious duty
Of any man ſo ſtation'd. 'Tis in me
A pleaſant ſacrifice. Fair lots and foul
Out of the lap of fate on me have fallen;
But none ſo fair, ſo welcome to my ſoul,
None I ſo thank the gods for, as for this,
To be the founder of Athenian freedom.
How bleſt who dwells a freeman with the free,
Where each, obedient to the laws of all,
Bends to his equals, ne'er to a ſuperior.
Who feels this pleaſure he can ne'er ſuppoſe
It more than human to deſcend a throne
In order among men to be a man.
The king on the Euphrates he would do it,
He on the Nile too—were the veil remov'd
With which the diadem ſurrounds their eyes.

Chorus. Our only monarch be the king of heaven,
And under him the ſovereign people reign!

Hail Freedom, like the ſky-aſcending ſun;
The bliſs of nations ripens in thy beam:
Safety, the nurſe of life,
There rears her branchy tree.
Through thee alone the father-land is dear;
Without thee an unmeaning ſenſeleſs name,
A leſs than air, a dream
Woven of the ſhade of ſmoak.
O Freedom, Freedom, muſic to the ear,
To the heart ſunſhine,—Courage at thy call
Kindles, and Talent ſtarts
To chaſe the forms of Beauty and of Truth.

Mr. Goethe's Observations *on the* Laocoon, *concluded from page* 352 *of the preſent Number.*

THE youngeſt makes unavailing effort; he is ſtruck with inquietude, but not hurt; the father makes powerful efforts, without however being able to ſucceed; his efforts even produce a quite oppoſite effect. He irritates his adverſary, and he is hurt by him. The eldeſt ſon is only ſlightly inlaced; he does not yet feel himſelf oppreſſed nor affected with pain; he is afraid at the wound and momentaneous movement of his father; he utters a cry, endeavours to extricate his foot from the ſerpent which has inlaced it; he is therefore here an obſerver; a witneſs who takes a part in the action, and the work is terminated.

What I have only hitherto touched of *en paſſant*, I ſhall here again notice particularly; and that is, that all the three figures have a double action, ſo that they are occupied in a very various manner. The youngeſt of the ſons would extricate himſelf by raiſing his right arm; and he puſhes back the head of the ſerpent with his left hand; he would alleviate the preſent evil, and prevent a greater one; this is the higheſt degree of activity which he can now exert in his conſtrained ſtate. The father makes efforts to diſembarraſs himſelf from the ſerpents, and the body would, at the ſame time, avoid the bite which it has juſt received. The movement of the father inſpires the eldeſt ſon with horror, and he endeavours to extricate himſelf from the ſerpent, which, as yet, has only infolded him ſlightly.

I have already ſaid above, that one of the greateſt merits of this monument, is the moment which the artiſt has repreſented, and it is on this point that I ſhall now add a few words.

We have ſuppoſed that natural ſerpents have intwined a father ſleeping by the ſide of his ſons; that the different movements of the action might have a certain gradation. The firſt moments, during which the ſerpents infold the body then aſleep, announce events; but it would be an inſignificant moment for the

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art. We might, perhaps, imagine a young Hercules sleeping and infolded by serpents; and the artist might lead us to guess by his figure, and the tranquillity of his sleep, what might be expected from him when awake.

Let us go further, and let us imagine the father and his sons feeling themselves interlaced by serpents; in whatever manner this may be, we shall see that there is only a single moment in which the interest is the greatest: it is that in which a body is so infolded that it can no longer defend itself; in which the second, although yet in a condition to defend itself, is nevertheless wounded; and in which the third has, lastly, some hope of saving itself. The youngest son is in the first state, the father in the second, the eldest son in the third. Let us endeavour to find yet another state; let us try to distribute the parts differently from what they are here!

In reflecting then on this action, from its commencement, and finding that it has arrived to its highest degree, we shall soon perceive, by representing to ourselves the moments which are to follow that which is figured by the monument, that the groupe must entirely change, and that we cannot find another moment of the action which is so precious for the art. The youngest son will be stifled by the serpent that infolds him; or if, in his situation, which deprives him of all succour, he irritates it further, the serpent will bite him. These two states are insupportable, because they are extremes which ought not to be represented. As to the father, the serpent may bite him again in other parts; but then all the situation of his body would be changed, and the first bites would be lost for the spectator, or they would become disgusting, if the artist had a mind to indicate them. There is yet another case: the serpent may turn away, and attack the eldest son; this last is then brought back to himself; there is no longer any personage interesting himself in the action; the last appearance of hope disappears from the groupe, and the representation is no longer tragical, but cruel. The father, who reposes now upon himself, in his greatness and his sufferings, would turn round towards his son, and he would become an accessory figure, interesting himself with another figure.

In his own sufferings, and those of another, man has only three sensations, fear, terror, and compassion; he foresees with inquietude the evil which approaches him; he perceives on a sudden an evil which strikes him, and he takes part in the suffering which yet remains, or which has already passed; all the three are represented and excited by this monument, and even by the most suitable gradation.

The arts of design, which always labour for the moments when they chuse a pathetic subject, will seize that which excites terror; poetry, on the contrary, will chuse those which excite fear and compassion. In the groupe of Laocoon, the sufferings of the father excite terror to the highest degree; sculpture has done in it all that it could do; but, either for the sake of running through the circle of all human sensations, or of moderating the violent impression of terror, it excites compassion for the situation of the youngest son, and fear for that of the eldest; leaving yet some hope for this last. It is thus that the ancients gave, by variety, a certain equilibrium to their works; that they diminished or strengthened an effect by other effects, and were enabled to finish an intellectual and sensible whole.

In a word, we may boldly maintain, that this monument exhausts its subject, and that it happily executes all the conditions of the art. It teaches us, that if the artist can communicate his sentiment of the beautiful to tranquil and simple objects; this same sentiment shews itself nevertheless, in its greatest energy and all its dignity, when it proves its force by figuring varied characters; and when in its imitation, it can moderate and retain the violent and impassioned expressions of human nature.

The moderns have often been mistaken in the choice of subjects for pathetic representations in sculpture. Milo, whose two hands are locked in the rift of a tree, and who is attacked by a lion, is a subject which the artist will endeavour in vain to represent in such a manner as to excite a pure and true interest. A double grief, unavailing efforts, a situation which deprives him of all relief, can only excite horror, and cannot even touch.

Lastly, I shall drop a word or two on the relation of this subject to poetry.

We are unjust towards Virgil and poetry, when we compare, be it only for an instant, the most finished chef d'œuvre of sculpture, with the episodical manner in which this subject is treated in the Eneid. As the unfortunate Æneas is to relate himself, that he and his compatriots have committed the unpardonable fault of suffering the horse to enter their city, the poet has only to contrive means

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means to excuse this action: every thing tends to this; and the history of Laocoon is only a rhetorical figure, in which we may very well allow of some exaggeration, provided that it answers the end which the poet designs it should. Immense serpents then proceed out of the sea; they have a crest on their head; they light on the children of the priest who had insulted the horse; they infold, bite, and pollute them with their venom; they afterwards infold the breast and the neck of the father, who runs to their succour, and they raise their heads to shew their victory, whilst the unfortunate one they oppress calls for succour in vain. The people, who are struck with terror at this spectacle, fly; no one dares any longer undertake the defence of his country; and the hearer and reader, affrighted at this marvellous and disgusting history, alike consent that the horse shall enter into the city.

The history of Laocoon, in Virgil, is only therefore a mean to attain a more considerable end; and it is yet a great question, whether this event be a proper subject for poetry.

Some Observations on the Groupe of Laocoon and his two Sons.

The right leg of the eldest son is of a most agreeable elegance.

The expression, and the turn of the members in general, and of the muscles, is admirable in the entire work. In the legs of the youngest son, which are not remarkably elegant, there is something so natural, that we find nothing like it under this relation: the legs of the father, especially the right leg, also possess great beauty.

Restorations.

A considerable part of the serpents, and probably the two heads, are of modern workmanship.

The left arm of the *father*, up to the juncture of the shoulder, and the five toes of the left foot, are restorations; the right foot, however, has suffered nothing.

In the *eldest son*, the end of the nose, the right hand, the three first toes of the left foot, the end of the great toe in the right foot, have been restored; the belly having been somewhat damaged on the right side, this part has also been restored.

The end of the nose, the right arm, two fingers in the left hand, and the five toes in the right foot, of the youngest son, have been restored.

It is only the right arm of Laocoon which has been well restored in burnt earth, and as most say, by Bernini, who, nevertheless, if it be really his work, has herein surpassed himself. The other restorations, which I have just mentioned, are in marble; they are carefully done, but with little art, and with convulsive contorsions, in the taste of the school of Bernini. It is thought they were done by Cornachini.

NEW PATENTS
Enrolled in the Month of May.

Mr. JEFFERY'S PATENT *for a set of* MACHINERY *adapted to convey Coals from the Spot at which they are dug, to the Mouth of the Pit.*

THE working of PIT-COAL, though but of late origin in France, is very ancient in Britain. So long since as in the days of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs of England, this *fossil* was used for fuel. After the native woods had been very generally wasted, its utility came to be more sensibly understood. In the *fifteenth* century, pit-coals were dug *for fuel*, both in Scotland and in England, in various places, and in large quantities. While the great towns were enlarged, while manufacturing establishments were multiplied, and commerce extended, the use of pit-coals was greatly increased. But for its coal works, none of the principal towns of England could have risen to their present magnitude; even its woollen manufactures might never have been improved to rival those which once flourished in Italy, Spain, France, and Flanders; nor could its cotton works, its works in steel, and other metals, or its potteries, have had an existence. In the latter part of the now closing century, while the population and the manufacturing establishments of Britain have been so prodigiously increased, the consumption of pit-coals has increased in proportion. Happily, the strata of this foffil in the northern counties are so immense, that we can scarcely look forward in imagination, to the time at which they are likely to be quite consumed. The distance of these strata from London, if it enhance the price to the inhabitants of the metropolis, has, however, the beneficial effect of producing a necessity for sea-carriage, by which a considerable number of hardy mariners are continually formed and maintained.

But, independently of any costs of carriage, the work of digging pit-coal is exceedingly expensive. The labour is excessively severe: the confinement at it,

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under-ground, is disagreeable: its unwholesomeness and dirtiness are extremely repulsive: the necessity for unremitting toil, in order to afford sufficiently regular supplies of fuel, makes it often requisite to yield to very unreasonable demands from the colliers. And it is natural that all these circumstances in combination, should make the wages of those who work in coal-pits enormously great.

On this account, there is, perhaps, no abbreviation of labour more to be desired than that which, lessening the toil of the collier, shall enable him to throw out a greater quantity of coals, than formerly, within a given time, and shall thus diminish the price of the coals in the market. The labour of conveying the coals, after they are dug, from where they are left by the collier who digs them, to the mouth of the pit, is a very troublesome part of the toil which they demand. To accomplish this, and to clear the pits of water and foul air, a complex and expensive system of machinery is usually employed. Even the advantages of the *steam-engine* still leave much to be wished for.

We have, therefore, great pleasure in announcing that Mr. HUMPHREY JEFFERIES, of Newcastle upon Tyne, has recently obtained a PATENT for an improved modification of the apparatus for the conveyance of coals from the bottom to the mouth of the pit, by which the usual labour of this operation will be facilitated and abridged. A series of engravings would be necessary to make his improvement clearly intelligible to the reader. But, we think it, a good one; we hope the world will derive benefit from it; and we wish the patentee an adequate reward for his ingenuity.

Mr. REHE'S PATENT *for an Engine for the Conveyance of Water from one Place to another.*

THE discoveries of GALILÆO, TORRICELLI, and PASCAL, relative to the pressure and the elasticity of the atmosphere, have given to the moderns very great scientific advantages in the management of water, which the ancients did not possess. Our wells, our drains, our mounds, our sewers, our mills, our canals, and all our hydraulic arts, sufficiently evince this truth. By regulating the pressure of the atmosphere upon any piece of water, we can now direct its movements almost at our pleasure. Water is next after fire, the most useful handmaid of the arts. We announce, therefore, with pleasure, that Mr. SAMUEL REHE of London has just enrolled a patent for an engine *for the convenient conveyance of water from one place to another*; from which, emolument to the inventor, and utility to the public, may be reasonably expected to result.

We noticed in our xlist Number, p. 62, the extensive practical importance and utility of Mr. COLLIER'S *new machines for percolation*, (applicable to all fluids, but more particularly *water*) for which he had obtained a patent: we have now much satisfaction in adding, that on further inquiry, we highly approve these inventions, grounded on the only true principles that can shorten this process, which has hitherto been always found tedious in the extreme.

First.—He removes the difficulty resulting from the clear fluid passing through its own impurities, by taking a direction from the external parts of the filtering medium inwards, from which it is drawn off.

Secondly.—An urged pressure is employed, which speedily forces it through the percolating pores.

Thirdly.—Though the apparatus takes up comparatively no room, and the expense is very easy, it is so contrived, as to contain more filtering surface, in contact with the fluid, than a large stone does when full.

We think it necessary to state these particulars, more in detail than we otherwise should do, because modern improvements have so manifestly shewn the great advantages of water to the constitution, in cleansing the vascular system from unctuous matter detained by the absorbents, and thus giving activity to the circulation and secretion of the fluids; while the attempts of the faculty, to introduce water into more general use, either in its simple state or mixed, have been impeded by the extreme difficulty of procuring it in any tolerable degree of purity.

The means Mr. COLLIER has employed, to deprive *any* quantity of fluid of its colour or putrescent qualities, by a given quantity of charcoal, are likewise highly ingenious.

We are concerned to find that, in our last number, there was an error in regard to the name of Mr. SAMUEL SANDY HICKLING of Birmingham, the proprietor of the *patent* for the *application of nitrous compounds to iron*, &c. While we thus rectify that mistake, we cannot help mentioning, that, if the authors of new inventions would take the trouble of transmitting to the publisher of the Monthly Magazine short notices of the specifications of their patents, they would invariably find the interest of the proprietor of *every truly valuable invention* to be much more effectually served by thus making it faithfully public, than by that mystery in which it is sometimes endeavoured to conceal the subjects of such patents from the knowledge of the world.

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VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. MARSH, the translator of *Michaelis*, and author of "*Letters to* Mr. *Travis*," is now employed at Leipsic in translating his work in the German language, which he lately published, intituled, "*An historical Review of the Politics of Great Britain and France, from the time of the Treaty of Pinitz and the Declaration of War against England, founded throughout on authentic Documents which have been carefully collected.*" In this work the English nation and government are vindicated from the aspersions thrown on them in Germany, as being the authors of the present war. The English translation will be in London at the end of the summer. An offer has lately been made to Mr. MARSH to accompany the embassy to Constantinople, with a view of examining the Greek and Oriental MSS. in the Ottoman libraries. The lovers of literature are in hopes that it will suit his health to take this journey, as the republic of letters may expect to derive important discoveries.

The Rev. H. BOYD, translator of the "*Inferno of Dante*," is now employed upon a translation of the "*Filippo, Don Garzia*," and "*Congiura de' Pazzi*," of Count Alfieri.

A work is in the press, under the title of the "*General Apiarian*," wherein a simple, humane, and advantageous method of obtaining the produce of Bees, without destroying them, is pointed out in a series of letters to a friend; by Mr. ISAAC, Secretary to the Western Apiarian Society.

An "*Answer to Mr.* BELSHAM'S *Review of Mr.* WILBERFORCE'S *Treatise*," is in the press, written by the author of the "*Age of Infidelity*, &c." with a word to the author of "*Letters on Hereditary Depravity.*"

The Royal Humane Society has proposed the following questions for the year 1799:—

I.—*What are the best means of preserving Mariners and others from Shipwreck?*

II.—*What will be the most probable means of keeping the Vessels afloat, so as to preserve the Lives of those who may be in such perilous Situations?*

III.—*The most certain Methods of conveying Assistance from Shore, to Vessels in Distress, within a certain Distance of Land, and when Boats dare not venture out to the aid of Shipwrecked Mariners?*

On the 20th of May was opened, at No. 118, Pall-Mall, the Milton Gallery; consisting of a series of pictures from the poetic works of John Milton. Painted by HENRY FUSELI, R. A. Admission 1s. Catalogues, with the passages to which the pictures refer, 6d.

Mr. SHERWIN, of Enfield, intends to publish a work on the "*Affections both morbid and salutary, excited in the Human Frame by external Absorption.*" In the year 1787, Mr. SHERWIN communicated a paper on this subject to the Medical Society of London, a part of which, relating to the absorption of emetic tartar, was published in the second volume of their Memoirs. In the introduction to that paper, which was not published by the Society, appears the following striking passage, on account of recent discoveries respecting the cow-pox:

"May it not be conceived, that some particular unsuspected substance applied to the human frame, in a state of moisture or effluvia, may be imbibed and excite an infectious disorder, which shall afterwards propagate itself from one patient to another? Small-pox, measles, infectious sore throat, &c. may have been thus originally excited, though mankind may for ever be ignorant of their respective sources."

We learn that Mr. PARKINSON is about to enlarge his work of "*Medical Admonitions*," by the addition of a table, pointing out the degrees of danger manifested by various symptoms; and an Essay on the injurious consequences of the excessive indulgence of children. Such a work is truly a desideratum in English literature, and cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial effects, especially among those classes of society, which are prejudiced in favour of quackery.

Mr. LE SAGE has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, "*A Genealogical, Chronological, Historical, and Geographical*

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graphical Atlas," exhibiting all the Royal Families in Europe; their origin, decendency, marriages, &c. together with the various possessions, foreign wars, civil commotions, famous battles, religious troubles, minorities, titles and orders, courts of law, remarkable events, &c. of each kingdom.

Professor SCHRANCK, of Ingolstadt, has lately enriched the science of Botany with a work treating on that very curious and interesting branch, called *physiology of vegetables*. The author has taken a particular view of the secondary vessels of plants, by which he understands the down, the spiculæ, the glands, and the vesicles. His principal object is to shew that these vessels may afford an additional mean of determining, with accuracy, the classification of Linnæus, when his distinctions are equivocal; and that such vessels, according to MALPIGHE, form the extremities of those canals, in which the fluids that supply the plant with nourishment circulate; and which only inhale the air, without exhaling it. Much has been done in this curious branch of botanical science, by the ingenious labours of HALES, INGENHOUZ, DUHAMEL, BONNET, and SENNEBIER; but the German professor aims at a systematic arrangement of this fascinating subject, which has not been attempted by his predecessors.

Our dramatic readers will remember the report, which was industriously circulated last winter, that the Emperor of Germany had dismissed the celebrated KOTZEBUE from his court, and the appointment he held, as Poet Laureat, and Director of the Imperial Theatre, for reasons which (it now appears) must have been fabricated by his enemies.

The following is an accurate statement of facts, on the truth of which our readers may fully rely:—M. von KOTZEBUE had, for various reasons, but most probably of the same nature as those which induced him to quit the Russian service,* *voluntarily* applied to the emperor for his dismission. This request FRANCIS complied with; and, besides expressing the fullest satisfaction with his conduct, granted KOTZEBUE a pension for life, of one thousand florins, or about one hundred guineas; with liberty to spend it in whatever country he pleased.—To fill this important office, the emperor has appointed the learned M. von RETZER, and the Aulic Secretary, von ESCHRICH, who in future, in conjunction with the three oldest members of the Imperial Theatre, are to form a committee, and divide the former functions of KOTZEBUE. It is confidently reported, that this celebrated dramatist has already left Vienna, and is now on his way to England.

As a dramatic anecdote, connected with the preceding article, we are requested at present to mention, that KOTZEBUE's "*Stranger*," as performed on the Drury-lane Boards, in the Spring of 1798, has not been so great a *stranger* to French literature, as he has been to our own. As far back as the year 1792, a French, but very imperfect and mangled translation of this play was published at Warsaw, under the title, "*L'Inconnu Drame en cinq actes, traduit librement, &c.*"——(Vid. *Magazin Encyclopedique*, No. xxiv. p. 567.) The further particulars of this interesting discovery have been promised us, by the same correspondent, for a future Number.

Professor BELLERMANN, of Erfurt, has just published the fourth volume of his classical work, intitled, "*A Manual of Sacred Literature*;" containing a critical and historical retrospect of whatever relates to Africa, and has a tendency to illustrate the ancient accounts of that country, as recorded in the Bible.—In the present political convulsions of Egypt, it must be highly satisfactory to the Divine, as well as to the lovers of literature in general, to learn that the learned Professor, who is one of the most accute German critics of the age, has, in a very ingenious manner, connected the earliest information we possess of that *colonizing* country, with the most interesting recent events; while he has furnished the reader with a complete Alphabetical Index to the four volumes of this work, which affords an excellent view of the whole *Archæology* and *Geography* contained in the *Sacred Volume*.

The two first numbers of a splendid and highly-finished work have lately been published at Leipzig, which claims the attention and patronage of every lover of the arts. The publishers are the respectable booksellers Vos and Co. and the work is written with great taste by the celebrated senator, Dr. STIEGLITZ, under the title, "*Designs of Ornamental Architecture, or Representations of actual and ideal Buildings; with plans and elevations,*

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* Vide the "*Monthly Magazine*," vol. vi. page 118 and 119; for August, 1798.

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in a series of one hundred engraved plates: To which is added, a Treatise on the beauty of the Art." Second Number (in German) consisting of thirteen plates royal folio.—All the drawings are from the pencil of Mr. *Schwender*, and are engraved by Citizens *Gaitte*, *Piquet*, and *Ransonnette* of Paris, and Mr. *Boettger* of Leipzig. Eight Numbers, containing from twelve to thirteen plates each, will conclude this magnificent work: the subscription price for each is five rix-dollars, or about one guinea English.

The second volume of "*A Universal Dictionary of Commercial Geography*, by PEUCHET, is just published at Paris. The remaining two volumes are shortly to follow.

Citizen AZUNI has lately published "*An Historical, Geographical, Political, and Physical Account of the Kingdom of Sardinia.*" A good description of that country has been hitherto a desideratum; which is well supplied by the present work, at a time when this as well as the other countries of Italy are become more interesting than they have been at any time since the fall of the Roman Empire.

There has just issued from the Parisian press, a translation of *Guthrie's Geographical Grammar*, by Citizens NOEL, Ex-Ambassador to the Batavian Republic, and SOULE'S, author of the History of the American Revolution, and translator of Blair's Lectures. It is published in three volumes, 8vo. 2100 pages, closely and elegantly printed, with an Atlas in 4to. of 34 maps. This is not merely a translation, there being nearly a third part of new matter, particularly an account of the events that have occurred in the different pars of the world since the last edition of Guthrie, in 1796; the divisions ancient and modern, compared with the new Republics; the last partition of Poland; the discoveries of *Peyrouse* and *Vancouver*; a succinct theory of the earth and rivers from *Buffon* and *Lametherie*; a concise analysis of *Busching* and *Zimmermann* on Europe; and of the German and English Geographers *Bruns*, *Fabri*, *Brooke*, *Gordon*, &c. &c. besides several later writers: a Treatise on Foreign Exchange; a History of the Banks and Commercial Companies of Europe; a Table of the Weights and Measures of different nations compared with those of France old and new. There are also several maps that are not in the original work. Upon the whole, with the corrections, additions, and improvements, which this standard book has received from the learned translators, it may be well considered one of the most complete systems of geography that has ever appeared; and it is without exception the cheapest, the price being only 21 livres, or 24 livres with coloured maps.

The French Journals state, that there is at Naples, a Seminary for the natives of China, to which a number of Chinese, induced by the representations of missionaries, have been in the practice of coming in order to be instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion. But that those who returned to China have immediately been hanged, and thus enjoyed the supreme felicity of martyrdom. Such is the anxiety of that extraordinary government to prevent innovation.

FOURCROY'S "*Elements of Chemistry*," have been translated into the Swedish language, by the celebrated Dr. SPARMANN, and into the Danish by M. SCHIST.

The learned philologist, DANIEL WYTTENBACH, has been lately appointed Professor of Rhetoric, universal, literary, and philosophical history, antiquities, Greek and Latin literature, at Leyden: and so great an acquisition does that university consider this professor, that they have not only engaged to allow him an annual salary of ten thousand livres, but have also exempted him from all the fees, to the payment of which he otherwise would be subject as a professor, and member of the faculty of philosophy.

While the Alps have been a thousand times traversed, and their beauties and natural curiosities have excited the admiration of travellers; while their mineral and vegetable productions, have enriched the cabinets and herbals of philosophers and virtuosi, the Pyrenean mountains have, till of late, been unaccountably neglected: that reproach, however, no longer remains. Among the numerous works that have within these few years described that vast and curious chain of mountains, we have to notice Dr. FABAS, of St. Savior's, "*Observations on the principal Mineral Waters of the high mountains of the Pyrenees, and their medicinal virtues, particularly those in the mountain of Saint Savior, with several important cures effected by the latter.*"

The late Leipzig fair has produced a vast number of publications, which are, as usual, of a two-fold character; and the majority of them little better than common place. Some honourable exceptions, however, there are. Among the latter, as a work of extraordinary value,

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of the first consequence, and which has already made a great noise among the German literati, is a formidable attack on Professor KANT, by no less a champion than the celebrated HERDER. This writer, no less *acute* than KANT himself, and far more *learned*, to a more fertile imagination joins all the graces of diction; in a word, a man, whom his co-temporaries already style the *Plato of Germany*, has undertaken to shake the reputation of that *Prussian idol*, and bring it down to its proper level, in a work entitled, "J. G. HERDER'S *Metakritik zur Kritik der reinen Vernunft*. I. *Theil, Verstandund Erfahrung*. II. *Theil Vernunft und Sprache*. *Leipzig* p. f. HARTKNOCK, 8vo. 1799."

WIELAND'S "*Gespræche unter vier Augen*" (an ingenious satire against the French, and their unjustifiable conduct towards the Swiss), is now translating at *Weimar*, by Mr. MELLISH, an English gentleman, resident in that city. The same gentleman is engaged upon GOETHE'S new and celebrated poem, entitled, "*Herrman und Dorothea*," in blank verse.

Of WIELAND'S "*Agathodæmon*," the second and last volume has appeared. The venerable bard is said to look upon this as his best *prosaic* work. It is certainly fraught with genuine wisdom, and will afford an exquisite mental repast to those who relish the manly beauties of the Grecian and Roman writers. It contains the life of Apollonius of Tyana. Towards the close of this work is a series of most curious and ingenious conjectures, on the manner in which Christianity made its way through so considerable a part of the globe.

At Dessau, in Upper Saxony, there has been formed for three years past an establishment for publishing *Prints* and *Engravings*, denominated the "*Chalcographic Society*." A vast capital is embarked in this undertaking, which has already proved an excellent resource and encouragement to the German artists of every description that cultivate *design*. On the merits of the performances, which this institution has produced, GOETHE has given a very candid and ingenious *critique*, in his "*Propylaeon*," a periodical work, of which two numbers are already edited. GOETHE'S *critiques* possess this merit, that they instruct, without wounding the feelings of any individual artist. It therefore cannot fail of producing the most solid and extensive advantages to the progress of the graphic art, in Germany, which boasts the original invention of that art.

Mr. GOESCHEN, of Leipzig, a gentleman of extensive information, and great liberality, and who ranks with our BENSLEYS and BULMERS (having carried the art of printing in Germany to its highest pitch of excellence), has nearly completed the splendid edition of the *new Testament in Greek*, with ingenious *prolegomena*, by that eminent philologist, Dr. GRIESBACH. Our German correspondent to whom we are indebted for these notices, and who has seen a specimen of this work, says, that no lover of sacred criticism, or amateur of fine typography, can behold it without admiration. Our readers may expect a detailed account of this splendid edition of the *new Testament* in a future number of *the Monthly Magazine*.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1799.

FRANCE.

DURING the eventful years which have elapsed since the commencement of the French Revolution, democratical rage has enacted some enormities at the mention of which humanity shudders. But a massacre has lately been committed in the vicinity of Rastadt which, for cruelty and breach of public faith, equals if not exceeds, any event of modern history.

The assassination of the ministers of the French Republic at Rastadt, was announced by the French Directory to the Council of the Ancients on the 5th of May. As the narrow limits to which we are confined only allow of an outline, it is taken from the account of Jean Debry, who can say with Æneas,

"——quæque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando,
Myrmydonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulyssei,
Temperet à lacrymis?"——

Jean Debry, in his letter dated Strasburg, the 1st of May, states, that on the 28th of April, at half past seven in the evening, a captain of hussars of Szeltzer, stationed at Gegenboch, came on the part of

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of his Colonel, to declare verbally to Baron d'Alluni, that the French deputies were to quit Raſtadt; and afterwards came with an order to quit that city within twenty-four hours.—Already had the huſſars of Szeltzer taken poſſeſſion of it, and occupied all the avenues. At eight o'clock the French miniſters entered their carriages: when they arrived at the gates of Raſtadt, they found an order to permit no perſon to enter or go out. An hour was ſpent in parleys.—But at length the Auſtrian commandant gave an order for the departure of the French legation only. They demanded an eſcort, but it was refuſed; and the commandant declared that they ſhould be as ſafe as in their own rooms. In conſequence of this they proceeded on their journey: but were not fifty paces from Raſtadt, in company with the Ligurian legation, when a detachment of nearly 60 huſſars of Szeltzler, in ambuſh upon the canal of La Murg, fell upon their carriages, and obliged them to ſtop.—Jean Debry's was the firſt; ſix men, armed with drawn ſabres, tore him out with violence: he was ſearched and robbed of all that he had. Another, who appeared to command this expedition, arrived on horſeback, and aſked for the miniſter, Jean Debry, who, ſuppoſing he came to his reſcue, anſwered, "I am Jean Debry." Scarcely had he uttered the words, when with a ſabre he was cut down to the ground. He was immediately aſſailed on all ſides by freſh blows. Tumbled into a ditch, he appeared to be dead: the banditti quitted him to proceed to the other carriages, and he availed himſelf of this inſtant, and eſcaped; wounded in different places, and loſing blood on all ſides. Bonnier was aſſaulted in a ſimilar manner, and killed; and Roberjot was maſſacred almoſt in the arms of his wife, who was ſeven months advanced in her pregnancy. The ſame queſtion was put to his ill-fated colleagues as to him;—Are you Bonnier?—Are you Roberjot? Their carriages were pillaged, and every thing became the prey of the brigands; the papers of the legation (which probably were the main object with the aſſaillants) were carried off, conveyed to the Auſtrian commandant, and claimed in vain. The ſecretary of legation threw himſelf into a ditch, and by favour of the night, eſcaped the blows of the aſſaſſin; Jean Debry, in the mean time, crawled to an adjacent wood. His private ſecretary, Belin, was detained by ſix men to witneſs theſe ſcenes of horror. His valet de chambre was thrown into the river. Every member of the diplomatic corps made the greateſt efforts to break through the line of the aſſaſſins, and to come to the aſſiſtance of thoſe to whom aſſiſtance might yet be adminiſtered. But it was not till one in the morning that the wife of Roberjot could arrive at M. de Jacobi's, the Pruſſian miniſter; and the wife and daughters of Jean Debry at the houſe of the miniſter of Bremen and Hanover. Debry wandered about during the whole of that dreadful night, fearful of the day, which might expoſe him to the Auſtrian patroles. About ſix o'clock, however, he took the reſolution of returning to Raſtadt, and ſaw on the road the naked bodies of his two colleagues.

The Directory, on the 9th of May, ſent another meſſage to the Council of Five hundred, on the diſparity of the revenue to the public expences. It concluded by obſerving, that nothing could be more urgent than to raiſe the receipts to the current expences of the year, by filling up the *deficit*, which was a ſubject of the moſt ſerious alarm. Annexed to this meſſage was a further report of the miniſter of finance, in which he juſtified, by official ſtatements, the financial report which he made on the 25th of April.

The ſame council, on the 11th of May, proceeded to the *appel nominal* upon the ten candidates for the Directory. The number of votes amounted to 420. The candidates, who appeared to have the greateſt number of votes, were Citizens Sieyes, Gohier, General Lefebvre, Duval, &c. On the next day the preſident declared the reſult of the ſcrutiny. Out of the 420 votes, Lefebvre had 338 ſuffrages; Sieyes 236; Duval 216; theſe three were therefore returned as candidates. No other perſon having had a majority of votes, a ſecond ſcrutiny was entered upon. The number of votes preſent was 400: Gohier obtained 232 votes; Charles Delacroix 203; and no one elſe having the majority, a third ſcrutiny was ordered for the following day: when the council proceeded accordingly to nominate five other candidates for the vacant office of director.

According to the accounts from the Auſtrian army, dated Stokach, the 20th of April, it appears, that, as the French after having been driven from Schaffhauſen and Peterſharſen, ſtill occupied an advantageous poſition in the ſmall town of Egliſau, on the right bank of the Rhine, the Archduke had directed Prince Schwartzenberg to diſlodge them from that poſt; that, in purſuance of theſe directions, he approached the place, and ſum-

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moned the enemy to ſurrender; and that, upon an anſwer in the negative being returned, he had attacked them with ſuch impetuoſity that they were ſoon compelled to abandon their ſtation, and retreat.

It appears from the account of General Melas, of the proceedings of the army of Italy, dated the 15th of April, that on the 14th, the whole Auſtrian army croſſed the Mincio, and encamped near Campagnola and Monté—Olivetano puſhing the advanced poſts as far as Marcaria, on the Oglio, and Monté Chiæria, on the Chieſe. Upon this, the French retreated on the right, beyond the Oglio; and on the left, beyond the Chieſe. General Vickaſſouich inſtantly occupied Salo, by which he eſtabliſhed his communication with the army. On the 18th of April, the Auſtrian army encamped between Capriano and Caſſelo. Mantua was then left to its own means of defence; it became blockaded at a certain diſtance; and the Auſtrian patroles advanced to its very gates. The Auſtrians took from the French at Caſal Magiore, a convoy of thirty-ſix pontoons, diſperſed the eſcort, and made near an hundred priſoners. One of the Auſtrian detachments even entered Cremona, and the French retreated to Lodi.

The town and fortreſs of Breſcia* were taken on the 20th of April, by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians in conjunction, of which the following are the particulars. The 20th, at midnight, Field Marſhal Otto, by orders from Field Marſhal Kray, who was charged with this enterprize, quitted his camp, with his diviſion in two columns. The battalion of Nadaſty, poſted in Rerato, advanced upon the high road by Euphemia, as far as the entrance of the ſuburbs of Breſcia. This battalion being joined by two others, directed their attack againſt the gate of Torre Longo. The battalion commanded by Major General Kraus, marched on the high road of Cremona, by St. Zeno, againſt the gate of Alexander. This column was augmented by a corps of horſe artillery, and all the reſt of the cavalry puſhed forward as far as the high road to Cremona, to cover the left wing. This enterprize was ſupported by five hundred coſſacks, one thouſand foot chaſſeurs, and five hundred grenadiers, under the orders of the Ruſſian general, the Princes Gortheiaſs and Bagration. After theſe diſpoſitions, Field Marſhal Otto ſent a ſecond ſummons to the French commander, and a refuſal having been returned, the town was bombarded at ſix o'clock in the morning, and in the ſpace of an hour and a half, ſeveral cannon were diſmounted. This circumſtance, together with the approach of the battalion of Nadaſty to the gate of Peſchiera, cauſed the French to give way, and to retire with precipitation into the citadel. The pioneers immediately forced the gate, and by the exhortation of Field Marſhal Kray, the inhabitants aſſembled upon the ramparts, and lowered the drawbridge. The battalion of Nadaſty then entered the town. The French kept up a continual fire from the citadel, but without doing any miſchief. This induced Field Marſhal Kray to ſummons the commander of the citadel, who at firſt wiſhed to withdraw his troops unconditionally; but, perceiving the preparation of the imperial and Ruſſian troops to take the citadel by aſſault, they reſolved to capitulate. By this capitulation, the garriſon, conſiſting of one thouſand men, was made priſoners of war. Forty pieces of cannon, eighteen mortars, a great quantity of ammunition and proviſions of all kinds fell into the hands of the Auſtrians.

It appears that General Suwarrow, after the taking of Breſcia, proceeded to take poſſeſſion of Bergamo, Leno, Tuzzo, and other places on the right banks of the Adda: at Bergamo, however, the French defended themſelves with great bravery. Theſe ſucceſſes were following up on the part of the combined army with the greateſt energy; and on the 27th of April, a general action took place near Milan between the French under General Moreau, and the allied army under General Suwarrow. In this bloody action, five thouſand are ſaid to have fallen in the field on each ſide, but the general reſult is reported to have been favourable to the allies. Further particulars of this important battle are deferred till our next.

* Breſcia is the capital of Breſciano, and a Biſhop's ſee, ſituated on the river Garza, 95 miles weſt of Venice.

AMERICA.

By the laſt accounts from the United States, it appears another inſurrection had broken out in the weſtern part of the ſtate of Philadelphia, which bore a more ſerious and formidable aſpect than that of Gallatin, and the other inſurgents in the mountains. Colonel Williams, who had been in Northampton County, laid before the preſident a detail of the recent tranſactions there. He ſtated that a very ſe-

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rious opposition to the laws had for some time manifested itself in the rebellious county of Northampton, and it became necessary for the marshal to assert the authority of government. He accordingly proceeded to the scene of insurrection, and arrested twenty-three persons for sundry acts of resistance to the operation of the law, imposing a tax upon houses. In the house of representatives, on the 2d of March, a warm discussion took place on the bill for vesting the power of retaliation, in certain cases, in the President of the United States; and the question for postponing the consideration of it until the next session was negatived by 35 to 32 votes. After some amendment, the Bill was passed by 56 to 34. On the Sunday following, the house met, when the president informed them and the senate, that he had approved and signed the different acts which had passed both houses. A vote of thanks to the speaker having passed, he adjourned the house *sine die*.

IRELAND.

The principal subjects which have lately engaged the attention of the Irish legislature, have been the regency and the indemnity bills. The commons having formed themselves into a committee, on the former of these bills, on the 11th of April, the speaker commenced a speech of great length and animation, complaining of the manner in which his political conduct, respecting the adjustment of 1782, had been represented by the British minister. He stated, that when he had declared in 1785, that "things could not remain as they were," he was speaking merely of commerce, and it was certainly a great want of candour to represent him as talking of the constitution. Near the end of his speech he made an impressive apostrophe to the Irish nation, calling upon them, without any regard to their difference of their religious opinions, to unite in preserving the liberties of their country, and not to make a concession of their constitution, which could never be retracted but by an appeal to arms. Lord Castlereagh spoke very ably in reply. Sir B. Roche, Sir J. Blaquiere, Mr. Coote, Mr. Monck Mason, Mr. Alexander, and Col. M'Donald followed on the same side against the bill. It was supported by Mr. Ponsonby, Sir J. Parnell, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Arthur Moore. The bill passed the committee, and the report was ordered to be received on the 13th.

The commons went into a committee on the indemnity bill, on the 22d of April, when counsel were heard at the bar in behalf of Matthew Scott of Carrick-on-Suir, Esq. against it, as tending to nullify his action for false imprisonment, against T. Judkin Fitzgerald, Esq. late High Sheriff of the county of Tipperary. The prime serjeant spoke in reply to the arguments of the counsel: he said it was argued as if this bill infringed the law as it formerly stood, and repeated the former act of indemnity. He contended that the present bill did neither. It only carried into execution with more effect the provisions of the indemnity act; namely, that when numbers were engaged in putting down a dangerous rebellion, and were obliged, in many instances, to act in opposition to established law, those persons having acted from a laudable and useful motive, should be protected from the penalties of the law. But, if any man were to act under such a pretext, in a way in which no reasonable man could be supposed to act for the public safety, then he saw no reason why the party should not meet with due punishment; the commission of the injury would make a *prima facie* case for the plaintiff; nor could there be any good reason why the defendant should not be cast if he could not shew probable cause, nor why the jury should not find true ground upon which they could find a verdict for the plaintiff. The danger of juries finding popular verdicts against parties charged with offence, which they had been led into from a regard they had to preserve the public tranquility, afforded also a good argument why the judges should be invested with that controuling power over the verdict which this bill gave them. Indeed they already possessed this power to a certain degree; for it was the common practice of the courts to set aside verdicts which were had against the direction of the judges. With respect to the argument, that making the jury find express malice wherever they found for the plaintiff, would, in a great measure, frustrate the plaintiff's action;—that was the very object of the bill. It went to protect the loyalist against the paying damages, in cases where he had acted from a good motive. It was also an object of the bill to leave nothing in obscurity: but to make the jury state, in their verdict, the grounds on which it was found. The Hon. Mr. Yelverton replied to the prime serjeant. He contended, that under this bill, a monster, who had committed enormous cruelties, under the pretence of keeping the public peace, would often escape with impunity,

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impunity, and especially if the suffering object was a stranger; for against him it would be said, the defendant could have no malice, when, at the same time, the want of it was supplied by much worse motives. With respect to Mr. Fitzgerald, it was said, he acted from no bad intention:—if so, then the present law would indemnify him; but if he had acted from other motives than a regard to the peace of the country, surely the legislature would not screen such a man from punishment. Though he was sure that the judges who filled the benches at present were incapable of abusing any power which might be given them, he could not agree to a clause which gave the judges a controul over the verdicts of juries; for we might again see a Jefferies preside in a court of justice. General Hutchinson spoke against the bill; and contended that Mr. Fitzgerald's conduct was not such as entitled him to the protection or interference of parliament. The report on this bill was received on the 30th of April, and several arguments of counsel were re-produced against the clauses, providing that juries should find the malicious motives, and that judges might certify against the quantum of damages.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 19th of April, introduced two bills into the house of commons, which tend to put further restraints upon the press, and the liberty of association. When the house had resolved itself into a committee, to consider of the report of the secret committee, to take into consideration the traiterous correspondence carried on between this country and Ireland, Mr. Pitt said his first object was, agreeably to his majesty's message, relating to the removal of state prisoners from Ireland to Scotland, to enable the executive government to transfer prisoners to any part of the country which it might think proper. His next object was, by measures of precaution, to destroy those secret societies which were linked together, concerting means to destroy the established government, and in doing so, the committee would agree with him, that, as it was the characteristic of jacobinism to assume various shapes, according to the circumstances of the times, so should new means be adopted to meet its machinations. The societies to which he alluded were distinguished by the names of the London corresponding societies; the society of united Irishmen; the united Scotchmen; and the united Britons. These acted, he said, in a manner repugnant to all the ancient habits of the British constitution; and to suppress these, the most energetic measures should be adopted, that did not trench on the constitutional liberties of the people. In addition to this, he said he meant to propose a measure of amnesty; and after this merciful warning, if any transgressed, then they should be subject to a summary punishment—a pecuniary fine to be recovered by a magistrate, before whom they were brought and convicted. This, he had no doubt, from the description of persons concerned in the conspiracy, would have a most salutary effect. In point of *moral guilt*, the committee would perceive that *heavy punishment* was alone commensurate to the crime; therefore, in dealing thus leniently with the general *herd*, it was his intention to apportion the punishment to the crimes of the ring-leaders, and making certain offences liable to transportation for seven years, or such other punishment by fine or imprisonment, as a court of criminal judicature should think fit to inflict. He then adverted to the punishment of *publicans* and others, who should permit political societies to assemble. Respecting *debating societies*, he said, that if suffered at all, they ought to be licensed, and under the controul of the magistrate. Where such meetings were held, contrary to the act, the house should be indicted as a disorderly house.

The next subject to which he called the attention of the house, was the *press*. The liberty of the press, he said, was either a great blessing or a great evil to a country. In future he wished to make it criminal to have any hand-bills published without the name of the printer; and he thought it necessary, that every manufacturer of types, and presses, should deliver in an account of the persons to whom they sold the same; and that those in whose possession private presses were, should, under certain penalties, be obliged to deliver in an account of the same to be publicly registered. To remedy the objects in view, he proposed to bring in two bills, of which, what had been said was the outline. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill to explain and continue for a time to be limited the bill for suspending the *habeas corpus* act, and also for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectually suppressing *political* societies.

Mr. Tierney in a very forcible speech, combated all the arguments which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had urged in favour of throwing further restraints on the

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the liberty of the press, and the power of the subject to associate, and contended at great length, that there were laws at present in being sufficiently effectually to punish all the abuses both of the press and associations of the people. No man wished more than he did to suppress every attempt at sedition; but as an honest man, he could not see so large a portion of the liberty of the subject surrendered to the present ministers on such slender grounds. The report on which these strong measures were founded was less supported by evidence than any he had ever seen. The Committee he opposed to the Committee on the Bank affairs, which was composed of gentlemen of both parties, but the present was composed of gentlemen of a certain description, for the most part servants of the crown.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, on the bill for more effectually suppressing seditious societies, &c. On the 6th of May, several clauses were proposed and added to the Bill, among which was one for extending the Clause of the Lectures in the Two Universities, and to the Lectures in the Hall of the Inns of Court, authorised by the Benchers of the respective societies. Another for exempting the meetings of Free Masons, and the Free Mason's Tavern, and the subordinate Lodges, formed under the sanction of the Grand Master, and which should be registered with the Clerk of the Peace for the County; and another clause for exempting the presses of the Two Universities, from being oblig d to take out licences.

The House of Commons on the 6th of May, having resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for augmenting bail to be taken in certain cases of misdemeanour, &c. in Scotland, the Lord Advocate said that since he had first introduced the Bill,* he had reconsidered a clause which he had intended to move, namely that in certain cases no bail at all should be taken, and was of that opinion still, but a learned friend of his (the Attorney General) had intimated a wish that instead of taking away bail in any case, it should be provided that the Judges of the High Court of Judiciary should in certain cases have a sound discretionary power, judging of a case altogether to order what sum they pleased to enter into as recognizance of bail, such as might answer all the purposes of compelling the party to appear and abide trial; to which he in deference to the judgment of his friend had acceded.

Mr. Tierney said, that at all events this was an alteration of the law of Scotland. In England a person convicted of a libel was subject to fine and imprisonment; in Scotland to transportation; yet the inhabitants of Scotland had one advantage, which those of England did not possess, which was that in Scotland no more than a given sum should be demanded for bail: whereas in England the sum was unlimited, as the sum now proposed (60l.) was on the ground of the alteration of the relative value of money, yet he very much questioned if that value should come back to its original standard, that the law would be altered accordingly in favour of the subject. If the measure was only assimilating the law of Scotland with that of England, he should have no objection, provided the likeness was to become general, but this was only giving the people of Scotland, a law similar to that of England, where it was more harsh than the Scotch Law. The Attorney-General replied to the arguments of Mr. Tierney, and observed that in England, the Attorney-General can have no bail until conviction if he proceeds upon information, although he may have bail upon an indictment found by a Grand Jury. In England every private man may have a Special Jury upon his case, when he exhibits a complaint against another, in Scotland he can have no such thing.—He then took notice of the practice of transportation in Scotland, and observed that it was not merely a punishment for a libel, as the honourable gentlemen had observed; but for an offence which was compounded of that and various other acts, which together was called *sedition*. The clause for extending the bail, &c. was then inserted in the bill, and the report was ordered to be received the next day.

The House of Commons on the 21st of May took into consideration the Report of the Committee, appointed to inquire into the state of the Prison in Cold Bath Fields. Sir Francis Burdett rose on this occasion, and entered at great length into an elaborate defence against the insinuations upon his conduct, in paying visits to that prison; he reprobated in strong terms the prohibition from the Duke of Portland, against his having permission to visit prisons in future, and concluded a long speech, with moving the recommitment of the Report.

Mr. Sheridan supported the motion, on which the House divided. —Ayes 6— Noes 147.

* See p. 333 of our last Number.

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Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

Aldous, J. Cow-cross, victualler. *Mr. Wild, Warwick-sq.*
Ainsley, E. Longwood, clothier. *Giraddill, Lothbury.*
Abbot, E. and B. Mary-le-bone-street, hatters. *Fairbank, Ely-place.*
Bury, W. Pilkington, whitster. *W. Hardman, Bolton.*
Badeley, S. and J. Walpole, and J. Woodcock, jun. Halesworth, bankers. *Lyon and Collyer, Gray's-inn.*
Bayley, J. Manchester, merchant. *Edge, Temple.*
Brettargh, W. Liverpool, merchant. *Blackstock, Temple.*
Bayley, R. Mortlake, gardener. *Sudlow and Richardson, Monument-yard.*
Bloore, J. Bow-lane, tavern-keeper. *Guy, King's Arm's-yard.*
Bentley, W. London-road, cheesemonger. *Chuns, Craven-str.*
Buckley, J. Northmoor, cotton-manufacturer. *Huxley, Temp.*
Bailey, G. Manchester, timber-merchant. *Kay and Renshaw, Manchester.*
Carrington, J. Thorpe within the Beken, inn-holder. *Mr. Cutting, Bartlet's-buildings.*
Chaplin, W. Watlington, lacemaker. *Adams and Co. k, Old Jewry.*
Clipson, W. Ludgate-hill, victualler. *Medley, Parliament-str.*
Curlon, R. Cliftondykes, drover. *Lough, Penrith.*
Dare, M. Exeter, grocer. *Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's-inn.*
Dennis, H. B. Gainsborough, mercer. *Lambert, Furnival's-inn.*
Dawson, J. Strand, linen-draper. *Hillyard, Clement's-inn.*
Downing, W. Strangworth-Forge, iron-master. *Mill and Meredith, Gray's-inn.*
Entwisle, A. Rivington, bleacher. *Edge, Temple.*
Evan, W. Water-street, Carmarthen, mercer. *Field, Friday-st.*
Ford, W. St. Thomas Apostle, Devon, timber-merchant. *Mr. Fairbank, Ely-place.*
Gilbert, R. Reading, draper. *Messrs. Grayson and Smart, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.*
Haworth, E. Millhill, J. Haworth, Hampstead, and J. Haworth, Ardwick, callico-printers. *Mr. J. Edge, Temple.*
Hunter, P. Collet-place, merchant. *Swan and Stevens, Old Jewry.*
Haywood, T. and G. Palfreyman, Manchester, callico-printers. *Wm. Seddon, Manchester.*
Hall, S. Dover-place, mariner. *Grayson and Smart, Angel-co.*
Heelis, E. Oldham, scrivener. *Shawes, New Bridg.-street.*
Harrison, C. Great Surrey-street, scrivener. *Aspinal, Surrey-st.*
Jones, T. Dudley, grocer. *Mr. Griffith, Red-lion-street.*
Johnston, E. Greeting, paper-maker. *Lyon and Collyer, Gray's-inn.*
Kirton, J. Gray's-inn, banker. *Vernon, Vines, and Fry.*
Lyons, T. G. Rottfea, dealer. *Mr. Birkett, Bond-court.*
Morgan, D. Nantmell, drover. *Jenkins and James, New-inn.*
M'Mullen, J. B. New-road, St. George's, scrivener. *Mawley.*
Owen, E. Amlwch, shopkeeper. *Huxley, Temple.*
Perkins, J. Blagden, dealer. *Blake, Cook's-court. Carey-str.*
Parks, S. Oxbury, grocer. *Baxter and Martin, Furnival's-i.*
Pain, E. Piccadilly, wax-chandler. *Matheus, Castle-yard.*
Rose, W. Flansteads, hat-manufacturer. *Adams and Cooke.*
Reynolds, R. and T. Cheffen, Beddington-corner, callico-printers. *Nicholls, Great Russel-street.*
Ridout, W. Manchester, fustain-manufacturer. *Morgan.*
Raven, B. Apollo-buildings, Walworth, broker.
Roche, A. Craven-street, army-broker. *Ireland, Staple's-inn.*
Slinnkin, J. L. Leicester, hosier. *Whitmore and Taylor.*
Souddick, R. Waupley, inn-keeper. *Wilson, Lincoln's-inn-fi.*
Skrying, Z. Red-lion-street, Southwark, carpenter. *Burt, jun.*
Smith, F. Grosvenor-street, taylor. *Peele, Palgrave-place.*
Smith, J. Leyland, grocer. *Windle, Bartlet's-buildings.*
Tanner, W. Paddington, cheesemonger. *Hamilton, Berwick-street.*
Timberlake, R. North Audley-street, butcher. *Fielder.*
Tomkins, E. Charlotte-street, lottery-office keeper. *Shepherd.*
Taylor, J. Middlewich, corn-factor. *Huxley, Temple.*
Walker, T. and R. Manchester, merchants. *Duckworth, Barrett, and Chippendale, Manchester.*
Williams, J. Holborn, vintner. *Talbutt, Devonshire-street.*
Ward, C. London, steel and gilt chain-maker. *Chester.*
Warner, J. Manchester, shoemaker. *Ellis, Curtler-street.*
Woodcock, R. Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, clock-maker. *Lister, New-inn.*
Watton, R. New Malton, woolmonger. *Robinson, Essex-street.*
Whatley, W. Blackburn, victualler. *Hodgson, Chancery-lane.*
Williams, T. Castle-street, Bloomsbury, scrivener. *Duill and Malbert, Temple.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Avern, R. Birmingham, baker, May 13.
Ames, J. S. Bath, linen-draper, May 21.
Arundell, J. Newbury, clothier, May 28.
Brown, J. Scarborough, mariner, May 17.
Bottomley, W. S. Mary Magdalen, carpenter, May 8.
Burgess, L. Old-Change, straw-hat-warehouseman, May 18.
Bevan, T. R. Basinghall-street, scrivener, July 2.
Bailey, W. Malmsbury, victualler, May 21.
Bell, T. Southgate, wine-merchant, June 4
Bates, T. Bedfordbury, mercer, June 14.
Bagshaw, J. C. Savage-gardens, corn factor, June 22.
Butlin, W. Bishopsgate-street, grocer, July 2.
Bird, C. C. Little Abingdon-street, merchant, June 15.
Broughton, J. Little Dean, ship-builder, June 14.
Brumfeldt, D. Sunninghill, plumber, June 15.
Countefe, J. Hurstperpoint, shopkeeper, May 22.
Craig, E. and W. Workington, mercers, June 4.
Coupee, J. Flansstead, hat-manufacturer, June 8.
Cranston, W. Chichester, china-man, June 17.
Dart, W. Basinghall-street, blackwell-hall-factor, June 8.
Bruce, T. Cassington, butcher, May 18.
Davis, J. Wapping, High-street, mercer, June 22.
Davis, G. Ilminster, draper, June 18.
Dale, R. and T. Martin, Little-Britain, commission-broker, June 1.
Downing, G. New-street, oilman, July 2.
Evans, C. and J. Lime-street, hardwaremen, May 25.
Forster, J. New Life-street, woollen-draper, May 14.
Pearon, H. St. Mary-Axe, factor, May 13.
Freer, R. Leicester, hosier, May 16.
Finlyson, T. Bow-church-yard, linen-draper, May 25.
Frost, J. Beesten, grocer, June 12.
Fielder, J. and H. Railton, Newgate-street, linen-drapers. July 2.
Girling, R. West Rucham, maltser, June 5.
Gilson, T. Fenchurch-street, woollen-draper, June 5.
Grundy, J. Harwich, whitter, June 11.
Garrett, J. St. Mary-Axe, merchant, June 18.
Hett, E. Bolton on the Moor, fustain manufacturer, May 14.
Hill, T. P. and T. Pitter, the younger, Strand, lacemen, June 1.
Hill, J. Wood-street, ironmonger, July 16.
Harrison, T. High-street, Southwark, cheesemonger, May 28.
Harrison, E. jun. Leicester, scrivener, July 8.
Hall, J. Margate, wine-merchant, May 28.
Hall, M. Newcastle, vintner, June 11.
Harris, T. and J. Price, Bristol, merchants, June 4.
Haycock, R. Wells, merchant, June 11.
Jones, H. Rochdale, grocer, May 21.
Jackson, J. and H. Barlow, jun. Stockport, hat-manufacturers, May 30.
Jolley, W. Fleet-street, haberdasher, June 14.
Kirkham, T. Capel-street, Pentonville, silver buckle-maker, May 28.
Knight, W. Tewkesbury, fellmonger, May 29.
Lucas, J. York-street, linen-draper, May 14.
Lemprierre, G. London, merchant, June 8.
Lewis, D. and R. Power, Mansion-house-street, linen-drapers, July 2.
Law, B. Stamford, draper, June 6.
Linton, J. Shoreham, woollen-draper, May 31.
Line, W. Hayfield, cotton-merchant, June 6.
Monk, R. Crofton, innkeeper, May 16.
Middleton, T. Rawcliffe, shopkeeper, May 22.
Millner, J. Crooked-lane, school-master, May 15.
Morgan, J. Nantgwich, draper, May 25.
Marshall, J. Gretsbridge, innholder. May 25.
Malden, J. Wapping-Wall, Staffordshire warehouseman, June 18
Mee, R. Kingsfurnford, nail-ironmonger, June 29.
Meese, S. G. Finsbury-place, merchant, June 15.
Nicholl, St. Martins le Grand, pawnbroker, May 25.
Owen, D. Talfame, Cardigan, shopkeeper, May 15.
Oldroyd, C. Red-lion-street, apothecary, June 8.
Oliphant, F. George-yard, merchant, May 28.
Paddon, J. Exeter, and J. Davison, St. Thomas Apostle, Devon, cornfactors, May 29.
Partridge, A. and H. Iliffe, Friday-street, carriers, May 25.
Pollard, W. Holloway, cow-keeper, May 25.
Poppie, R. Cheffea, baker, May 25.
Parker, J. Chancery-lane, cotton-manufacturer, June 10.
Pyett, J. and J. Ball, Congleton, cotton-manufacturer, May 29.
Pierce, T. Holborn, linen-draper, June 18.
Phillips, J. Bristol, grocer, June 24.
Price, R. H. Manchester, grocer, June 24.
Peale, J. and W. Dent, Darlington, grocers. June 16.
Rattray, J. Paternoster-row, woollen-draper. May 18.
Redmayne, R. Tooley-street, grocer, May 18.
Rich, J. S. and J. Heapy, Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall-factors, July 2.
Rielly, J. Stafford-street, taylor, July 1.
Rochelby, T. Chatham, linen-draper, June 4.
Robinson, T. Temple, scrivener, June 18.
Robertson, J. Fleet-street, oilman, July 2.
Ramfey, T. Bedale, shopkeeper, June 15.
Rushfield, C. and S. Vauxhall, brush-makers, July 2.
Roberts, F. Chandos-street, woollen-draper, June 14.
Ringrove, D. Bevercy, carpenter, June 11.
Stephens, J. Tewkesbury, scrivener, May 21.
Sewell, W. Clifton, scrivener, May 25.
Schmoll, C. F. Bristol, merchant, July 24.
Soedberg, T. Tottenham-court-road, cabinet-maker, June 4.
Spendlove, W. Spalding, draper, May 30.
Scott, J. Manchester, carrier, May 29.
Spackman, C. Bath, broker, June 17.
Simpson, J. Great Coggeshall, shopkeeper, June 30
Schmiding, J. Miles's-lane, merchant, June 11.
Sherratt, J. Clarges-street, scrivener, June 8.
Stokoe, W. White-horse-street, mariner, June 11.
Thrale, J. Bristol, merchant, June 4.
Tromp, D. Goodman's Fields, merchant, June 15.
Tedefco, A. Willow-street, merchant, May 31.
Townson, W. Clappergate, slate-merchant, June 1.
Turner, G. Weary-Hall, dealer, June 7.
Thornton, T. Broadstreet, St. George's in the East, dealer, June 14.
Wright, W. and T. White, Manchester, machine-makers, May 22.
Wood, J. Borrigdon, Smith, May 25.
Watson, J. and W. Wilcocks, Norwich, merchants, June 30.
Worlledge, R. Great St. Helens, corn-factor, June 8.
Woolaston, J. and F. Upjohn, Holborn-bridge, distillers, June 8.
Wynn, T. Tapfield, butcher, June 12.
Walker, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, July 4.
Windfeiger, F. Strand, furrier, June 18.
Wills, W. Oxford-street, grocer, June 11.
Yates, J. Warnford-court, merchant, June 14.

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Married.] Mr. Ginger, bookſeller, of Old Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Stanley, daughter of John Stanley, eſq. of Glendon Lodge, Northamptonſhire.

At St. Botolph's, Aldgate, Mr. A. Ventom, to Miſs E. Neale.

Mr. Williams, of Great Ormond-Street, to Miſs Willis of Anſtey, Hampſhire.

Flower Freeman, eſq. of Chelſea, to Miſs Parry of Uxbridge.

At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Mr. J. Burks, bookſeller, to Miſs Mary Emmerſon.

Henry Kenſington, eſq. to Miſs Brooks of Hans Place.

At St. Mary-le-bone, John Oſborn, eſq. of Demerary, to Miſs Mary Tulloh, only daughter of John Tulloh, eſq. of Great Caſtle-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Philip Perring, eſq. of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Jackſon, daughter of Thomas Jackſon, eſq. of Camberwell.

Benjamin Durcombe, eſq. late of the Weſt Indies, to Miſs Lee, of Mile End.

Mr. Gethen, of Cateaton-ſtreet, to Miſs Williams, of Red Lion-ſtreet, Holborn.

Mr. John Coape, to Miſs Baldwin, eldeſt daughter of William Baldwin, Eſq. of Lower Brook-ſtreet.

At Deptford, Mr. Cookſon, to Miſs Frances Ann Kennett, of Eltham.

Mr. Davidſon, jun. of Fiſh-ſtreet Hill, to Miſs Teale, of Clapham Common.

Mr. Thomas Warrington, of Change Alley, to Miſs Eaton of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

At St. James's, J. W. Roberts, eſq. lieutenant of his majeſty's yeomen of the guard, to Miſs Mary Dod, of Hampton.

At Limehouſe, Thomas Maſon, eſq. of Ratcliffe Croſs, to Miſs Hitch, of Poplar.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. R. Peckham, of Breakſbourne, near Canterbury, to Miſs A. Gowland, daughter of Thomas Gowland, Eſq. of Billiter-ſquare.

Mr. Statham, of Apothecaries Hall, to Mrs. Francis, of Water Lane.

Richard Bleamire, of Highbury-place, to Miſs Johnſon, of Ely-place.

Mr. John Whiſhaw, of Gray's Inn, to Miſs Jones, eldeſt daughter of James Jones, eſq. of Chiſelhurſt, Kent.

The right hon. John Earl, of Tobby Hall, to Miſs Ruſſell, of Parſon's Mead, Croydon.

Captain Charles Nichol, of the 16th regiment of foot, to Miſs Kitty Ruſſell, North End, Croydon.

Died.] In St. John's-ſquare, Clerkenwell, Joſeph Towers, LL. D. diſtinguiſhed in the annals of patriotiſm, in the republic of letters, and in the pulpit of diſſenters. Dr. Towers, like his great precurſor and friend, Dr. Franklin, was originally bred a printer and bookſeller.

At a very early period of life, from a ſincere conviction, obtained by *reading*—that great bane of all tyranny, civil and eccleſiaſtical!—he became firmly attached to the principles of liberty, both in reſpect to church and ſtate; and no man has been more zealous in behalf of the freedom of his country, and of mankind. This favourite idea has, indeed, been always warmly cheriſhed by the ſectaries in general, and they muſt be allowed to have fanned the ſacred flame, and kept it alive in the nation, during the moſt alarming and critical periods.

After his call to the miniſtry, Dr. T. was choſen paſtor of the congregation of proteſtant diſſenters at Highgate; this occurred in 1774; and in 1778 he was nominated morning-preacher to the diſſenters at Newington-green. In the latter of theſe offices he ſucceeded the worthy, pious, and amiable Dr. Price, who had been appointed to the congregation at Hackney. He continued, however, to officiate at Newington-green, in the afternoon, for ſome years; and his colleague and himſelf ſeemed perfectly agreed relative to all the leading points in politics and religion On the 4th of November, 1788, being the completion of a century from the revolution, that event was celebrated with great ſolemnity; and the doctor, at the requeſt of a committee, delivered what may be termed a *civic ſermon* on the occaſion, which was liſtened to with great attention, and printed afterwards at the requeſt of the ſtewards.

While the Society for Conſtitutional Information flouriſhed, the name of Doctor Joſeph Towers ſtood conſpicuous among the moſt active of its members. He had been balloted for in 1782, and continued to act with it until 1794, when the books and papers were ſeized by order of government, and the ſecretary taken into cuſtody. On the 13th of June, of the ſame year, the doctor received an order to attend the Privy Council on the day following, which he accordingly obeyed; and was examined relative to the proceedings of a club which boaſted of the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Richmond, the Earls of Effingham and Derby, Sir William Jones, Mr. Sheridan, Drs. Price, Kippis, John Jebb, Mr. Erſkine, &c. &c. among its aſſociates. On this occaſion, Dr. T. although viſibly depreſſed by the yellow jaundice, evinced great firmneſs, and was diſmiſſed without being obliged to give bail, at the voluntary interceſſion of a dignified clergyman then ſitting as a member of the board, and who is ſuppoſed to have been the preſent Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

On the eſtabliſhment of the ſociety called "The Friends of the people," he was alſo voted a member.

The life of this gentleman preſents few other memorable events, his literary labours excepted, which evince a ſeries of ſtudy and toil, ſeldom to be met with, even in thoſe who have dedicated their whole time to letters alone.

His

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His principal works are the following:

1. In 1763, "A Review of the genuine Doctrines of Chriſtianity, &c." 8vo. with the name annexed.

2. In 1764, an anonymous "Enquiry into the queſtion, whether Juries are, or are not, judges of Law as well as of Fact; with a particular Reference to the Caſe of Libels."

3. The firſt ſeven volumes of "Britiſh Biography;" the firſt volume of which was publiſhed in 1786.

4. Between fifty and ſixty articles in the new edition of the Biogr. Britan. with the letter T. annexed.

5. In 1773, "An Examination into Sir J. Dalrymple's ſcandalous attack on the Memory of Sydney and Ruſſel."

6. In 1774, "A Letter to Dr. Johnſon, occaſioned by his recent political Publications."

7. In 1786, "An Eſſay on the Life and Writings of Dr. Johnſon."

8. In 1788, "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of Frederick III. King of Pruſſia."

9. "Obſervations on Mr. Hume's Hiſtory of England."

And 10. "An Oration delivered at the London Tavern, on the 4th of November, 1788, on occaſion of the Commemoration of the Revolution, and the Completion of a Century from that great Event."

The various Publications of Dr. Towers, the boldneſs of his principles, his unabated zeal and the ſide he had taken during the American conteſt, all tended to render him conſpicuous. The Doctor was admitted, in 1779, to the academical honours of the univerſity of Edinburgh, having received the degree of LL. D.

Dr. Towers, as a writer, poſſeſſed great accuracy of judgment, and great command of language; as a man, he was eminent for the benevolence of his views, and the diſintereſtedneſs of his conduct; he was animated by an enlightened and ardent attachment to civil and religious liberty, and was diſtinguiſhed by the moſt intrepid and inflexible integrity.

In Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. John Churchill, familiarly ſtyled "Jack Churchill" by the numerous circle of friends who admired his good humour, and companionable qualities. Nobody underſtood mankind better than this gentleman; nobody had a more ready turn for *repartee*. His wit, though pointed, was ſo much ſoftened by a jovial pleaſantry, that the object of it was content to join in the laugh, at his own expence, without feeling reſentment. Mr. Churchill, like his brother the poet, was ſtrongly inclined towards politics: At one period of his life he was among the moſt ardent ſupporters of Mr. Fox, but latterly acted in the moſt open enmity to the intereſts of that great martyr to political conſiſtency, and the genuine principles of freedom. Mr. Churchill's *habits*, however, were more *fixed* than his political attachments, for he continued too ſocial, too much inclined to the enjoyment of private eaſe, to be capable of that exertion which public ſtations require. The illneſs which put a period to his life, had long preyed upon him, and was by no means ſuſtained with that degree of fortitude expected from a manly character.

In Stamford-ſtreet, James Moore, eſq. of Cheapſide.

In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, aged 60, Sir Robert Clayton, bart. of Mordern Park, Surrey, and M. P. for Ilcheſter, Somerſet.

In Prince's-ſtreet, St. James's, Mrs. Sarah Barclay, wife of Mr. George Barclay.

At his apartments in Oxford-road, Lieut. Col. Commandant W. Troughton, of the late 129th regiment.

At Newington-place, Surrey, aged 76, Cornelius Van Mildert, eſq.

At Brompton, aged 76, Mrs. Harding.

At his apartments at Weſtminſter, Mr. Charles Williams, many years one of the door keepers and meſſengers of the Houſe of Commons.

At Newington, Surrey, Mrs. Cropley, wife of Mr. Cropley, ſurgeon.

At Mile End, Mr. Edward Dampier, formerley an officer in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

In the Strand, Mrs. Charlton.

In Clerkenwell, Mr. C. Wright of the Navy Office.

At Surrey-place, Kent Road, John Bryan, eſq.

In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Dumfries.

In Charles-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Miſs Frances Affleck, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Affleck.

At Queen's Elm, Brompton, Mrs. Colebatch.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Newman.

At his houſe in the Tower, John Vidger, eſq. of the Ordnance Office.

At Walthamſtow, Miſs Slater, eldeſt daughter of the late Gilbert Slater, eſq. of Low Leyton.

At Hackney, Mrs Walker, of the Terrace.

John Roſs, eſq. of the Navy Pay Office.

In Charles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 22, John Daviſon, eſq.

At Iſlington, aged 66, John M'Clellan, eſq.

At the ſame place, Thomas Galbreath, eſq.

At Vauxhall, William Atkinſon, eſq.

In Berners-ſtreet, Mrs. Ruſh.

E R R A T A.

In page 320 of our laſt number, line 13 of ſecond column, for "*Meſſ.* Allen and Lawſon," read Meſſ. *Pepys* and *Allen*.

PRO-

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY of NEWCASTLE, in reply to an invidious paſſage in the Annual Regiſter, of 1792, have publiſhed a ſtatement, that the ſociety had no exiſtence at the period there alluded to, and that it has always been one of its unbroken regulations, to avoid the diſcuſſion of any topics connected with religion and politics.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Thomas Gibſon, to Miſs Cram.

At Durham, Andrew Anderſon, eſq. of Tortola, to Miſs H. Hetherington of the ſame iſland.

At Alnwic, Mr. Joſeph Falder, ſurgeon, aged 71, to Miſs Laing, aged 17.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Young, tanner. Aged 84, Mr. Michael Callender, nurſery and ſeedſman. Miſs Mary Newton.

Aged 84, Mr. James Fraſer, a native of North Britain: At twenty years of age, he entered into the Highland watch; and ſerved in that and other regiments 27 years; was at the battles of Val, Fontenoy, Dettingen, &c. and employed the laſt 37 years of his life, in the ſervice of one family as a weaver.

At Belford, aged 90, Mr. Clement Yelloly.

At Heighington, Miſs Jepſon, eldeſt daughter of William Jepſon, eſq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A free ſchool at Parſonby, in Cumberland, founded in conformity to the will of John Sibſon, eſq. (a native of that pariſh) is in a ſtate of great forwardneſs. The building is ſpacious and convenient, and the nature of the foundation ſo liberal, that the moſt happy effects are likely to ariſe from ſo laudable an inſtitution.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Brockbank, druggiſt, to Miſs Batty, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Batty of Kendal. Mr. Cragg, ſurgeon, to Miſs Corneth waite.

At Beetham, Mr. Whitaker, to Miſs Margaret Hadwen.

At Newhaven, Mr. Wilſon, muſlin manufacturer, to Miſs Beck, daughter of Mr. Beck, wine merchant.

At Diſſington, Mr. Henry Wilſon, to Miſs Miſs Grimiſon.

At Morreſby, Capt. Ward, of Parton, to Miſs Harrett.

At Torpenhow, Mr. Wm. Mitchinſon, of Plumbland, to Miſs Iſabella Thompſon, of Threapland.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Betty Thompſon, widow. Mr. W. Pattinſon. Mrs. Pearſon.

At Whitehaven, Mr John Dixon. Mrs. Story, relict of the late Capt. Story. Mr. S. Williamſon. Aged 90, Mr. Pearſon, formerly ſchoolmaſter.

At Kendal, Mr. Andrew Henderſon. Mrs. Mitton, wife of Mr. Mitton, linen draper.

At Sebergham, Rev. Henry Denton, vicar of Bromfield and curate of Caſtle Sowerby.

At Workington, aged 21, Mr. Muſgrave Ellwood Mrs. Sharp. Mrs. Clark. Mr. David Johnſon, a reſpectable farmer.

At Carleton, near Eggremont, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. Joſeph Lucas.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. William Kirchener, of London, to Miſs E. Cripps, daughter of the late Rev. T. Cripps, rector of Cheadle. R Clavering Savage, eſq. of Emley, to Miſs E. Barlow, of Middlethorpe.

At Sheffield, Mr. Geo. Brown, to Miſs E. Peech of the Angel Inn.

At Scarborough, Mr. Stephen Temple, to Miſs Jane Sunley.

At Catwick, Mr. Richard Jackſon, of Welton, to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of B. Robinſon, eſq. of Catwick.

At Dewſbury, Mr. John Greenwood, ſurgeon, to Miſs Jane Greenwood.

At Whitby, John Barker, eſq. of London, cornfactor, to Miſs Champion.

At Bridlington, Rev. Francis Wrangham, vicar of Hunmanly, to Miſs Agnes Creyke, daughter of Colonel Creyke, of Marton.

At Broadſworth, Rev. J. S. Rudd, A. B. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miſs C. R. Kentiſh, of Bridlington.

At Bingley, Rev. Geo. Hutchinſon, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Collingley.

At Boſſal, Mr. Wm. Arnot of Hull, to Miſs A. Galtreſs of Claxten.

At Doncaſter, Thomas Jennings, eſq. captain in the 4th regiment of dragoon guards, to Miſs Clibborn.

Died.] At York, Mr. Wm. Harriſon, ſurveyor of taxes. Mr. Francis Hunt. Mrs. Bowling, relict of Mr. W. Bowling. Aged 88, Mr. Edward Smith, ſheriff of York in the year 1764. Mr. J. Kingan, auctioneer. Aged 70, Chriſt. Rawden, eſq. James Murray, eſq. of Broughton. Aged 24, Mr. James Ruſby. Aged 81, Mrs. Dorothy Hotham, relict of the Mr. Rt. Hotham, brewer. Aged 76, Mr. Samuel Matthews.

At Doncaſter, aged 53, Mrs. Swann, wife of T. Swann, eſq.

At Briſtol hot wells, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. John Frederick Smith, merchant, of Wakefield—ſhe was daughter to the late Captain Edward Howorth, and niece to the preſent Admiral Howorth, both of the royal navy.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Barlow.

At Leeds, Mr. Robert Rhodes. Mr. Martin Frown. Aged 77, Mr. Jeremiah Hailey. Mrs. Garland, relict of the late Mr. Garland.

At Hull, aged 61, Mr. Robert Kinder, merchant. Aged 32, Mr. William Morrill. Mrs. Appleton. Mrs. Matſon. Mrs. Brigga.

At Beverley, aged 52, Mr. John Tiger, Iron-monger.

At Duncombe Park, the lady of C. S. Duncombe, eſq.

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At Leven Grove, the Hon. Iſabella Cary, relict of the late Hon. Gen. George Cary.

At Knottingley, Mr. Brown, attorney at law.

At Silkſtone, near Barnſley, aged 84, Rev. Samuel Phipps, vicar of that place.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Meggitt, bookſeller.

At Bradford, Capt. Wm. Weatherſtone, of the 84th regiment of foot.

At Cottingworth, aged 66, Henry Wm. Robinſon, eſq.

At Howden, Mr. Robert Middlebrooke, ſurgeon.

At Selby, Mrs. Fothergill, wife of Mr. Fothergill.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Lancaſter, Mr. John Thompſon, merchant, to Miſs M. Wright, daughter of the late Dr. Wright.

At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Kay, manufacturer, to Miſs Fray, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fray, of Withy Grove. Rev. Thomas Gaſkell, one of the maſters of the grammar-ſchool, to Miſs Ann Rigby. Mr. James Fiſher, to Miſs Ann Makin, of Salford. Mr. Joſeph Parr, attorney, to Miſs Chamley of Blackburn.

At Warrington, Mr. John Boyer, to Miſs Blackburn. Mr. B. Furnivall, of Oldham, to Miſs M. Rollingſon. Mr. G. Furnivall, to Miſs L. Chorley.

At Liverpool, Mr Wm. Phillips, merchant, to Miſs E. Robinſon. Mr. Rd. Roſſon, upholder, to Miſs A. Buſhell. Mr. Rt. Wilſon to Miſs E. Griffiths.

At Winwick, Mr. Thomas Atherton, to Miſs Layland.

At Childwall, M. D. Carr, eſq. of Cork, to Miſs Dawſon of Moſsley Hill.

At Blackburn, Mr. F. Chadwick, of Preſton, to Miſs H. M. Whitehead.

At Wigan, Mr. E. Chamley, to Miſs Blinkhorn.

Died.] At Manchester, Capt. Thomas Smerden. Mr. T. Burton, of the Red Lion Inn. Mr. John Jenkins, bruſh manufacturer. Mr. Wm. Pearſon, ſmall ware manufacturer. Mr. John Wright, taylor. Mr. Smith. Aged 34, Mrs. E. Corbett, wife of Mr. Matthew Corbett, of that place: Her affectionate and peaceable deportment, in the ſeveral relations of wife, mother, and friend, deſervedly procured her the eſteem of all who knew her.

At Liverpool, aged 82, Mrs. Richardſon. Aged 41, Mr. Moſs, cabinet maker. Aged 88, Mr. Robert Weſthead. Mr. John Lupton, broker. Aged 71, Mr. John Wilſon, farrier. James Worthington, M. D. one of the original promoters of the Liverpool Diſpenſary. Uſariah Uzuld, eſq. captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Acteon. Aged 77, Mr. J. Grimſhaw. Mrs. Armſtrong, widow. Mr. John Porter.

At Warrington, Mrs. E. Wilkinſon, wife of Mr. J. Wilkinſon, cotton manufacturer.

At Ormſkirk, aged 70, Mr. John Jefferies, gun-ſmith.

At Preſcott, aged 19, Mr. Thomas Bradſhaw. Mr. Edmonds, formerly an officer in the army.

At Childwall, Mrs. Gaſcoyne, relict of the late B. Gaſcoyne, eſq.

At Preſton, Mrs. Preſton, daughter of Mr. Ald. Pritchard.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Great Neſton, Mr. Thomas Haſwell, to Miſs Whitehead.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Thomas Sutton. Major Cole. Mr. Roger Cotgrave, ſilk-dyer. Mr. Hickſon, ſhoe-maker.

At Primroſe Hill, aged 92, Mrs. Margaret Hail.

At Sale, Mr. Bradſhaw White, Son of C. White, eſq. of Manchester.

At Boughton, near Cheſter, aged 84, John Brailey, Eſq. formerly poſt-maſter at that city.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Thomas Boden, baker, to Miſs Ellis.

At Gloſſop, J. Tomlinſon, eſq. of Cobinedge, to Miſs E. Bradbury, of Blankhead.

At Kirk-Langley, Mr. Bowyer, ſurgeon, of Brailsford, to Miſs Copeſtake.

At Wingerworth, J. S. Sydney, eſq. of Penhurſt Caſtle, Kent, to Miſs H. Hunlocke, daughter of Sir H. Hunlocke, bart.

Died.] At Meaſham, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Jewſbury, the greateſt part of whoſe life was ſpent in conducting the collieries, in the lordſhips of Oakthorpe and Meatham, with great benefit to his employers, and much credit to himſelf, as a faithful and ſkilful agent. From his principal occupation of ſuperintending collieries, he ſpared attention ſufficient to become, though not a profeſſed, yet certainly an ingenious ſurveyor of roads, and an accurate engineer of canal navigation. To his practical knowledge he added a taſte for natural philoſophy, a ſtudy, which he found to be an agreeable companion of his leiſure, and an enlightened guide of his labours. Mr. J. lived to reap the fruits of his good conduct; his honeſty and induſtry enabled him to eſtabliſh a numerous family in a reſpectable manner, to place ſeveral of his kinſmen in advantageous ſituations, and to bequeath good fortunes to his children.

At Meller, Mrs. Eſther Wild, wife of Mr. Wild.

At Willington, aged 78, Mr. Dethick.

At Aſhborne, Mr. Slater, organiſt.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Needham, hoſier, of Aſhby de la Zouch, to Miſs Tupott. Mr. Nath. Rutt, of London, to Miſs S. Prentice. Mr. John Billings, hoſier, to Miſs A. Lockton. Mr Winrow to Miſs M. Sturt. Mr. Wm. Cotton, grocer, to Miſs Southern.

At Newark, Mr. Reynolds, bruſhmaker, to Miſs Wilſon. At Radford, near Nottingham, Mr. J. Hewitt, factor, of Oxford, to Miſs Pike of Apſley.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 22, Mr. John Flint. Mr. Sam. Walker, butcher. Aged

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Aged 20, Mr. J. Yates, son of Mr. Yates, whitesmith. Mr. Summers, shoemaker.

At Newark, Mr. Geo. Stephenson, chemist, &c. Mr. John Ridge, sen. taylor. M. Ed. Elsé, publican. Mrs. Stainton, publican. Mrs. Emblow, wife of Mr. Emblow, joiner. Mr. P. Marshall, linen-draper.

At Bramcote, Mrs. Pickering.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Andrews, parish clerk.

At Aslockton, near Bingham, Mrs. Marriott.

At Gedling, near Nottingham, Mrs. Bigsby, widow of the late Rev. J. Bigsby, rector of St. Peters.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Atkinson, to Miss Briggs. Rev. Mr. Wingfield, of Bullwick, to Miss Forkinham, of Lincoln. Mr. Wm. Norton, baker, to Miss Asher.

At Bliborough, Mr. R. Stephenson, brewer, of Beverley, to Miss S. Ranby.

At Louth, the Rev. J. Mills to Miss M. Taylor, daughter of Mr. Taylor, brewer. Mr. Morris, attorney, to Miss S. Spencer.

At Barton, Mr. Wilson, to Miss Foster.

At Branston, Wm. Ellis, jun. esq. to Miss Curtois, daughter of the Rev. P. H. Curtois, of the former place.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 80, Mr. Sam. Bristow, shoemaker. Aged 82, Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Col. Bell. Aged 91, Mrs. Polgrave. Mrs. Ellison, aunt of Rd. Ellison, esq. M. P. Mr. Wm. Richardson, drum-major of the 34th regiment of foot; who shot himself through the head in consequence of being much involved in debt.

At Sleaford, Mr. Benson. Mr. Ouzman, publican. Mrs. Harmston.

At Sweaton, Mr. Holderness, farmer.

At Boston, Capt. Nath. Night.

At Stamford, Mrs. Gunning, relict of the Rev. Mr. Gunning. Miss Norcliffe. Aged 84, Mrs. E. Allen, sister to Mr Allen, senior alderman. Aged 85, Mr. Wm. Budd. Mr. Watley Searson.

At Falkingham, Mrs. Holdens.

At Scothorne, near Lincoln, Mrs. Patterton, wife of Mr. Patterton.

At Brigg Mrs. Aker, wife of Mr. Aker, merchant.

At Whyham, near Louth, aged 26, Miss E. Trolove.

At Bourne, Mrs. Presgrave.

At Uppingham, Mr. John Cooke, druggist.

At Rauceby, Rev. Mr. Pugh, rector of Cranwell, and vicar of Rauceby.

At Wragby, aged 40, Miss Anne Moody.

At Tongue-end, near Bourne, Mr. Measures.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ayston, Wm. Kemp, esq. of Belton, to Miss Box of Ayston.

Died.] At Uppingham, Miss Birch. Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. Holmes, publican.

At Belton, near Uppingham, aged 100, Mrs. Dickenson.

At Exton, aged 59, Mr. Thos. Kirk. Mr. J. Kirk, brother to Mr. T. Kirk.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Cumberland, hosier, to Mis Bell. Mr. Dowley, jun. to Miss Richards.

At Garthorpe, Mr. J. Thompson, watchmaker of Atherstone, to Miss S. Hickling.

At Prestwould, R. Andrew, jun. esq. of Harleston Park, Northampton, to Miss Packe, daughter of J. C. Packe, esq. of Prestwould.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 82, Mr. Burges, manufacturer. Mr. Orten, hosier. John Howard, esq. only son of the late celebrated philanthropist. Mr. R. Ross, auctioneer. Aged 61, Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Mr. Chamberlain. Mrs. Roberts.

At Great Wigston, aged 75, Mr. John Goodrich, grazier. At Witherby, Mr. J. Kiss, farmer.

At Stapleford, aged 80, the Right Hon. the Earl of Harborough, Viscount Sherard of Stapleford, and Baron Letrim in Ireland. His lordship was in holy orders when he succeeded to the earldom, and he resigned his church preferments in 1773. He erected a church at Stapleford, about the year 1789—one at Saxby, and another at Teigh in Rutlandshire. His lordship generally resided at Stapleford, in the midst of a numerous and respectable tenantry, whom it was his greatest delight to make happy, and the whole tenor of his life was distinguished by great suavity of disposition; and a heart of universal benevolence.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Tho. Goodwin.

At Ullesthorpe, Mrs. Sawbridge, wife of Mr. Sawbridge, maltster.

At Lutterworth, aged 76, Mr. R. Murphy. Aged 72, Mr. Wm. Killpack.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Hilditch, who presided over the school at that place for the last 30 years.

At Hinckley, Mrs. S. Nutt, relict of Mr. J. Nutt.

At Belgrave, Mrs. Densshire, widow.

At Ravenstoke, the Rev. Mr. Clayton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Noel, of London, to Miss J. Smith. Thos. Pearson Tettenhall, to Miss S. Gibbons. Wm. Briscoe, esq. of Edgmond, to Miss E. Farmer.

At Walsall, Mr. Wm. Whitmore, of Sneyd Farm, near Bloxwich, to Miss S. Quinton, of Bloxwich.

At Shenstone, Lieut. Wm. Green, of the Navy, to Miss Turner, daughter of W. Turner, esq.

At Tettenhall-Corbet, —— Howard, esq. to Miss Bishop, daughter of the late Dr. Bishop, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Weston Mrs. Esther Hipkiss, widow of the late Mr. John Hipkiss, japanner.

At Newcastle-under-line, Mr. John Armstrong, cornet of the 29th light dragoons, whose death was occasioned by a fall.

At Leek, aged Mr. Concliff, attorney.

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WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Elkington, tea-dealer, to Miss Richards. Mr. Wm. Glover, of London, to Miss M. Booth, of the Wheel Inn. Mr. C. Lloyd, jun. author of "Edmund Oliver," "Poems," &c. to Miss S. Pemberton, daughter of S. Pemberton, esq. Mr. Jones, plater, to Miss Bryad, of Chaddesly Corbett.

At Coventry, Mr. Picard, to Miss L. Perkins.

At Chaddesley Corbett, Mr. Broad, timber merchant, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of the late Mr. Reynolds, attorney.

At Colefhill, Mr. Tawney of Dunchurch, to Miss E. Edkins

At Packwood, Mr. J. Gilliver, of Polesworth, to Miss M. Brooks.

At Solihull, Mr. Kendrick, to Miss E. Ingram, of Withwood Green.

At Brifnall End, Handfworth, Mr. James Willmore, to Miss S. A. Gem, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Batteson. Mr. Price. Mr. Prothero. Mr. J. Ward, attorney. jun. Mr. S. Barnes. Aged 26, Mr. Wm Hazledine. Mrs. Eliz. Timmins. Aged 64, Mrs. A. Green, and a few days afterwards, aged 54, her husband, Mr. Wm. Green. Mrs. Redfearn. Mrs. Watts of the garrison. Miss Noble, daughter of Mrs. Noble. Aged 63, Rev. Wm. Thompson. Mrs. Wright, widow. Mrs. Horsley, wife of Mr. T. Horsley, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. W. Moore, glass-cutter. Mr. Long, fell-monger.

At Coventry, Mr. Alten Jopson, silker. Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. R. Holmes. Mrs. Singleton, wife of Mr. Singleton.

At Coughton near Alcester, aged 89, Mrs. Wilkes.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Nicholson, many years parish clerk of that place. Mr. Haywood, jun. farmer. Mrs. Dudley.

At Camp hill, Mr. Richards, brewer.

At Henley in Arden, aged 88, Mrs. Jago, wife of the late Rev. R. Jago, of Smitterfield.

At Maxstock, Mr. Joseph Palmer, surgeon.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. P. Heath, jun. to Miss M Webster.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Wm. Hughes of Shrewsbury, to Miss Home of Bishop's Castle.

At Highley, Mr. Geo. Longmore of Coalbrooke-Dale, land Surveyor, to Miss Powell of the former place.

At Smithcott, Mr. Jeffreys of Farley, to Miss Collins of the Walk-Mills.

At Clungerford, Mr. John Pugh of Stormore, to Miss M. Urwick of Beckjay.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Jas. Briscoe of Penley, to Miss S. Dicken of Lee. Captain Byrne of Liverpool, to Miss Lee of Ellesmere.

At Wem, Mr. John Wilson, draper of Shrewsbury, to Miss Moreton of Cotton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Afterley of Minsterley. Mr. R. Williams of the Plume of Feathers. Mr. Jago, officer of Excise.

At Ellesmere, Mr. E. Wood.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married. At Worcester, Mr. John Briscow, jun. currier, to Miss Hall, of Acton Beauchamp. John Hodges, Esq. of Birch-Borough Hall, to Mrs. E. Easthop, relict of the late Mr. Easthop, of Witley.

At Astley, Mr. S. Cartwright of Bewdley, to Miss Sheward of Sud-Green.

At Bengworth, Mr. Hatch, maltster, of Evesham, to Miss Watkins, of the former place.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Evans, sister of the Rev. Dr. Evans, Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral. Mr. Farley, sadler. Aged 74, J. Smith, Esq. Aged 37, Mr. Timothy Matthews, attorney. Mr. Dillon, sen. Aged 80, Mrs. Pound.

At Aldington, near Evesham, Mrs. Laugher.

At Evesham, Mr. Lloyd, wool-stapler.

At Kidderminster, aged 73, Mrs. Walker, of the Angel Inn, which house she had kept more than 40 years.

At Pedmore, near Stourbridge, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Franks.

At Hill-House, Witley, Mr. John White, farmer.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Castle Froome, Mr. Shelton, surgeon, of Bromyard, to Miss J. B. Derry, daughter of Mr. Derry, of the Birchen.

At Aymestry, Mr. John Palmer, son of Mr. Palmer of Yalton-Marsh, to Mrs. M. Palmer, relict of the late Mr. John Palmer, of Leintwardine Hall Earls, who was grandfather to her present husband.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Skinner, relict of the late Rev. W. Skinner, formerly Prebend of Hereford Cathedral. Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. F. Thomas, builder.

At Wormbridge, Mrs. Parry.

At Gatsford, Mrs. Dew, wife of Mr. Dew, farmer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It is not commonly known that the much admired White Horse on Cher Hill, near Chippenham, was cut only about fifteen years since, by three or four gentlemen of Colne, assisted by about a dozen labourers. It was completed in a few afternoons, the earth being first removed, and the space filled up with chalk. The length measures thirty-seven yards, the heighth twenty yards, the eye one yard in diameter, and the nag-tail nine yards. This curious work of art is distinctly visible in several directions over a space of 39 or 40 miles. Mr. Webb, now a respectable surgeon, of Melksham, was one of the persons who assisted in laying it out, and who contributed towards the expence.

Married.] At Gloucester, John Birch, esq. of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, and Lieut. Col. of the Westminster Volunteers, to Miss Albinia Raikes, third daughter of R. Raikes, Esq. of Gloucester.

At Stapleton-house, Jacob Elton, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Young of Pondlands.

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At Thornbury, Mr. Richard Shute, of the Customs, to Miss Willis, of Thornbury.

At Tetbury, Mr. Strutt, to Miss Cave.

Died.] At Cirencester, Mr. Whatley, organist.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, John Heynes, Esq. of Chipping Norton, to Miss Kening, of Steeple Aston.

At Adderbury, Rev. S. Parker, to Miss Pain.

At Diddington, Mr. George Arnold, of St. Neots, to Miss Chapman, of the former place.

Died.] At Oxford, C. F. Ward, Esq. M. A. and Fellow of University College. Mr. Thomas Franklin, many years cook of Wadham College. Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. Bennet, shoemaker.

At Banbury, Mr. Richard Wheatly, brother of John Wheatley, Esq. of Wardington. Aged 79, Mr. Thomas Pinfold, watchmaker.

At Deddington Paper Mills, near Banbury, aged 74, Mr. John Emberlin, senr.

At Upper Norton, aged 84, Mr. John Hollier.

At Thame, Miss Hollier, daughter of Mr. Hollier, attorney.

At New-Bridge Mill, aged 38, Mr. John Badcock.

At Bolney, Anthony Hodges, Esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At Daventry, Mr. Hall, draper, to Miss Morgan.

At Finedon, Mr. Abel, bookseller, of Northampton, to Miss Stanton.

At Cosgrave, Rev. John Bright, rector of Gratton Regis, to Miss S. Battams.

At Culworth, Rev. John Thos. Fleshier, rector of Tiffield, to Miss R. Bicker, daughter of the Rev. T. Bicker, vicar of Cosgrave.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 94, Mrs. Lucas, relict of Alderman Lucas.

Aged 81, Mrs. Shelton, relict of Mr. Shelton, formerly master of the boarding school, at Daventry. Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Clark, coach-maker. Mr. William Munno, baker, whose death was occasioned by a fall from the top of a high wall.

At Wansford, Mrs. Rose.

At Yarwell, Mrs. Trayford.

At King's-thorpe, aged 95, James Fremaux, Esq.

At Peterborough, Mr. John Horden, bookseller.

At Braunston, aged 77, Mr. Wooton, soapboiler.

At Furthoe, Mrs. Pittam, wife of Mr. Pittam, farmer.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The important establishment of a Military School, which has been a considerable time under consideration, will speedily be commenced in this county, under the auspices of the Duke of York, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The expence of the buildings is to be defrayed by government. The sons of officers, either in the army or navy, who have fallen in the service, are to have priority of claim to admission. Colonel Gaspard Le-Merchant, has the superintendence of this establishment.

Died.] At Aylesbury, aged 35, Mr. S. Potter, formerly of Lincoln. Miss Chaplin, daughter of Acton Chaplin, Esq.

At Aston-Clifton, Mrs. F. Affleck.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Upton, Mr. G. Crawley, to Miss Canwell.

Died.] At Atterbury, aged 94, Mr. Wm. Weston, who retained his faculties unimpaired to the last.

At Overton Waterville, aged 81, the Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of that place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Robert Johnson, farmer of Chesterton, to Mrs. Folkard, sister to Mrs. Dale, of the former place. At Elsworth, Mr. William Whitechurch of Haslingfield, to Miss Whitechurch.

At Wilburton, Mr. D. T. Myers, linendraper, Stamford, to Miss P. Crow of the former place.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 81, Mr. P. Hellendaal, a well known composer of music, and organist of Peter-House chapel. Mrs. Briggs, widow of the late Mr. S. Briggs, clerk of King's College chapel. Mrs. Ellis, wife of the Rev. Mr. Ellis, rector of Molesworth. Mrs. Daw, sister of Mrs. Ellis.

At Tyd-Gote in the Isle of Ely, Mrs. Trollope, wife of Mr. Trollope, merchant.

At Barnwell, near Cambridge, Mr. Brown, wife of Mr. J. Brown, printer.

At Ely, Miss Page, sister of Thomas Page, Esq.

At Witchford, near Ely, Mr. Thomas Cave.

At Stretham Ely, Mr. J. Read.

At Newmarket, Mr. James Prior, late of Aspley in Suffolk.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss E. Woodrow.

At North Walsham, Mr. Joseph Ransome, to Miss E. Drake of Mayton-Hall.

At Yarmouth, Mr. William Chapel, to Miss Scott.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 40, Mr. William Mendham, whose death was occasioned by a loaded cart passing over his body. Aged 72, Mrs. Thurgan. Aged 16, Mr. J. Springall, son of the late Mr. Springall. Aged 29, Mr. C. B. Woodcock. Aged 80, Stackhouse Thompson, Esq. Aged 67, Mr. P. Amyot. Aged 85, Mrs. S. Hammant.

At Burnham, Rev. Mr. Nelson, a younger brother of Lord Nelson.

At Foulsham, the Rev. James Athhill.

At East-Dereham, Dr. Bagge.

At Fakenham, Mr. Hall, school-master.

At Swaffham, aged 62, Mrs. Sampson, wife of Mr. D. Sampson.

At Postwick, the Rev. B. Robertson, rector of that place.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Cap. Vachell of the 45th regiment, to Miss Willett, daughter of J. Willet, esq.

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Rev. Wm. Clearke, A. M, Rector of Norten, to Miss Jervis, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Jervis, of Ipswich.

At Sudbury, Mr. English Tiffin, farmer at Bulmer, to Miss Abbott.

At Great Blakenham, Rev. John Lyford, to Miss J. Lodge, daughter of J. Lodge, esq.

At Gumdisburgh, Mr. John Mauby, farmer, to Miss Wake.

At Melford, Mr. W. Mothersole, quartermaster in the Suffolk provisional cavalry, to Miss Mills of the George Inn.

At Elmswele, Mr. George Langham, to Miss Ann Jacob.

Died.] At Ipswich, aged 40, Mr. James Garrod.

Mr. S. Maw, aged 29. Mrs. Forster.

At Bury, aged 87, Mr. F. W. Everett.

Mr. Jellit, taylor.

M. P. Bolton, daughter of the late J. Bolton, surgeon.

Suddenly, at Ingham, aged 65, Mr. Steel, farmer.

At Risbangles, Mrs. Barker, wife of P. Barker, esq.

At Woodwele, Mr. Thomas Harvy, farmer.

At Biddlestone, Mrs. Croure, wife of Mr. J. Croure, surgeon.

At Hawstead, near Bury, Mrs. Bigsby, relict of Mr. W. Bigsby.

At Baxted-Hall, Rev. J. W. Poley.

At Boreham, Mrs. Hoare, widow of R. Hoare, esq.

At Fostock, Mrs. Owers, wife of Mr. Owers, farmer.

At Ludbury. aged 64, Mr. Carlin.

Mr. J. Spurling, of the Bear Inn.

At Chelmworth, Mrs. Raynham, wife of Mr. J. Raynham, farmer.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Totteridge, the Rev. Mr. Wm. P——, chaplain to the late Lord Rodney, and private secretary to that Admiral, during the greater part of his active services on board the fleet in the West Indies, and at St. Eustatia. From the emoluments of the several employments under that noble Lord, so fortunate in the latter part of his life, added to a share of prize money, and the appointment of distributing it to the ships companies, under the Admiral's direct command, Mr. P— made a competent fortune; and by his conduct continued to engage the esteem of his patron to the last moment of that patron's life. Upon the recent death of Mr. P—, a most unhappy discovery has unavoidably been made, which has involved the most of his relatives in great distress of mind. It appears that the lady who was so affectionately beloved by Mr. P—, and by whom he has left five children, was never married to him; although she was supposed to be his wife by all the neighbourhood, and was universally esteemed. In the distribution of his property, for reasons concerning the nature of one part of it, he felt himself compelled in case of not surviving the reputed Mrs. P—, to make this mortifying disclosure; he has therefore said in his Will, "I leave to Mrs. ——," (mentioning her maiden name) "commonly called Mrs. P——, *my wife without the ceremony*, &c &c. &c."

This disclosure forced from Mr. P—, from the nature of the case, in order to secure to the beloved object, the provision he had intended for her, has, from obvious causes operated so calamitously on her sensibility, as to leave her friends almost without the hope of her ever again recovering the tranquil state of her mind; although the greatest pains are taken by all who know her good qualities, to seize every transient opportunity of soothing and consoling her. One of the children of this afflicted and interesting family is a son, of an age to have thought of taking orders, and this circumstance, with the apprehension that his prosperity and views in life might be frustrated in some degree, by the secret his father's death has revealed, contribute to overpower the sensibility of the mother.

Mr. P—, had obtained no preferment in the Church, nor had he been solicitous on the subject. Though very much deformed he was very active in body as well as mind, and had particularly distinguished himself for many years in laborious equestrian exercises.

He was of a social and amiable disposition; yet fond of retirement, and the comforts of his own family; in the happiness and education of which, he was unceasingly occupied. It is greatly to be lamented, that the tender companion of more than twenty years of his life should have been rendered so miserable by a discovery which the law requires, and which could not have been avoided, but by Mr. P—'s, surviving her. For he has said to the writer of this article, "Accident brought me acquainted with a woman of merit, affection, and esteem, have united me to her by every tie, but the formal one of a church; and this ceremony not complied with at the proper time, I cannot now adopt, without a disclosure, which must be accompanied with many painful considerations, and probably with many future disadvantages to her and my family."

Let sympathy then for the sufferings of the innocent and beautiful (for he has left two charming daughters)—heal a wound which has been involuntarily afflicted by the departed parent! and let protection hold out the hand, and not *opprobrium* point the finger, to the surviving parent, whose grief and sensibility on this occasion, prove her so highly deserving of commiseration and regard.

ESSEX.

A considerable embankment of land from the sea has lately been completed on the Essex coast, in Tellingham parish. This embankment is a mile and a half in length, and 32 feet in its base, brought off in an angular direction, 7 feet in height, to a surface of 3 feet in the top: it is divided by spacious dykes into

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into ſeveral ſquare marſhes: and the whole will be ſoon fit for the plough.

Married.] At Great Baddow, Jacob Elton, eſq. of Stapleton, to Miſs C. Young, daughter of the late Admiral Young.

At Billericay, Mr. M. Moull, of the Crown inn, to Mrs. Green, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Green, of Little Binſted.

At Prittlewell, Rev. Tho. Pritchard, to Mrs Price, relict of R. Price, eſq.

Died.] At Chelmſford, Mr. Wm. Brooks, of the Canteen, at the new barracks.

At Great Dunmow, Rev. Mr. Wickem, a diſſenting miniſter.

At Little Wakeing Hall, aged 66, Francis Aſplin, Eſq.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Thos. Golding, to Miſs Mary Minter.

At Chatham, Mr. Robinſon, ſurgeon of the 17th light dragoons, to Miſs Boyman, of Surry.

At Penſhurſt Caſtle, S. Sidney, eſq. to Miſs H. Huncoke, of Wingerworth, youngeſt daughter of Sir Henry Huncoke, bart.

At Throwby, John Smith, jun. eſq. to Miſs Ann Gillow, of Faverſham.

At Word, Mr. Wm. Lee, attorney, of Sandwich, to Miſs Barton of Word.

Died.] At Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mr. Edward Morgan, many years a woollen draper there. Mrs Hutchinſon, wife of W. Hutchinſon, eſq. Aged 87, Mrs. Johnſon, relict of the Rev. Iſaac Johnſon, vicar of St. Dunſtan's, Canterbury. Mr. James Hemarſham, carpenter. Mr. Richard Atwood. Mr. Atwood, maliſter.

At Maidſtone, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Robert Bewley of the Three Tuns.

At Folkſtone, Miſs M. A. Knight, daughter of Mr. Knight, ſurgeon. Aged 55, Mr. Hulme, pay-clerk of Chatham dockyard.

At Chatham, Mrs. Lavender, wife of Mr. Lavender, of the King's Arms. Aged 90, Mrs. Martha Hopkins.

At Faverſham, aged, 47, Mr. Daniel Plummer, late poſt-maſter.

SURRY.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. John Spong, to Miſs Crawford.

Died.] At Walton, John Maneſty, eſq. one of the ſearchers in the cuſtom houſe at Liverpool.

At Stoke, near Guildford, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Parſon, who with his brother, eſtabliſhed an hoſpital in the year 1796, for poor women.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Chicheſter, aged 72, Mrs. Steele, relict of the late Tho. Steele, eſq. of Hampnet, formerly recorder of this city.

At Lewes, aged 85, Mr. Francis Pawſon.

At Wuckfield, aged 88, Rev. Mr. Gerriſon.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Weſt, of London, to Miſs Lodge, of Reading.

Died.] At Reading, aged 86, Mr. Parr.

At Wallingford, Mrs. Jacques, wife of Mr. G. Jacques, ſen.

At Little-cot Park farm, Mr. Cox.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Hayter, to Mrs. Silver, of the Three Tuns.

At Portſmouth, Capt. Eveleigh, of the Royal Artillery, to Miſs Carter daughter of Sir J. Carter, of the ſame place,

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Stroud, relict of Mr. Stroud, woolſtapler.

At Baſingſtoke, Mr. R. Hewitt, an infirm old man, who hung himſelf with a cord, which was ſuſpended over his bed for the purpoſe of aſſiſting him to raiſe himſelf.

At Shawford Houſe, near Winchester, Mrs. Mildmay, relict of the late C. Mildmay, eſq.

At Newſted Houſe, near Petersfield, Miſs Hugonin, daughter of Col. Hugonin.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. Jennings, to Miſs Trinniman. Mr. Evatt, glaſs-man, of London, to Miſs Moody, of Winchester. Mr. D. T. Windſor, to Miſs Tubb, daughter of Mr. Tubb, land-ſurveyor.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Neave, widow of Mr. Neave. Miſs Catherine Davis, daughter of Mrs. Davis. Mr. Brett, late of Yeovil, Somerſet.

At Helkſham, Miſs. Bruges, eldeſt daughter of Thos. Bruges, eſq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wordsford, Mr. Dean, to Miſs Woodrow.

Died. At Sherborne, Mr. John Corry, of the King's Arms Inn.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. Andrews. Miſs E. Wilkinſon. Mrs. E. Buſby. Aged 61, Hon. H. Hobart, M. P. for the city of Norwich, and brother to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire. Mrs. Wilſher. Mrs. Orchard. Miſs Eaſt.

At Briſtol, Capt. Mac Taggart, of the Royal Navy. Aged 86, C. Becher, eſq. Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr. Perry, wine-merchant. Mr. Tovers. Aged 71, Mr. John Lewis.

At Yeovil, Mr. George Hutchins, ſecond ſon of the late Charles Hutchins, eſq.

At Berwick, near Yeovil, in an advanced age, John Newman, eſq.

At Glaſtonbury, Mrs. Mary Metford, Quaker. Aged 101, Mr. Geo. Brooks, ſexton of St. John's.

At Clifton, of a rapid decline, Capt. Barrington Paterſon.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, ——— Cavil, eſq. to Miſs Coſſerat, daughter of the late Alderman Coſſarat.

Died.] At Snowton, Mrs. Salter Aſhe, relict of the late Michael Salter Aſhe, eſq.

At Northbrook, near Exeter, —— Kekewich, eſq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Truro, Capt. John Bull, of the Grantham packet, to Miſs Powell.

At Bodmin, Mr. Short, Lieut. in the Army, to Miſs Jane Mountſteven.

Died.] At Trevethick, Mr. John Martyn.

WALES.

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WALES.

The re-building of Newport-bridge, which almoſt intercepts the paſſage of travellers along the lower Welch roads, will not be completed before Chriſtmas next. When finiſhed, will be one of the moſt ſubſtantial and handſome ſtone bridges in the principality, and an agreeable ſubſtitute for the craggy wooden one, which formerly occupied its place. The ancient and chearful town of TENBY, in Pembrokeſhire, bids fair to become the moſt favourite watering-place in that part of the iſland. Situated on an elevated rock, which extends like a peninſula into the ſea, it commands not only an extenſive, but rich Sea-View, which includes the romantic iſlands of Caldy, St. Margaret's, Lundy, the whole of Carmarthen Bay to Worms Head; and, on a clear day, the Devonſhire Coaſt, but alſo the fine picturesque rocks of its own vicinity, and an extent of ſmooth clear ſands, which, for the purpoſes of bathing and exerciſe, are no where to be equalled. Its additional advantages to the Summer Rambler, are the comparative cheapneſs of its proviſions and accommodations, and the delightfully romantic country, which leads to it through Monmouth, Abergavenny, Brecknock, Llandilo, and Carmarthen, as well as the pleaſant ſea-excurſions which it affords, either to or from Briſtol, and the coaſts of Somerſetſhire, Devonſhire, and Cornwall.

Such is the increaſed value of land in Pembrokeſhire, that ſome farms which were let on leaſe half a century ſince, at 30 or 40l. per annum, have lately been re-let with facility at 3 and 400l. The price of proviſions, hitherto ſo cheap in this diſtrict, has taken a riſe nearly in proportion.

Married.] At Knighton, Radnorſhire, George Green, Eſq. of Ludlow, to Miſs M. Price of Knighton.

At Llanbarr, near Aberyſtwith, Cardigan, S. Milnes, eſq. late Captain of the 49th regiment, to Miſs Davies of Lloydſack.

Died.] At Maen, Montgomeryſhire, Miſs M. Parry, daughter of the late J. Perry, eſq. of that place.

At Abergavenny, Colonel Hodges, whoſe death was occaſioned by the too common practice of reading in bed. Soon after the Colonel had retired his chamber was diſcovered to be on fire, and before any aſſiſtance could be afforded him, he was ſo much burned, that he died in leſs than 48 hours.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM the collection of papers printed by the Eaſt India Company reſpecting the illicit trade, it appears, that early in the year 1798, information was obtained by the governor of St. Helena, that enterprizes of a very conſiderable magnitude, had been ſet on foot, for the purpoſe of conveying to Europe the property of the poſſeſſions in India of powers at war with this country, through the medium of neutral flags, it having become evident that this property which had been collected to a very conſiderable amount *, in the Dutch, French, and Spaniſh iſlands, could not be brought in ſafety to Europe through any other channel, while the navy of Great Britain maintained its ſuperiority. There alſo appeared reaſon to believe, that ſome of the enemy's ports in India, had been ſupplied through the ſame channel, with ſtores from Europe; and that the trade, though maſked under the appearance of foreign flags and foreign companies, had in fact been ſet on foot, and chiefly reſted upon Britiſh agency and capital. The plan concerted for the management of the returns, is ſaid to have been, that the veſſels employed ſhould be diſpatched, nominally for Copenhagen, or ſome other neutral place; but that in their way thither, they ſhould put into the ports of Great Britain, where if the markets were more favourable than at the places of their nominal deſtination, their cargoes ſhould be brought to ſale under an act paſſed in May, 1796, and ſince continued; or if otherwiſe, the veſſels to proceed on to the places of their original deſtination. In conſequence of theſe diſcoveries, governor Brooke, detained the ſhips Denmark, Nancy, Reinſborg, and Odin, which had put into the port of St. Helena, and ſent them to England, that they might be proceeded againſt with a view to their condemnation in caſe it ſhould appear that the ſhips or their cargoes belonged to his majeſty's enemies; the Magdalena was afterwards ſtopped, alſo the Iphigenia, and Kenſington, under American colours, and the Compte de Bernſdorf, in its way from Liſbon to Batavia. In November laſt, Mr. Dundas tranſmitted the papers relative to this ſubject, which he had received from the governor of St. Helena, to the Attorney and Solicitor General; and the ſubſtance of the opinion of theſe officers, which was communicated to the Directors of the India Company, was, that there appeared to be ground for proceeding againſt the ſhips and their cargoes, for condemnation as lawful prize, but from want of the requiſite information, they found conſiderable difficulty in forming an opinion as to the ſteps which could be legally purſued againſt the Britiſh ſubjects concerned in the tranſactions, and upon what they could collect from the papers tranſmitted to them, they did not conceive themſelves warranted in ſaying that they could find preciſe ground for any legal proceeding againſt thoſe perſons, although the papers tended to raiſe very ſtrong ſuſpicion, that charges of a very ſerious nature, might poſſibly be made out in evidence againſt them, if due diligence was uſed in purſuing the inquiries to which the diſcoveries made by the papers appeared to lead. The ſubject being of much importance to the company; a committee was appointed to take it into immediate conſideration, and to collect ſuch information from the papers of the detained ſhips,

* The goods lying at Batavia alone, were ſaid to require 50,000 tons, to bring them to

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and the ſuits in the admiralty court, as might lead to the diſcovery of the parties concerned. After holding ſeveral ſecret courts on the ſubject, the Directors on the fifth of March laſt, reſolved, that it appeared by documents before the court, that enterprizes of a very conſiderable magnitude have been ſet on foot, to convey to Europe, under the falſe cover of neutral papers and flags, the property of his Majeſty's enemies from Batavia; in which enterprize many Britiſh ſubjects have been concerned, either as principals or agents, and alſo ſeveral members of the Daniſh college of commerce at Copenhagen, and other perſons. That it alſo appears, that ſhips and Britiſh ſeamen have been engaged in India, by Meſſrs. Fairlie, Glimore, and Co. Lambert, and Roſe, and others, to proceed to Batavia, for the purpoſe of being engaged in this clandeſtine commerce. And, on the following day, the court of Directors reſolved that a bill be filed againſt the houſe of David Scott, and Co. to diſcover their concerns in the ſhip Helſingoer, and cargo, or in any other illicit trade within the limits of the company's charter; by a ſubſequent reſolution however, it appears to be the intention of the Directors to proceed only againſt the actual partners in the houſe, which Mr. David Scott, ſen quitted in December 1794, although his name continued in the firm till December 1797.—In the preſent ſtage of the buſineſs, any obſervations affecting the parties concerned in it would be highly improper, but it may be conſidered as an additional proof that Britiſh capital might be employed with advantage in the Eaſt India trade, to a conſiderable amount, beyond the preſent extenſive concerns of the company; and it will probably become a ſubject of parliamentary conſideration to deviſe ſome mode of bringing into the country in a legal manner, the profits that at preſent are an allurement to attempt evaſion, and other improper practices.

The preſent ſtate of the commerce of Europe, ſtrongly ſhews how ſuddenly and completely, in many inſtances, it may be turned out of its former courſe, and transferred to other countries, or to the different ports of a ſtate, which the fluctuation of public affairs may render more eligible in point of ſecurity; or which, in conſequence of judicious regulations and improvements, offer new advantages, or better accommodations. This ſituation of things ſhould induce the inhabitants of every place, that has obtained an increaſe of trade by it, to concur readily in any meaſure that may appear neceſſary to preſerve it; and we hope that private intereſt will no longer be permitted to impede the attainment of the public benefit, which would certainly be derived from rendering the accommodations of the port of London adequate to the preſent vaſt extent of its trade.

None of the ports of this country, exhibit a more ſtriking inſtance of the verſatility of commerce than HULL, which, from one of the meaneſt maritime towns in England, has riſen to the firſt importance. The tonnage of its ſhipping is at preſent inferior only to London, Liverpool, Newcaſtle, and Briſtol; and its cuſtoms only to thoſe of the two former. It ſends as great a number of ſhips to Greenland as London does, and, excluſive of that port, more than all the others. Liverpool has unqueſtionably a greater intercourſe with the Baltic, which is chiefly owing to its Weſt-India connections; ſome attempts, however, have been made at Hull, to bring thither, in like manner, the produce of our colonies; which, if accompliſhed on an extenſive ſcale, will enable this port, from its local ſituation, to rival, and probably get beforehand of Liverpool, in the North. The Hans-towns formerly, and afterwards the Dutch, who were long the carriers of Europe, ſupplied Hull with foreign manufactures; at preſent, this port imports German and Ruſſian articles for our manufactures, and exports them to thoſe very countries in a manufactured ſtate. Holland uſually ſupplied the town of Hull with different oils, and alſo furniſhed this country with various kinds of pottery to a conſiderable amount; but Holland is now ſupplied with theſe articles from the port of Hull. The internal communication of Hull is ſuch, that it may be deemed the emporium of at leaſt five counties: the majority of its merchants are extenſively connected with Sweden, Ruſſia, Portugal, and Italy, on the binding conditions of reciprocal advantage; and though war is ever unfavourable to commercial intercourſe, it does not appear, at preſent, to have diminiſhed the trade of this port, but merely to have checked, in ſome meaſure, the ſpeculations of its commercial-ſpirited inhabitants, which, by impreſſing them with a uſeful degree of precaution, may prove an ultimate benefit, and enable them, on the return of peace, to extend their connections with greater ſafety and advantage.

Statement of the receipt of the cuſtoms of Hull for April laſt:—

On general good inwards	3925 7 1½		
Wine —— ditto	1268 14 3½		
		5194 1 5	
On goods outwards		884 17 8½	
On wine coaſtwiſe	3 7 8½		
Coals, ditto	4 12 4½		
Slate, ditto	33 0 0		
		41 0 1½	
Tonnage duty		236 15 0	
		6356 14 3½	

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The increaſe of foreign trade may be conſidered as affording a preſumption that our principal manufactures being encouraged by it, muſt be in a very favourable ſituation; this is certainly the caſe with ſome branches; others, however, are in a very different ſituation. The trade and manufactures of BIRMINGHAM were perhaps never in a more diſtreſſed ſtate than at preſent; for, although the demand for articles in the home trade continues much the ſame as before the war, and hat for arms and military accoutrements very conſiderable, yet theſe together bear ſo ſmall a proportion to the general trade of the town, as it was carried on a few years ago, that the almoſt total loſs of the foreign trade is felt very ſeverely.---A more particular account of the preſent ſtate of the trade of Birmingham, will be given in our next report.

Spaniſh wool is at a very high price, which has obliged the woollen manufacturers to advance the price of their fine goods. Black cloths have riſen from a ſhilling to eighteen pence a yard, and a proportionate riſe on others muſt be expected.

The Eaſt India Companys' tea ſale, which commences the 5th of June, conſiſts of the following quantity:

Bohea - -	1,000,000 lb.
Congou and Campoi -	4,000,000
Souchong and Pekoe -	500,000
Singlo and Twankay - -	600,000
Hyſon ſkin - - -	50,000
Superior ditto, and Hyſon	500,000
	6,650,000

Raw ſugars have fallen conſiderably; the average price for the week, ending the 15th May, was 67s. 4d. excluſive of duty; refined ſugars are alſo much lower; lumps are at preſent from 130 to 132s.; low lumps from 111 to 120s.; powder loaves from 128 to 140s.; ſingle loaves from 121 to 136s.; faces from 98 to 110s.; middles from 85s. to 97s.; and tips from 75 to 84s.

The PUBLIC FUNDS, though they have lately riſen a little, are not, in general, higher than they were at the beginning of the month. The prices on the 27th were, 3 per cent. reduced 55 1-4th; three per cent. conſ. 55 7-8ths; four per cent. conſ. 69 7-8ths; five per cent. navy, 86 3-4ths; imperial 3 per cents. 52 7-8ths; long annuities 15 13-16ths years' purchaſe. The intereſt made, according to the preſent prices, after allowing for the proportion of dividend due, is nearly as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
3 per cent. conſols - -	5	9	7
4 per cent. ditto - - -	5	15	4
5 per cent. navy - - -	5	17	9
Long annuities - - -	6	7	5
Bank ſtock - - - -	5	2	8
India ſtock - - - -	6	7	3

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continuance of eaſterly winds, and cold weather, have been equally unfavourable for the wheat crops and the growth of graſs; of the latter there was ſeldom a greater ſcarcity than at this time; other kinds of fodder being nearly exhauſted in moſt places. Some farmers have even been under the neceſſity of putting their ſtock into meadows which ſhould have been preſerved for hay. The ſeverity of the ſeaſon has, however, been much leſs felt on the warm dry ſoils, than thoſe that are cold and moiſt.

In ſome diſtricts, much barley ſtill remains to be put into the ground. Corn of all ſorts, though much kept back by the weather, has not in general, by ſome of our correſpondents, an unpromiſing appearance.

GRAIN is ſaid to be rapidly on the riſe. The average of wheat, throughout England and Wales, is 61s. 8d.; of barley 35s.; of oats 27s. 4d.

Both fat and lean cattle ſell at good prices. Beef in Smithfield produces from 3s. 8d. to 5s.

SHEEP ſells at Smithfield for 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

HAY averages in St. James's market 3l. 10s. per load. Straw 2l. 12s.

HORSES. Theſe now find a ready ſale.

HOPS. Kent bags 10l. to 11l.; pockets 11l. to 13l.

ORCHARDS look well, for which the backwardneſs of the ſeaſon is very favourable. There is a proſpect of a very great blow indeed; and expectation runs much higher throughout the whole Cyder country, than it has theſe twelve years.

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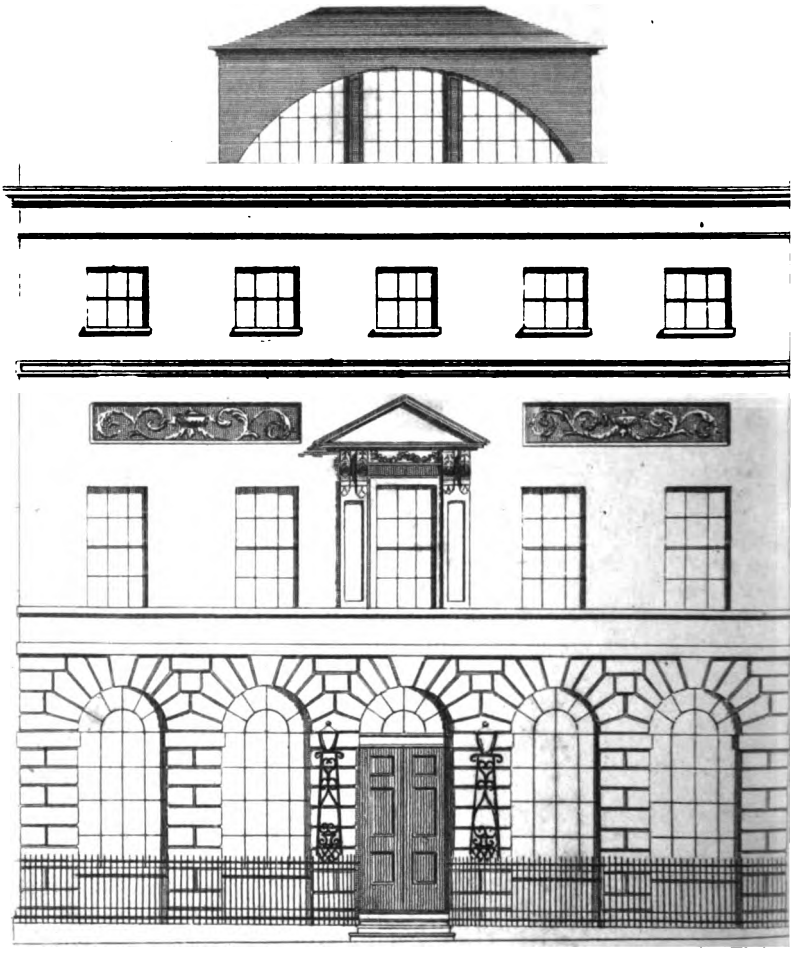

Athenæum, Liverpool.

April 25. 1799.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XLVI.] JULY 1, 1799. [No. 6. of VOL. VII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been lately pretty much in Glocestershire I was naturally led to make enquiries concerning the origin of the cow-pox. From the unaffected and unterested communications of the dairymen I have not much doubt but that it is the small-pox moderated by passing through the purer medium of a quadruped. I generally found that a short time before the disease appeared among the cows, the small-pox had been in the family; and that wherever the small-pox ceases to appear for a long time, the cow-pox is not heard of.

This has twice happened in my father's family. When his children were inoculated, the milk-maid was inoculated also. Shortly afterwards the cows were affected. Some time after, another milk-maid caught the small-pox, and in a month the disease appeared among the cows. At no other time has it been among his cows, and at no other time has the small-pox been in the family.

That this may be more clearly ascertained, I have directed a cow to be inoculated with variolous matter: if it produce any suppurative eruption, I will then inoculate a child with the vaccine matter, and communicate the result.

If this be the case, may not the cow-pox, by passing through the human subject too frequently, degenerate at last into its original disease, the small-pox? And should not this direct the practitioner to have recourse as often as possible to genuine vaccine matter?

I am honoured by the polite mention your correspondent R. H. C. has made of my intended translation of the "*Systema Naturæ*." I doubtless mean to restore to their original classes the "*Icosandria*" and "*Polyandria*;" and have hesitated whether, with Wildenow, the whole arrangement should not return to the classification of Linné himself.

Any communications directed to me concerning new discoveries in any department, the correction of errors, or the more clearly ascertaining indistinct species, shall be thankfully acknowledged.

I am Sir, &c.

Swansea, June 10, 1799. W. TURTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT *Thetis* has been adopted by *French writers* for *Tethys*, confirms the remark of a correspondent who has honoured me with a letter on the subject, respecting the probability that from like pronunciation they would be printed indiscriminately at a *French* press.

Two passages of a writer of considerable learning and of exquisite taste will prove this.

GRESSET in his Fourth *imitative* Eclogue says

"Peut etre un autre Argo sous un nouveau Tiphis
Portera des guerriers sur les champs de Thetis."

And again in the Tenth Eclogue.

"Les heures chez *Thetis* ont conduit le soleil."

In both *Tethys* would have been proper. This explains, but will not justify the substitution of the one for the other in VIRGIL. In the *French* it affects neither the pronunciation nor the prosody. In the *Latin* the pronunciation was entirely different; and the *prosody* by the change becomes *inadmissible*. In the *Latin* the mythological impropriety would have been glaring, if even the word had been admissible in the verse of the Georgics. But in a *French* translation, even of this very line, time and habit would have softened the mythological unexactness: and as *Thetis* is a marine goddess, though so much subordinate, and we hear of her much oftener, her name for *Tethys* would have been passable, though far from just.

On examination, one of my supposed *errata* in *Didot* disappears. The verse at the head of each page, expresses not the first verse of that page, but the last of the preceding carried over: so that the numbering of the 2d *Æneid* is right. Yet

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urely it would be better when the verse ſtands at the head of the page to let it expreſs the firſt line of that page over which it ſtands. In the beautiful *Edinburgh Virgil* of 1755, (2 vol. 8vo.) it does ſo: and in the elegant and valuable edition of Mr. WAKEFIELD of 1796. I remain.

Troſton, near Bury, Yours ſincerely.
May 25, 1799. CAPEL LOFFT.

I have to add on II Æn. that *Urbe* v. 439, ſhould have a, inſtead of the: and the *a* in ſiſtam, (v. 620.) in my copy, is imperfectly ſtruck. I wiſh that in the orthography adopted, *Antiquity* and *Euphony* had been both more conſulted:—particularly by retaining, as the beſt editions d , and as the authority of MSS and of QUINTILIAN requires, the *Greek* terminations in *n* of proper names, rather then returning to the *Latin* in *m*.

The claſſic accuracy of MILTON, beautifully characterizes the *Empreſs of the Ocean* and the *Sea-Nymph* in his COMUS.

" In name of great *Oceanus*
" And *Tethy*, grave majeſtic pace,
" By *Thetis* tinſel ſlipper'd feet,
" And the ſongs of *Syrens* ſweet."

VIRGIL might have made his ſecondary hero—*ventis et Diis* Agrippa *ſecundis*,
——cui belli inſigne ſuperbum,
Tempora *navali* fulgent *roſtrata coronâ*,
Æn. viii. 682.
the ſon-in-law of *Thetis*, but in deifying *Auguſtus*, (ſince he choſe to deify him), he was obliged to go higher.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TWO LETTERS FROM THE CELEBRATED PROFESSOR HEYNE, OF GOTTINGEN, TO MR. GILBERT WAKEFIELD *.

TRANSFERENDUM curavi ad te, vir doctiſſime, cujus ingenium et eruditionem a multo inde tempore admiratus ſum, libellum viri docti, JACOBS, ex mea diſciplina progreſſi, quandoquidem me et colit et amat te, et veſtigia tua in nonnullis premit. Nihil eorum, quæ a te aguntur, et quæ ad tua conſilia ſpectant, a me non ſedulo anquiritur, quantum quidem ex ſcriptis tuis aut ex indiciis aliorum conſequi poſſum. Non itaque levis et temere concepta eſſe poteſt ea qua te proſequor voluntas amor et ſtudium. Tu et valeas et res tuas ex animo agas, precor. Scr. Gottingæ d. xii *Dec.* CIↃIↃXCVII.

CHR. G. HEYNE.
Prof. Acad. Ge. Aug.

Viro doctiſſimo GILBERTO WAKEFIELD S.

C. G. HEYNE.

CUM antea affectu animi neſcio quo, erga Te, Vir præſtantiſſime, ferrer: nunc multo majore animi ſtudio incenſum me ſentio, ex quo Lucretium tuum perlegi. Etſi enim haud diffiteor, hanc ipſam tuam benevolentiam, quam litteris tuis humaniſſimis mihi es teſtatus, eam vim ad animum meum habuiſſe, ut etiam alienam a te voluntatem expugnare ea potuiſſet; nunc autem proclive meum in te ſtudium multo magis inclinare et impellere ea debuit: admiratione tamen ingenii tui doctrinæque exquiſitæ et omni litterarum copia inſtructæ ita perculſus ex ea lectione receſſi, ut etiam dubitarem, ſitne voluptas et fructus, quem inde percepi, cum ea comparandus: certe utroque animi ſenſu ita contactum me ſentii, ut inter jucundiſſima fortunæ munera numerem, quod contulit illa mihi opportunitatem compellandi te et contrahendi hanc litterarum ſtudiorumque neceſſitudinem. Utinam ex incredibili tuo de antiquis litteris merendi ſtudio fructus conſequaris uberrimos! Nihil video quod mihi auditu jucundius futurum eſſe poſſit, quam te ſperatum meritis tuis favorem et operæ in Lucretium expenſæ præmia tuliſſe largiſſima! Quam vellem conſilium tuum ejuſque fortunam non premi temporum iniquitate! Comparatione enim aliarum terrarum facili licet conjectare, quæ litterarum bonarum eſſe poſſit auctoritas apud Britannos. Providebit tamen bonis conſiliis bonum providumque numen. Vale, et quod ingreſſus es favoris benevolentiæque tuæ ſtadium ita emetiendum tibi eſſe puta, ut tibi conſtantiæ laudem ceteris laudibus adjiciendum eſſe meminerit in diligendo eo cui ſemel benevolentiam tuam egregio voluntatis pignore es teſtatus. Cum primum belli furor reſederit, mittam tibi meæ voluntatis teſtem iteratam Pindari et tertiam Tibulli editionem a me curatam. Nunc in Iliade exprimenda operæ librariorum occupantur. Vale.

* A tranſlation will be inſerted in a future Number.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Mr. EDITOR,

THE ſhort returns of the Income Tax, the real produce of which muſt be ſtill leſs, by no means proves that the whole income of the nation does not amount to the full ſum ſtated by Mr. PITT when he propoſed this meaſure, though he may have been miſtaken with reſpect to the diſtribution of it, or not allowed ſufficiently for the very conſiderable part

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part which is, and certainly ought to be, exempted from the operation of the tax. There are some grounds for thinking that the gross income of the nation, or the aggregate revenue of individuals of all classes, rather exceeds than falls short of 125,000,000l. at which he estimated it, and the reason of his over-rating the tax, seems to be, that the deduction of twenty-three millions for incomes under 60l. which pay nothing, and the part under 200l. which pays on an average one-fiftieth, was much less than it ought to have been.

By the accounts laid before parliament, it appears that the total number of persons paying assessed taxes in 1797 was 791,802, of whom 319,685 paid less than five shillings per annum; such persons cannot be supposed in general to have incomes exceeding 60l. a year, and if there are some few exceptions, there is probably a greater number paying upwards of ten shillings, whose incomes do not exceed this amount; there appears therefore to be at the utmost not more than 472,117 persons with some of the members of their families, liable to the Income Tax. Considering all such persons as heads of families, and their families as consisting on an average of 5 persons each, which exceeds the proportion to a family usually found where such accounts have been taken, the whole number of individuals depending on income liable to the tax will be 2,360,585; this however is but a small part of the whole population of the country, which has lately been stated as high as 9,000,000: but taking it only at 7,500,000, which is probably much nearer the truth, there appears to be 5,139,415 persons subsisting by income exempt from the tax: the whole annual expence of such persons cannot, according to the present prices of the necessaries of life, be less than 8l. each, or 41,115,320l. which sum being deducted from the general income of 125,000,000l. leaves 83,884,680l. the utmost sum liable to the tax; and if a further deduction is made on account of incomes from 60l. to 20 l. paying less than a tenth, the tax will be reduced to nearly the sum of 7,000,000l. at which it is now estimated, without supposing that the returns made are below the truth, which however may be the case in a small degree.

June 14, 1799. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much gratified by the observations made at page 106, of your Magazine, No. 42, on the necessity that translations from the German, and from KOTZEBUE, in particular, should be faithfully made from the respective originals. Your correspondent very justly reprobates the fanciful alterations made by Mrs. INCHBALD in her "*Lover's Vows*," and by Mr. SHERIDAN in the "*Stranger*," and judiciously points out the superior consistency of Miss PLUMPTRE'S "*Natural Son*," and of Mr. SCHINK'S "*Stranger*," both of which are faithful translations from Kotzebue.

How indignant would be the feelings of an intelligent Englishman, who, witnessing the representation on a German stage, of one of the best plays of his darling Shakspeare, found that a conceited and half informed translator or editor, had suppressed whole scenes, changed the features of the characters, and introduced other scenes so incongruously as to render the whole inconsistent and unlike the original! Precisely, however, in this situation stands the German dramatist in respect to his plays of the Stranger, Lover's Vows, the Birth Day, and Pizarro.

The alterations which, while they are the least in extent, are also the worst in effect, are those by Mr. SHERIDAN in *the Spaniards in Peru*, to which, without any obvious reason, he has given the name of the Spanish tyrant, Pizarro. His alterations, in the four first acts, consist of little more than the omission of some parts of the dialogue, and the introduction of some political sentiments, in page 24,* calculated to catch the popular feelings of the moment, and therefore a trick beneath the dignity of a man of Mr. Sheridan's supposed genius.

In the fifth act, however, he has taken very reprehensible liberties. Of the propriety or necessity of these the public will judge, who read Kotzebue, and see Sheridan. Cora, in her first moments of distraction, for the supposed loss of her husband, is made to sing a *bravura* song: no person who reads her affecting soliloquy at page 80, would suspect that the English editor had so far violated probability as to exchange Kotzebue's natural expressions of grief into a song! The other alterations, and those which involve the grossest absurdities, are the introduction of two new scenes, after the death of Rolla, and the complete close of the German play—perhaps one of the most simple, tragical, and affecting closes to be met in the whole range of dramatic composition.

The intelligent readers of the Monthly Magazine cannot fail to be acquainted

* I refer to Miss Plumptre's translation

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with the history of the Conquest of Peru, and of the life of Pizarro. They well know that the treacherous Spaniard obtained possession of the person of the Peruvian monarch, Ataliba, and after extorting from him millions of gold and silver as ransom money, cruelly put him to death; that Pizarro obtained complete possession of the kingdoms of Quito, Peru, and Chili, and, many years afterwards, was murdered by the hands of Spanish conspirators, in his palace, in his own city of Lima. Apparently, however, for the sake of introducing a mock-fight upon the stage, Mr. Sheridan has actually represented Ataliba as routing the Spaniards, killing Pizarro their general, and, by the mummery of the scene, has produced sentiments of ridicule and contempt in the minds of the audience, diametrically opposite to what will be felt, either by the readers of Kotzebue, or by the spectators of legitimate tragedy.

Two or three of your valuable pages might be occupied with observations of this kind. It is not, however, my design to trespass on the patience of your readers, and I have troubled you with these remarks in consequence of the deserved popularity of *the Spaniards in Peru* upon the British stage. In many respects it is one of the best of Kotzebue's plays that could have been selected for representation; on that account it was, however, the more necessary, that the sublime genius and correct taste of the original author should have been presented to us in their native force and beauty.

I have been fully confirmed in my opinion, that to *alter* the plays of Kotzebue is to *spoil* them, by the astonishing effect that is produced at another of our theatres, by the representation of Mr. NEUMAN'S faithful translation of "*Family Distress*," or "*Self-Immolation*." Mr. Neuman's language is literally retained, and no other alteration has been made than to curtail a few unimportant parts of the dialogue. As the omissions altogether do not extend to more than two pages of the printed copy, I cannot but wish that Mr. Colman had made the experiment of performing the whole without any omission. It is honourable to the genius of Kotzebue that this drama, purely his own, unaided by stage trick and unadorned by imposing and expensive scenery, produces an irresistible and unequalled effect upon the sensibility of a British audience.

Inner-Temple, A. D.
June 18th, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNLESS you have already had too much about the tenets of the people called quakers, I shall request your insertion of a few remarks on the subject, from a person who belongs *to no sect*, but is content with following religion as a matter of consequence to himself alone, and unconnected with any other interests.

It appears to me, then, that the progress made by the quakers, above all other sects, in simplifying Christianity, and freeing it from those mixtures which have so much disguised and debased it, has been so extraordinary, that it may justly set them at the head of all reformers, and stamp them with a decisive character, in which their little peculiarities of manner are rendered scarcely worth notice.

In the first place, they are the only sect (some of the baptists, perhaps, excepted), who admit no priests or ministers as a separate order of men into their constitution—an advantage of so capital a nature, that it is well worth purchasing by the institution of a distinct society for that purpose only. For what a legion of evils does this at once cut off! Not to mention the greater mischiefs which the struggles for wealth and power by an established clergy, have in all countries occasioned;—are not their rivalries, their parties, their controversies, their interests, the bane of concord and brotherly affection, in all the communities of separatists? Does not their inordinate authority frequently as much infringe the rights and liberties of private congregations, as it always does of national churches? Do they not afford a ready means of laying at the feet of power the political influence of dissenting bodies? That it never was in the contemplation of the founder of the Christian religion to institute such a body of men; and that the supposed necessity of them is contradictory to the notion of a divine revelation freely and clearly communicated in writing, I am, myself, convinced; as well as that all the corruptions, forgeries, and interpolations that deform the pages of scripture, date from their establishment.

Secondly, the quakers are the only people who have completely detached religion from state-policy, and thereby avoided that detestable combination of two diffimilar interests, which has never failed to spoil and contaminate both. They have confined religion to its proper province of amending the hearts and lives of

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of men; and have abhorred the plan of making it subservient to the narrow and temporary purposes of a party or a government. They have not dared to enlist the Almighty in the service of a particular nation, or to point his thunders against their fellow-creatures, merely because their worldly interests interfered. They have not set apart days for the religious commemoration of public events, the final consequences of which no man can see, and which are regarded with totally different feelings by different parties. Keeping their own hands unstained with blood, they have viewed the shedding of blood by others as a subject of humiliation rather than thanksgiving; and if ever they offer prayers for national blessings, it is for those of peace, brotherly love and righteousness, in which they desire that all mankind should equally participate.

Thirdly, though I do not know that they differ from other Christians in their speculative notions of the efficacy of prayer, and the interposition of Providence in human concerns, yet I can see that they are much more wary and reserved than others in making petitions for particular favours; and hence, according to my judgment, preserve a greater consistency in the theory of the divine perfections, and inculcate a more tranquil and reverential submission to the will of the Deity. In this respect they are a strong contrast to the puritans of the last century, and the first methodists of this, whose copious and minute addresses to heaven often degenerated into indecent familiarity, and querulous importunity.

Fourthly, by boldly discarding, instead of endeavouring to simplify and rationalize, those rites of religion, which, from a kind of emblematic veil thrown about them, will always be abused and misunderstood by the vulgar and the fanciful, they have eradicated among themselves a vast mass of superstition and error, from which no sect that retains them is entirely free; and which, in some, has almost overwhelmed all that is valuable in revelation. How far they have been justified in doing this, from the authority of scripture, I do not enquire; but the advantage of having got rid of such inlets to false opinion, must be manifest to all who are capable of making comparisons.

On the whole, it appears to me, that no society of Christians ever acquired the essentials of their religion at so cheap a rate, or in so pure a form; and these privileges are so intrinsically valuable, that I should not doubt of the ability of such a sect to maintain its ground, even though it were to resign its little peculiarities of speech and dress. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

SIMPLICIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF your correspondent, S. L. is a mathematician, and had given himself time to consult *Simpson*, *Maclaurin*, and *Clairaut*, he would not have sent you the extracts from Mr. Dunn's pamphlet (page 272, May Mag.) Those authors have demonstrated, that *the direction of gravitation is perpendicular to the earth's surface*. What is to be understood by the direction of gravitation, is the direction of pressure of the particles at the earth's surface? This arises from the centrifugal force, and the force of gravity combined; which forces necessarily keep the particles at the surface in equilibrio.

There seems to be nothing new in Mr. Dunn's pamphlet except his *notions* respecting the *plumb-line*: it is not easy to guess how he could imagine that its direction (independent of the effects of unequal density) will not be perpendicular to the earth's surface, without making this strange supposition, that *it must be suspended from the sky*.

May 25th. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR benevolent correspondent E. P. and many other of your readers, will, no doubt, be happy to hear that a society is proposed to be established for the purpose of providing relief in certain cases of extreme misery incident to common prostitution *.

It is recommended to gentlemen, who coincide with the author of this Essay in opinion that the frequent occurrence of such cases becomes highly worthy of serious attention, that they should inscribe their names in a list, prefaced with the following resolution, kept by the booksellers who sell the Essay.

Resolution:—It appears to us that common prostitutes are exposed to various miseries which claim relief from the good policy as well as from the humanity of the public: we are therefore willing,

* See "Thoughts on means of alleviating the Miseries attendant upon Common Prostitution," printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies in the Strand.

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willing, as ſoon as the names in the liſts of the ſeveral bookſellers ſhall amount in number to fifty, to meet at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, on a day to be fixed by advertiſement in the public papers, for the purpoſe of conſulting on the beſt means of carrying into execution a plan for the relief of diſtreſſed proſtitutes.

N. B. The author of the Eſſay is deſirous not to appear as a principal mover of this charity, though determined that no private exertion on his part ſhall be wanting to carry it into effect. He ventures, therefore, to ſubmit the following regulations and reſolutions to the conſideration of thoſe who may be willing to attend at ſuch meeting.

Firſt, A chairman of the meeting muſt immediately be choſen.

Secondly, Reſolutions to the following effect ſhould be propoſed by the chairman to the gentlemen preſent:

I. Various caſes of miſery incident to common proſtitutes appear to be without the ſcope, or beyond the reach of any exiſting charitable inſtitution.

II. To provide relief in caſes hereafter ſpecified, let books be opened, and the following bankers requeſted to receive ſubſcriptions of any amount. *(Bankers names.)*

III. Let committees of account and management and of inquiry be appointed; as ſuggeſted in pages 46 and 47 of the Eſſay.

IV. Other regulations; as in page 47.

V. When the ſubſcription ſhall amount to the ſum of one hundred pounds, hand-bills ſhall be printed, and circulated among thoſe who are likely to require the aſſiſtance of the charity.

A very moderate contribution may ſoon enable the ſociety to hold out donations of preſent relief to thoſe whom, upon inquiry, they ſhall find to have the beſt founded claims to charitable aſſiſtance; ſuch as, proper medical aid upon various occaſions; the aſſiſtance of nurſes; conveniencies of habitation, food, and clothing; pecuniary help, towards the enabling ſome to return to their friends; with premiums, by way of general inducement, to indigent relations who ſhall moſt readily receive them, and encourage their reclamation.

Let not modeſty and chaſtity fear to ſtep forward in the cauſe of humanity to the relief of thoſe who have tranſgreſſed their laws. Did they but know the tale of miſery which theſe unfortunate outcaſts have to unfold, even modeſty and chaſtity would ſigh and would acquit them. Beſides, this ſociety may not only hold out aid to the fallen, but may likewiſe interpoſe a guardian arm between the falling and the bottom of the precipice; and not unfrequently, by well-timed exertion, ſtay and draw back ſome, ere they have yet been driven by miſery and madneſs to the brink. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

W. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not know whether it be beſide the purpoſe of your work, to ſuggeſt hints in the regulation of houſehold œconomy. There are few articles in more general uſe, or dearer than ſugar; and ſugar, in its refined ſtate, being now beyond the purchaſe of poor families, they reſort to a ſpecies of ground ſugar, for which they give a middle price, betwixt that of refined, and of raw ſugar in its ſoft ſtate, as it comes from the Weſt Indies. This ſpecies of ſugar is pleaſing to the eye, but not more valuable, being neither a more delicate nor a more powerful ſweet, than ſoft ſugar in its raw ſtate; yet it is frequently ſold higher, after undergoing the proceſs through what it paſſes, by two or three pence in the pound, than the ſugar in the raw ſtate of which it is made. The proceſs by which the appearance of this ſugar is improved is merely this: When brought from the ſhip, it is put into a warm ſtove, and dried, by which the water it contains is evaporated, and it is made to aſſume a brighter appearance. The water evaporated is very ſmall in quantity, ſo as little to affect the weight, and yet this is the only impurity of which it is ſtripped. When dry, it is put into a mill and ground by a very heavy ſtone, which completely pulveriſes it, and ſtill improves the *colour*. Thus, with all its dirt, and all its molaſſes, it is ſold to the conſumer.

Sugar, as it is brought in its ſoft ſtate from the Weſt Indies, conſiſts of four ſubſtances, water, with which it is charged in no great degree; dirt, which is either ſoil or pulveriſed cane, which it contains in very large quantities, and an oil, which, when ſeparated, is called molaſſes or treacle. This oil is a very powerful, but not a delicate, ſweet; but it does not, in reſpect of price, ſuſtain its due rank among ſweets: it is the cheapeſt ſweet we have applicable to general purpoſes of ſweets, and though greatly ſlighted by the poor in this part of England, it is much uſed in Scotland in various ways as a ſubſtitute for ſugar. The ground ſugars of which

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we have ſpoken above, have all the dirt and all the molaſſes, to them; they are more delicate to the *eye*, but neither more powerful nor delicate to the taſte than the raw ſugar as it comes from the Weſt Indies. Nay, it is even ſuſpected that the grinders *ſometimes* mix it with other ingredients, not ſweets, but when pulverized not to be detected by the eye.

There is a ſpecies of ground ſugar, vulgarly called baſtard ſugar, much to be prefered to the other ground ſugar; it goes through a refining proceſs, and although it has much molaſſes in it, has no *dirt*, ſo that, though a leſs delicate ſweet than loaf-ſugar, it is as powerful a one. Of ſweets derived from the ſugar-cane, and to be purchaſed in this country, molaſſes or treacle is the cheapeſt. The raw ſugar, as it comes from the Weſt Indies, is cheaper and as good as the common dried ground ſugar, retaining all its dirt and oil. Baſtard ground ſugar is cheaper and a more powerful leſs adulterated ſweet than either: loaf-ſugar, completely refined, is certainly both a delicate and a powerful ſweet, and if uſed with proper calculation *cheaper*, notwithſtanding its exceſſive price at preſent, than common ground ſugar. I am, &c

Maidſtone, MARY JACKSON.
June 14, 1795.

ACCOUNT OF THE ATHENÆUM AT LIVERPOOL.

[*With a copper-plate.*]

THE eſtabliſhment of a new Library in Liverpool had long been a deſideratum with many gentlemen, who had experienced the diſadvantages and defects of the old one; and theſe diſadvantages having been very generally felt and acknowledged, an attempt was made, in the latter end of the year 1797, to lay the foundation of ſuch a library; as might not only be valuable to the ſubſcribers, but creditable to the town.

The plan was no ſooner known, than it received the warmeſt ſupport of many of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen of the town, who determined to uſe all their influence to carry it into effect. They held their firſt meeting on the 27th of November 1797, to take the plan into conſideration; and at once reſolved to enlarge it, by abandoning altogether the original idea of having ſhops on the ground floor, and by converting that floor into a commodious and elegant news-room. A committee of 21 gentlemen was appointed to carry the ſcheme into execution; and from that time it has been conducted to its completion, with ſuch cordiality and ſpirit, as have ſeldom been witneſſed in this town on any ſimilar occaſion. On the following day the committee entered upon their functions; and gave directions to the architect to prepare a plan of the building according to the reſolutions of the general meeting. As the enlarged plan was much more eligible in every reſpect than that originally propoſed, the committee recommended it to the adoption of the ſubſcribers; and in order to defray the additional expence incurred by the extenſion of the plan, they alſo recommended that the number of the ſubſcribers ſhould be increaſed to 300. The committee drew up a report, containing not only theſe recommendations, but a variety of regulations for the future management of the inſtitution. This report was preſented on the 18th of December 1797, to a general meeting of the ſubſcribers, who framed a ſeries of regulations in conformity with the recommendations of the committee; and amongſt other reſolutions, they determined, that as ſoon as 300 names were ſubſcribed, each ſubſcriber ſhould pay his ſubſcription into one of the public banks, and that no contract or engagement ſhould be entered into on behalf of the ſubſcribers, until the whole of the money was paid. To this meaſure may be aſcribed the rapidity with which the buſineſs proceeded. On the 5th of January 1798, the ſubſcription-liſt of names was filled, the ſubſcribers began to pay their ſubſcriptions into the banks, and before the end of the month, not leſs than 2,971l. 10s. were paid. The ground for the intended building had already been purchaſed, and preparations made for ſinking the foundation. Various alterations and improvements were made in the plan, and as theſe alterations added to the expence of the erection, the ſubſcribers, at a general meeting on the 19th of January, reſolved that the number of ſubſcribers ſhould be further increaſed to 350, and that as ſoon as 325 had paid their ſubſcriptions, the committee ſhould be empowered to carry the plan into execution. On the 8th of February, the plan of the building was finally adjuſted: the architect was requeſted to draw up a ſpecification of it; propoſals were advertiſed for: and the propoſals received, were laid before the committee on the 23d of February; when thoſe of Mr. JOHN FOSTER junr. were approved of and accepted; and a contract was entered into with him for completing the

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the whole. The foundation of the building was laid on the 26th of February; and on the 17th of March it was erected and covered in. The ſummer and the beginning of the winter were employed in the interior work of the building: and the news-room was opened for the uſe of the ſubſcribers on the 1ſt of January 1799. Before the room was opened, the whole of the ſubſcription was paid, amounting to 3675l.

The area of the building contains a ſpace of 50 feet in front to the ſtreet, and 51 feet in depth: and the whole of the ground-floor is appropriated to the news-room, except a portion on each ſide, extending from the back 20 feet into the room, one of which portions is converted into a bar, and in the other, is the ſtair-caſe to the library and other apartments, which leaves a large receſs in the back of the room, ſeparated from the main part of it by two handſome fluted Doric columns. The room is 18 feet in height, and is lighted by three chandeliers. Over one of the fire places is a clock, and over the other oppoſite, is a wind dial. The ornamental finiſh of the room is plain and ſimple, but neat and elegant. In this room are admitted all the reviews, ſeveral other periodical publications and pamphlets: and arrangements are now making for furniſhing it with a collection of the beſt maps that can be procured of every country on the globe, to be attached to the walls on ſpring rollers. When the whole of theſe arrangements ſhall have been finiſhed, there is reaſon to believe, that it will be the moſt complete inſtitution of the kind, that is to be met with in this iſland.

The library, which is over the front of the news-room, will not be ready for the reception of books until the 1ſt of July. The dimenſions of the library are 50 feet in front by 30 in depth, and 23 feet in height. It is lighted by a large ſky-light, and galleried all round, at nearly an equal diſtance between the floor and the cieling.

Behind the library and over the receſſed part of the news-room and the bar, is a very commodious room intended as a muſeum for the reception of ſuch ſpecimens in natural hiſtory, as may be preſented to the inſtitution. And over the muſeum are three good lodging rooms for the uſe of the librarian and the ſervants of the houſe. A part of the cellar room is converted into kitchens and properly furniſhed; from which, the ſubſcribers may be at all times accommodated with tea, coffee, or ſoup; but no liquor of any kind is allowed *.

The whole of the inſtitution is under the direction of a committee of 21 gentlemen, each of whom is to ſerve the office three years. Its annual revenue is 700 guineas: the expenditure of which is limited and arranged according to the mode pointed out in the outline of the plan †.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN croſſing Woburn Park laſt Saturday evening about 36 minutes paſt 10, I ſaw a very brilliant Meteor—its apparent courſe was nearly in a line from the north pole; in duration about 2 ſeconds: it made its firſt appearance about ¼ a degree from ζ Cygni and paſſing between α and γ Delphini: leaving θ Antinoi about 10′ to the ſouth, and became inviſible about 4° below κ Antinoi: its light was remarkably ſplendid, very ſimilar to the electrical ſpark on the diſcharge of a large jar. Its apparent diameter was 5′ or 6′, its whole courſe an arc of about 48°; at firſt there was no viſible tail, but one began to appear about the middle of its courſe, and at the end it was very lucid, extending about 3°:—the latitude of the place 51° 54′ ½ long. 25′ weſt from Greenwich.—From theſe obſervations compared with ſimilar made at another place, its magnitude and diſtance may be known.

Your obedient Servant,

Woburn, June 26. B. BEVAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW ſubjects in the œconomy of nature are leſs agreed on by naturaliſts, than the *origin of ſprings*, and I am ſtrongly inclined to think that, by a cloſer attention to the ſituation, appearances, &c. of ſprings themſelves, a more ſatisfactory account might be given of the cauſes which produced them.

I hope ſome of your correſpondents will take this ſubject into conſideration, and communicate the reſult through the medium of your valuable publication, which will oblige,

Your humble Servant, I. C.

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* An architectural deſcription of the elevation of the building is here wanted; but Mr. Roſcoe will perhaps ſupply the want. The expence of the building, including the ground, will, when completed, amount to 3,580l. 18s. 6d.

† This outline will appear in our next number.

For

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For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY, *for the year 6,* [1798] *read at the commencement of the sitting of the* COLLEGE *of* FRANCE, *the 29th Brumaire, year seven, by* JEROME LALANDE, *Inspector and Dean of the College, and ancient Director of the Observatory.*

[*Concluded from* p. 206.]

THE 11th Floreal, (April 30th) I requested of General BUONAPARTE, 10,000 francs, to place the mural and the meridian telescope of the observatory, and to make observations at Paris corresponding to his own. He set out too soon to effect this object, but the minister FRANCOIS (DE NEUFCHATEAU) is the best capable to remedy this inconvenience, and he has given us reason to hope for the aid we stand in need of. Citizen LE FRANCOIS has observed the solstices of this year, by the entire circle, and I have remarked with pleasure the obliquity of the ecliptic agreeing, to one or two seconds, with the table which I inserted in my *Astronomy*, for 1792, and which most astronomers make use of.

The 12th Messidor (June 20th) the institute decreed the prize for the marine watches, proper to find the longitude at sea, to two chronometers of citizen LOUIS BERTHOUD; citizen MESSIER, and I had observed their going for about six months. I took one with me to Gotha, and I had the satisfaction to observe that 200 leagues travelling in a carriage did not affect the motion a second per day. The institute will propose, on the 15th Nivôse, for the subject of a prize to be given at the end of two years, the theory of the comet of 1770, which the academy had already proposed in 1792. This comet has only been calculated hitherto, in an orbit of 5 years, and a revolution so very short appears scarcely probable.

The memoirs of the Institute for the year 6, have appeared; they contain my last *Theory of Mercury*, the result of 40 years researches; this was the first memoir read at the first sitting of the first class of the Institute, January 1, 1796.

The *bureau des longitudes* has published two volumes of the "*Connoissance des Tems*" for the years 8 and 9, the additions to which I was the compiler of. It has been determined that for the future, this work shall contain 500 pages, that there may be more room in it for our observations and calculations. These two volumes abound with a variety of interesting articles, new catalogues of the stars, tables of the horary movement of the moon, by DELAMBRE; observations of Mercury by VIDAL, the great and astonishing observer of Mercury, to whose labours we are indebted for observations of that planet, (so rare and difficult before him) now as common as those of the other planets, and in fact leaving little more to be desired; he himself has done more towards perfecting our knowledge on this subject, than all the other astronomers in the world, ancient and modern put together; and we may all dispense with our taking a part in this employment: citizen VIDAL, in this respect, must excite despair in all others.

An interesting memoir has appeared, accompanied with a large trigonometrical chart, having for its object, to reduce the apparent distance of the moon from the sun, or a star, to the true distance, and to resolve other questions of pilotage, by J. R. MAINGON, *lieutenant de fregate.*

This ingenious chart, useful for marine operations, has been engraved by order of the minister, and published *au depôt:* it may be substituted for the large charts of Margetts, and furnishes pilots with the means of abridging or sparing calculations, by substituting for them the operation of the compass.

The geographical ephemerides, undertaken by M. DE ZACH, at Gotha, in the beginning of the year, is a very remarkable and useful work. It appears every month, and contains curious observations, announcements of books and charts, new voyages, geographical charts, as those of Ireland, Africa, and the Black Sea, when the public attention was directed that way: portraits, as those of HERSCHEL, DELAMBRE, BANKS, &c. in a word, whatever can interest astronomers, geographers, and navigators. A most extensive correspondence in foreign countries enables M. DE ZACH to concentrate the communications of learned men, the most distant from each other. The only inconvenience is, that the German language is not cultivated enough in the south; but many astronomers are already beginning to learn it: they could scarcely dispense with the work of M. DE ZACH, and consequently with a language the most fertile of all others in important scientific treatises. I have solicited the establishment of a professor of German in the college of France, from a conviction of the utility of that language in all kinds of instruction. Astronomy and geography had no journal, and we had no reason to expect one. ADELBURNER and BERNOUILLI, had

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attempted one without success, but the high estimation and popularity which M. DE ZACH enjoyed have given sufficient reputation to his work, to insure its sale, and consequently the continuation of that useful undertaking.

M. MARTONFI, has published, in Transylvania, the description of the observatory which the count-bishop Batthiani had erected at Carlsburg, *Alba Julia*, called also Weissemburg, and *Alba Carolina*.

M. TRIESNECKER, at Vienna, has published a considerable work on the eclipses of the sun and stars; he has calculated more than 150 observations, which must necessarily be a voluminous work; scarcely any were made before 1760, the time when I began to give the example of these sort of caloulations.

We learn that a volume has been published at London, of "*Observations*," by Dr. BRADLEY, a work which has been long expected.

M. DE MENDOZA, has published at London, in 1797, "*Considerations on the Solutions of the principal Problems of Nautical Astronomy*, with tables of versed sines from 10 to 10 seconds, and an auxiliary table which reduces the investigation of the true distance to an addition of five versed sines.

We have received the ephemerides of Bologna, for 12 years, from 1799 to 1810, by citizen MATEUCCI, assisted by citizens ALAMANNI, GUGLIELMINI, SACCHETTI, and CANTERZANI the son. Since the commencement of the century, the academy of sciences had published ephemerides 10 years before. The last volumes are by DESPLACE, LACAILLE, and me. I had finished at 1800, old style; the embarrassments of commerce had prevented me from finding a bookseller to enable me to proceed with the series, and I desisted from the calculations. The astronomers of Bologna, more fortunate than I, have supplied this defect, and we shall have an ephemerides 12 years in advance, for the use of such as shall make almanacks for a number of years to come.

The ephemerides of Milan, for 1798, contain the continuation of a great work of citizen ORIANI, on the method of correcting the elements of the tables of Mercury, by observations; as also many interesting observations by citizens REGGIO and DE CESARIS.

M. SCHROETER, at Lilienthal, has published the second volume of his "*Astromische Beytrage*," in which, among other things, we find the apparent diameters of the satellites; nine-tenths of a second for the second, and a second and a half for the third.

M. BODE, at Berlin, has published a new volume of ephemerides for 1801, and a third volume of supplements for the preceding volumes, which contain many astronomical observations and memoirs, by the astronomers of Germany, France, and England. This work is like that of M. DE ZACH; it is a repertory which astronomers will find indispensible.

We have received also a volume in folio of tables of logarithms, published in 1794, by M. VEGA, officer of artillery in the service of the emperor. The tables of Wlacq, both for the hundred thousands, and for the fines from ten to ten seconds, with eleven cyphers, published in 1628, and 1633, had become very scarce; they had never been reprinted, and yet were frequently wanted. M. VEGA has therefore rendered a service to the public, by procuring this valuable edition.

M. SCHUBERT has published at Petersburg, in German, a large treatise on astronomy, in 3 volumes quarto, making in all near 900 pages.

In the Geneva "*Bibliotheque Britannique*," for the months of March and April, we find interesting details on the method employed by M. BLAIR to correct the difference of refrangibility in prospective-glasses. Essential oils, solution of corrosive sublimate in spirits of wine, with the addition of a little sal-ammoniac; butter (muriate) of antimony diluted in a little ether, or alcohol, mixed with some drops of marine acid, have succeeded perfectly well, by putting these substances between two lenses of crown-glass (*Edinburgh Transactions*, vol. iii.). He has made a very good object-glass with solution of sal-ammoniac and of sublimated mercury, (muriate of ammoniac and of mercury.) He has ascertained that the different substances have not a similar disposition to colours, which BOSCOWICH had already noticed in 1765. Lastly, he has calculated the curvatures of glasses, so as to correct also the aberration of sphericity. This curious memoir has been translated into French; but citizen LEROY has retained the manuscript for three years past. We are indebted to citizen PICTET for having given it in detail in his excellent collection of "*La Bibliotheque Britannique*;" the author calls these glasses *aplanatic*, (or without error.)

I have published a new edition of the sphere and of the calendar of RIVARD, an excellent

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excellent elementary work, which has been useful for 50 years past. I have added to it the *Republican Calendar*, protesting against the defects of intercalation; the decree of Oct. 3, 1793, not having been in this respect conformable to what I had transmitted to citizen ROMME.

Citizen FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU distinguished his first entrance into the ministry by giving an order for the impression of an astronomical bibliography. I have collected, during my tour into Germany, a great number of notices for this work; and it appears to me, that no kind of bibliography can be complete unless by the union of a number of persons in different countries. The date of the death of the great Copernicus was till lately a problem. I resolved it in my tour. Copernicus died on June 11, 1543, although GASSENDI and WEIDLER date this circumstance on the 24th of May, and PLANCHE on the 11th of July. In the interesting collection of ephemerides, in which we find the memorable events of every day, I have caused an examination to be made of more than 60 manuscripts in the "*Bibliothèque Nationale.*" Citizen LEGRAND, one of the conservators of that famous depot, has given me a notice of many other manuscripts; so that we are at length making advances towards this part of astronomical erudition.

We have received some observations from citizen DE BATTE, at Montpellier; from citizen THULIS, at Marseilles; and from citizen VIDAL, at Mirepoix: these last are of a very extraordinary kind.—VIDAL saw Mercury at three-quarters of a degree from the Sun. The beauty of the climate, the perfection of his instrument, and the excellence of his sight, have enabled him to produce observations as valuable as extraordinary. Of this I have spoken before.

The observatory at Amsterdam, belonging to the society of *Felix Meritis*, has been put under the care of M. CALCOEN; he has been repeating his astronomical exercises at Gotha, jointly with M. DE ZACH, and he is commencing a course of observations which will be very useful in a country where none have ever been made, although the wants of the marine should long ago have opened the eyes of government to an object so necessary to navigators. It was in vain that I went in 1774 to Amsterdam: the Stadtholder, and the Grand Pensionary, promised me every thing I could desire, but performed nothing. M. VAN SWINDEN has, since then, given an impulsion to astronomical studies, the effects of which are now beginning to be felt.

Citizen HENRY, who went from Manheim to Petersburg, has been enabled to re-establish in fresh vigour the observatory of that capitol; he has caused a large mural of Bird to be placed, which lay a long time in the chest, and which RUMOUSKI never made use of.

M. PIAZZI, astronomer at Palermo, is preparing to measure a degree. I have sent him an exact metre, and they are working at an entire circle.

The minister PLEVILLE-PELEY has augmented the stipend of the astronomers of marine at Marseilles, where THULIS is making connected and important observations.

The territorial admeasurement of Corsica, or the description of that island, begun thirty years ago, has been lately terminated. The great triangles were set up by citizen TRANCHOT; the details have been made by a multitude of co-operators. The minister of finances having appointed me to examine it, I have had reason to acknowledge that this labour has been completed with an accuracy worthy to be exhibited for a model, if as many such were to be undertaken for all the departments of France; which would indeed be rendering the public a useful service.

Citizen PERNEY, who had been sent into Belgium, and who, since 1795, had formed forty triangles at Bruges, Ghent, Ostend, Antwerp, Middleburg, &c. has set out for the Batavian republic, where they have engaged to furnish him with the means necessary for the continuation of this labour.

On the 5th Pluviose, (Jan. 24th,) the institute proposed to the Directory to demand of foreign powers learned men, who should come to assist and take part in the establishment of the new measures, and sanction their establishment. Twelve have come from Spain, from Italy, and from Holland.

From Denmark, M. BUGGES, director of the observatory at Copenhagen, celebrated for some important works. From Spain, Messrs. GABRIEL CISCAR, and AUGUSTIN PEDRAGES. From the Batavian Republic, citizen VAN SWINDEN and ÆNEAS, the former well known for some excellent works in physics. From Tuscany, M. FABRONI. From Sardinia, M. LE COMTE BALBO, minister at Paris. From Helvetia, citizen TRALLES. From the Ligurian Republic, citizen MOLTEDO. From the Cisalpine Republic, citizen MASCHERONI, from whom General BUONAPARTE brought us what might

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might furnish a lesson to our most able geometers. From the Roman Republic, citizen FRANCHINI.

On the 5th Messidor, (June 23,) the legislative body made a law, which gives to the *Bureau des Longitudes* the keeping of the original standard of the metre, or of the new measure, destined to be in future the type of all measures, and to prevent for ever the confusion which has hitherto prevailed in the measures of all countries.

Astronomy has so few proselytes, that it is a satisfaction to me to be able to say that M. the Dr. BURCKHARDT, who came from Gotha last year, continues still to labour at Paris with us, and that he is already one of our best astronomers.

DELAMBRE has had for co-operator in his immense labour, citizen TRANCHOT, already celebrated for the great works he has completed in Corsica; and young citizen POMARD, who is devoting himself to astronomy, and who cannot fail to make rapid progress therein under such a master. Astronomy has certainly need of fresh recruits, and I neglect no means to procure them; but the career is painful and not lucrative; this will suffice to explain the penury we labour under.

BLANPAIN, born in 1779, who first saw the comet of 1797 at Marseilles, evinces at the age of nineteen as much zeal as knowledge; he possesses a rich fund of literature, and is also distinguished by his moral qualities. Under the necessity of applying himself to commerce, he cannot as yet give full scope to his passion for astronomy; he nevertheless calculates observations, and even makes some himself.

Young BERNIER, of Montauban, is also applying himself to these studies with success. I wished him to embark in the expedition under General BUONAPARTE, but my measures for that purpose were taken to late.

Citizen CATILON, although occupied in the management of the domains, is come to lodge in the College of France, to labour with us. His intelligence and his zeal are often useful to us.

The 21st Brumaire, the year 7, (Nov. 11,) citizen LEFRANCOIS caused the first observation to be made in the observatory of the College of France, by citizen CASSINI V. aged 16 years, who is come to inhabit the observatory, following the steps of his illustrious ancestors, and announcing a zeal worthy of his name. He will replace MARALDI IV. who has de[illegible] us.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS one object of your valuable miscellany is to diffuse useful information, and unveil the merit of the modest and neglected, I take the liberty to communicate the following article, requesting, that if you find it worth your notice, you will give it early a place in your magazine.

When I consider the great usefulness of the mathematics, in the arts of both necessity and accommodation, especially in a country, that gradually assumes a character wholly military, I am sorry to find, that, on one side of the Tweed, so little attention is bestowed on them. Although there are several academies, and some universities in Scotland, yet the mathematical knowledge, which students there learn, is in general extremely superficial; and, in course, the number of mathematicians which Scotland produces, very small indeed. In these circumstances, we may, no doubt, find something valuable more widely diffused; but it is to be feared, there is no stimulus to more vigorous exertions in this science.

My attention has lately been directed to this subject, in the course of my enquiries after the best mathematical seminary in this part of the island; the result of which, as nearly as I recollect it, I shall concisely lay before you.

At the university of Edinburgh, all the branches of the mathematics are well taught, by the very able professor Playfair, in the space of two sessions, of six months each, the class meeting one hour every day to hear the prælecteons. This excellent mathematician has adorned his chair by several valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions of the island, and likewise by his new "*Elements of Geometry, according to the Method of Euclid*," with a simple treatise of trigonometry annexed. At Glasgow, the mathematics are taught in a very distinct and popular manner by the professor JAMES MILLAR, son of the ingenious and celebrated professor of law in that university. At St. Andrews they are accurately and fully taught both in theory and practice, by Mr. DUNCAN, an able assistant, employed by the learned professor VILANT, a man of great talents, who, although the state of his health has obliged him to retire from his public functions, continues indefatigable in prosecuting his studies, and has, *inter alia* ready for the press a complete and valuable System of Mathematical Analysis demonstrated, the outlines of which are lately published

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publiſhed by Mr. WINGRAVE, as adverti ſed in your magazine for December laſt. At Aberdeen, where, by the way, the mathematics, owing to a fortunate concurrence of circumſtances, ſtill maintain their reputation as *an eſſential branch of philoſophy*, they are taught in an able and popular manner by the profeſſors of the King's College, and by Dr. HAMILTON of the Mareſchall, a man of great ability, and author of a very excellent treatiſe on arithmetic and merchandize. In the different public ſchools and academies, I am informed, the mathematics are taught in an eaſy and popular manner, adapted to the object of theſe inſtitutions, excepting, perhaps, in the mathematical ſchool of Dumfries, where they are treated more profoundly, under the direction of the ingenious and diligent Mr. WHITE.

When I am on the ſubject of the public teachers of the mathematics this country has lately produced, in juſtice to merit long neglected, I cannot overlook one of profeſſor VILANT's aſſiſtants, Mr. JOHN WEST, now Rector of St. Thomas's in the Eaſt, Jamaica, a man of great worth and ingenuity, and author of "*Elements of Mathematics*," publiſhed at Edinburgh, fourteen or fifteen years ago, comprehending new elements of geometry, conics, menſuration, and ſpherics. Whether from the puerile jealouſy which ſubſiſts among literary men, or another cauſe, I will not pronounce, but this work (which has lately fallen into my hands) has attracted little attention in this part of the iſland; and, in the other, it ſeems to have been buried as ſoon as it appeared; being ſuppoſed, by a ſtrange miſtake, only a re-publication of another work, written 30 or 40 years ago, by a gentleman of the ſame name. The work, to which I would at preſent direct the public attention, is the fruit of Mr. WEST's labours at St. Andrews, under his conſtituent Mr. VILANT, and certainly does much credit, both to the author himſelf, and to him by whom he was employed as a ſubſtitute. Though only a pretty large 8vo. it comprizes every thing that is moſt valuable in various productions, that can be procured only at great expence. The arrangement is clear and judicious, and the language diſplays more correctneſs and taſte than we uſually find in works of that kind. The demonſtrations are geometrical; many of them new, and all conciſe and elegant. They have indeed been cenſured as too conciſe; —but it cannot be doubted, that a conciſe text book (and ſuch only it was deſigned to be), in the hands of an able commentator, poſſeſſes many advantages; and, in this reſpect, Mr. WEST follows the example of his judicious conſtituent in his Elements of Mathematical Analyſis, as well as that of other public lecturers of the firſt reputation. By way of appendixes to the different parts of the work, he has ſubjoined a variety of uſeful exerciſes in theory and practice, extremely convenient for the teacher, and well adapted to meaſure the proficiency, and whet the ingenuity of the ſcholar. Dr. HUTTON of Woolwich, and other writers obſerve the ſame plan, with diſtinguiſhed ſucceſs. Beſide new demonſtrations, his Elements of Geometry contain ſeveral uſeful propoſitions, that are not found in the common books on the ſubject, except the excellent geometry of Mr. THOMAS SIMPSON, which has guided his views in ſome parts of the work. The conics, in which he has rejected the too frequent uſe of the circle, are a great improvement on the method of Dr. ROBERT SIMPSON, and although definitions of theſe conics, which are independent of the cone, do not preſent the ſhorteſt and moſt pleaſant road to many of their moſt uſeful properties, nor open, ſo eaſily as could be wiſhed, the moſt general views of the ſubject; yet, the elements, as laid down by Mr. WEST, are exceedingly neat and perſpicuous. A few of the demonſtrations, as far as known to me, are new and ingenious, particularly his demonſtration of this property, "that the parallel to a tangent, is an ordinate to the diameter at the point of contact." In his plane trigonometry, likewiſe, he has given, as it appears to me, a new and pretty demonſtration of the compound analogy, for finding an angle of a triangle when the three ſides are given. The Neperian rules, alſo, in ſpherical trigonometry are well exhibited, after the manner of Mr. MAUDUIT. It is needleſs to multiply inſtances of his judgment and ingenuity, as a ſlight peruſal of the work itſelf will furniſh them in abundance. Upon the whole, I cannot heſitate to recommend it as one of the ableſt elementary works in geometry this iſland has produced; and if the above very general notice contribute to make it better known, my principal object in troubling you with this letter will be fully attained. I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

Edinburgh, And conſtant Reader,
March, 15, 1799. INDAGATOR.

P. S. I am informed by one of his particular friends, that he is preparing for the preſs an important work on nautical aſtronomy.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your chemical correſpondents would inform me (through the medium of your uſeful magazine) of the beſt method of taking greaſe ſpots out of leather breeches, they would render a ſervice to the public, and to your conſtant reader,

Piccadilly. T. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRENCH PANTHEON, BY DR. MEYER.

" To great men,
" Their grateful country !"

THIS dedicatory inſcription, which announces the exalted deſtination of that magnificent temple, is in the higheſt degree impreſſive, and ſpeaks in forcible accents to the ſoul of every man of ſenſibility. But alas! the pleaſing impreſſion we feel on reading it, is weakened and almoſt obliterated by the galling remembrance that we have ſeen the conſecration of that temple profaned by the corpſe of the infamous Marat repoſing near the honoured remains of Rouſſeau. May the guardian genius of France for ever henceforth avert a ſimilar inſtance of national blindneſs! May the republican ſenate, in awarding the honours of the Pantheon, never loſe ſight of the genuine idea of true greatneſs, of real civic merit, to which alone that monument is appropriated, and of which the memory is ſo deeply graven in its inſcription—

" To great men,
" Their grateful country !"

That gigantic edifice, begun about forty years ago, on the plans of Soufflot, for a deſtination widely different from that which the revolution has aſſigned to it, was a church dedicated to St. Geneviève, the patroneſs of Paris. It is not yet finiſhed: and the works undertaken under the direction of Antony Quatremere, in order to accommodate it to its new deſtination, proceed ſlowly, and will yet require ſeveral years before it is fully completed. In ſetting aſide the plan of the original architect, pains are taken to make the recent alterations accord, as far as is practicable, with what he had already built. The moſt material of thoſe alterations are as follow:

The Attic, ſupported by twenty-two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, above the portico, was filled with a myſtical baſſo-rilievo, by Couſtou, repreſenting the triumph of Faith. This has been removed; and The Country*, diſtributing civic crowns to Virtue and Genius, is the ſubject of the new baſſo-rilievo by MOITE, which is in uniſon with the import of the beautiful inſcription on the portico.

Under the magnificent periſtyle of the noble *parvis*, two lateral doors have been walled up. Two great tablets, deſtined to bear inſcriptions derived from legendary lore, have been pulled down, together with the analogous baſſo-rilievos; and their places have been ſupplied by two groups and two ſtatues of coloſſal ſize, with fine baſſo-rilievos ſuited to the new plan. The inſcription " *French Pantheon, third year of Liberty*," will be canceled when the public ear is ſufficiently familiariſed to the new name of this monument; and the date of its foundation will alone be ſuffered to remain, as on the ancient temples. The four ſtatues, which are at preſent but of plaſter, but which will be ſucceeded by marble ones, are, as well as the baſſo-rilievos and inſcriptions, too intereſting to be paſſed over unnoticed.

Baſſo-rilievos over the grand gate of the temple, by Baichot:—The Declaration of the Rights of Man: Nature, holding the table of the law expoſed to view; near her, Liberty and Equality.

Group, by Chaudet: Public inſtruction —Minerva, arrayed in the long robe of peace, with her right hand extended preſents a crown to a young man, who clings to the goddeſs.

Baſſo-rilievos above the group, by Leſueur: To a crowd of parents, accompanied by their children, the country preſents the *Inſtitutreſs* diſtributing public inſtruction. Inſcription over this group: " Inſtruction is neceſſary for all: Society owes it alike to all her members." This group is perfectly conceived, and well executed. The drapery of Minerva is beautiful.

Group on the oppoſite ſide of the *parvis*, by Maſſon:—Dying for one's country. A female figure, repreſenting The Country, ſupports a naked and wounded warrior, who dying leans on his buckler, covered with a lion's ſkin. Her looks, attentively fixed on him, are expreſſive of maternal tenderneſs.

Baſſo-rilievos, by Chaudet:—The Genius of Glory ſuſtains a ſoldier who falls expiring at the altar of The Country, on which he depoſits his ſword. Inſcription:

* I wiſh that ſome good writer would furniſh the Engliſh language with an expreſſion equal to LA patrie — patria—'H πατρις — which we might uſe abſolutely, as in French, Latin, and Greek.

" It

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"It is ſweet, it is glorious, to die for our country."* The execution of this group is adequate to the dignity of the idea: the expreſſion is eloquent; the effect is grand.

On the right hand of the gate, ſtands a figure by Roland—The Law. This figure, in a fitting poſture, with an air of command, and with the greateſt ſerioufneſs in her expreſſion and attitude, has her right hand extended, graſping a general's truncheon, while her left is placed on the tables of the law, on which are engraved theſe words: "Mankind are equal by nature, and in the eye of the law." Baſſo-rilievo, by Frontin. The Country preſents the law to the people, as the expreſſion of the general will. An aged ſenior bends the knee before the law; a ſoldier ſwears to defend her. Inſcription: "Under the government of the law, Innocence is ſecure."

On the left of the gate, Strength, a figure by Boichot, which hardly riſes above mediocrity: a Hercules in a reſting attitude, his right hand leaning on a table, with theſe words, "Strength through the law." Baſſo-rilievo, by Roland: The country, ſeated at the gate of the temple of the law, points out to Innocence the ſtatue of Juſtice. Inſcription: "To obey the law, is to reign with her."

The majeſtic character of the *façade* of the Pantheon has been heightened by ſtopping up the great windows which were in the lateral walls near the portico. They now preſent two great maſſes beſide the *parvis* which was too rich and overloaded with ornaments by Souffiot. Inſtead of the lantern ſurmounted by a coloſſal croſs, which terminated the dome, has been placed a great pedeſtal deſtined to ſupport a ſtatue of Fame, of the height of twenty feet, which Dejoux has been commiſſioned to caſt in bronze. This pedeſtal is walled in, and ſurrounded by an open gallery. Within the pedeſtal, which is of a ſemicircular form, a chamber is conſtructed, which is deſtined for an obſervatory, to be uſed on particular occaſions; this being one of the moſt elevated points in the whole city. Figure to yourſelf the extent and beauty of the proſpect over the city and the circumjacent territory, after you have aſcended four hundred and ſixty ſteps to reach that gallery.

A ſalient colonnade of thirty-two columns ſurrounds the cupola, but does not ſupport it: a circumſtance which gives the dome a paltry appearance. To remedy that defect, a project is entertained of charging that colonnade with allegoric figures of coloſſal ſize, repreſenting the Virtues that lead to Fame, which is to riſe in the middle of them.

No deſcription can equal the grandeur and attractive beauty of the perſpective of the façade, the *parvis*, and the dome which majeſtically crowns them. It is impoſſible to paſs by this edifice without ſtopping to enjoy the noble *coup d'œil* which it preſents, and feeling the pleaſing ſenſations awakened by the inſcription—"To great men, their grateful country."

In the interior of the temple, the hand of reform is buſily employed in walling up ſeveral uſeleſs windows, and removing a redundance of ornaments, of ſtuccoes, flutings, and ſimilar frivolities, with which the old French architecture was overloaded. By theſe prudent alterations they diminiſh that character of exceſſive gaity, which forms ſo ſtrong a contraſt with the grave deſtination of the building: and by the production of great maſſes, and the admiſſion of only a moderate light from above, they ſeek to impart to it that ſevere aſpect which is beſt ſuited to its preſent circumſtances. But, notwithſtanding all the pains beſtowed, all the labour and the expenſe laviſhed on it, they will never be able to accompliſh that object. The obſtacles ariſing from the original plan of the edifice, againſt which they have to ſtruggle, are too great, and ſome of them wholly inſurmountable. The form of the building, which is that of a croſs ſurcharged with angles and projections, is inconvenient, and will never ſuffer the eye freely to embrace the whole at a glance. Complaints are already heard againſt the very expenſive alterations made within, and againſt the innovating projectors who carry them into execution. The directors of the works at the Pantheon are accuſed (I know not how far the accuſation may be well grounded) of adopting thoſe changes with a facility which betrays ſuperficial levity and a want of ſound judgment. Mercier in particular is decidedly hoſtile to the whole undertaking. I have heard him declare that the deſtination of that temple is an idolatry. In the council of the five hundred, he lately exclaimed with peeviſh exaggeration, "That edifice is a monument of our incorrigible fickleneſs and frivolity. It is a diſgrace to architecture. From the day when the corpſe of that deſtroyer Marat entered the Pantheon, it ſeems as if its fatal influence had marked the

* The reader hardly needs to be reminded that this ſentiment is from Horace, Od. iii. 2. 13. *dulce et decorum eſt pro patriâ mori.*

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the building out for ruin, such as the monster himself once threatened to bring down on universal France."

Those innumerable basso-rilievos, loaded with subjects from the Old Testament, and from legendary story, have been removed from the tribunes * and the vaults: but no diminution has taken place in the redundant profusion of those decorations; they have only been discarded to make room for allegories and symbols of patriotism, philosophy, the sciences, arts, and commerce, and for apotheoses of the heroic and social virtues.

At the bottom of the temple, where generally stands the great altar, is to be placed on a throne a statue of The Country, embracing Liberty and Equality, the prostituted goddesses of the republic: and in the vacant space beneath the cupola, is to be erected an altar surrounded by allegorical figures, and a number of lesser for the burning of incense. The French artists have been invited to lay before the directory their plans for that principal decoration. The floor, which is still naked, will be paved with marble of various kinds.

Criticism, which still continues to exercise its wonted freedom in Paris, is heard in general to reproach the directors of the works that all the changes and decorations which they have undertaken, are not consonant to the character of a burial-place for great men. But that reproach is ill founded, since the edifice is to be considered as the monument of those great men whose ashes repose in its vaults: it is moreover unjust, because no allowance is made for the difficulties which the directors have to surmount before they can accomplish those alterations, and because people do not wait to see the work finished before they pronounce their opinion of it.

It is not so easy to give a satisfactory answer to another question, viz. Whether this judiciously-devised and excellent monument in honour of those men who shall be found to have deserved well of their country, —equally with some other republican institutions founded with such hasty precipitation,—comes up to the greatness of the ideas that present themselves in the patriotic dreams of an incipient republic, which are yet unfamiliar to the impressions of the present race of Frenchmen. The rising generation will be able to decide this question; but the decision cannot fairly be expected, until the population is entirely changed, and the future race is, by an education suitable to the greatness of those ideas, prepared to feel in their full force the impressions which such a monument is capable of producing.

Quatremere, who has the chief direction of this building, seems to augur that happy effect, in the report which he has presented to the directory respecting the works already completed at the Pantheon, as well as those that were further projected. In that piece he answers to the charge of incongruity in the alterations. "The Pantheon," says he, "noble, at least, as a poetic conception, is in fact less the abode of death than of immortality. It is not so much a hypogeum *, whose grave and serious forms should announce the silence of the grave, as a temple open for the worship of great men. In short, although no individual be admitted to the honours of the place till after his death, he receives them rather under the form of apotheosis and philosophic consecration, than under the emblems of mortality."

The catacombs of the pantheon, on becoming the repository of the ashes of Voltaire and Rousseau, have been consecrated as a place of repose for the inanimate remains of great men. The afflictive idea that those peaceful cells have been sullied by the corpse of Marat, fills the soul with disgust and horror. We still see there the broken sarcophagus that inclosed his vile carcase, which, loaded with the maledictions of the people, was transported to a church-yard, where his detested remains were consumed with quick-lime. The bones of Mirabeau yielded their station to Marat, and have been placed in a spot on which a mark has been set. In another corner of the same recess, appears an empty sarcophagus, which had been destined for general Dampierre: but the decree which granted him the honours of the Pantheon, has been revoked.

The two sarcophagi which contain the mortal remains of Rousseau and Voltaire, are placed opposite to each other in the middle of the vault. They are of wood, and covered with indifferent basso-rilievos, but are to be hereafter succeeded by others in black marble. On the tomb of Rousseau, is engraved the simple and beautiful epitaph, taken from the tomb in "The Isle of Poplars," by Ermenonville: "Here rests the man of nature and of truth." On each of the two narrow sides of the sarcophagus, appears a hand of Death holding a torch, and as it were issuing

* Pulpits and elevated stalls, under the old *régime*.

* *Un hypogée*, a vault, or subterraneous building.

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from the tomb. This was intended as a ſymbol—though poorly enough deviſed—to expreſs the idea that the philoſopher has ſhed light on the world after his death: a poet might have employed it with ſucceſs, but it was not at all fit for the ſtatuary: that pair of hands ſtarting from the tomb excite a diſagreeable ſenſation.

The ſarcophagus of Voltaire is loaded on every ſide with prolix inſcriptions, which recount his actions and his deſerts in a great profuſion of words, and in a ſtyle by no means ſuited to monumental records.

When the whole work is completed, ſepulcral lamps are to be kept burning night and day in theſe vaults, and will impart an air of greater majeſty to theſe manſions of the dead.

The aſhes of Descartes are preſerved in the repoſitory of the national monuments, in the cloiſter of the Auguſtine friars: they are incloſed in a ſmall ſarcophagus of porphyry excellently wrought in the Egyptian ſtyle, which the Count de Caylus brought from Italy, and which bears this ſimple inſcription—"Aſhes of Descartes." They were to have enjoyed the honours of the Pantheon: but in conſequence of the oppoſition made by Mercier, the reſolution to that effect was poſtponed for future conſideration. The arguments of Mercier againſt the apotheoſis of that philoſopher were more ingeniouſly fancied than forcibly felt or well expreſſed: and Descartes loſt his cauſe on that occaſion, only becauſe Chenier (who, purſuant to a decree of October 28, 1793, had made the motion on the 29th of May 1795) ſuffered himſelf to be taken by ſurpriſe, and defended him with arguments ſtill weaker than thoſe of his opponent. But I doubt not, that, on a ſecond attempt, the motion will be agreed to: for all Paris was enraged at Mercier's invective, and angry with him for his lightly-gotten victory.

At the ſame time he had attacked Voltaire, and oppoſed his inauguration in the Pantheon; by which conduct he completely incenſed the literati. On the day of the debate in the council of the five hundred, I dined with Mercier in company with ſeveral deputies and men of letters, who were more powerful adverſaries than Chenier had proved himſelf in the council. Mercier—a man of true ſenſibility, eſtimable in every point of view, and who may juſtly be conſidered as one of the moſt virtuous members of the national repreſentation—was ſeverely taken to taſk for his invective, and explicitly challenged to produce better arguments than thoſe he had uſed in the morning. The good Mercier was cloſely preſſed; and finding himſelf here deſtitute of all adventitious aid—no tribune at hand—no preſident to protect him from interruption in his diſcourſe—with ſomething of a heſitation in his ſpeech—he advanced a very feeble defence of his opinion againſt his powerful aſſailants, Le Roi, Fourcroy, Bégoin, Lacépède, Juſſieu, Dolomieu, and other literary men who were in the company. If the cauſe had been reſumed during the circulation of the glaſſes, the party of Descartes would have triumphed by a great majority: but, after a very animated though amicable diſcuſſion, Mercier had the laſt word, repeating his favourite exclamation—"No idols, no idolatry, in the republic!"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO form, in which WIT ever ſhews itſelf, can be more entertaining than IRONY. The perpetual contraſt between what it expreſſes, and what it means; the arch ambiguity with which it puzzles liſtening ignorance and ſimplicity; the new poignancy with which it ſharpens ſatire; the more refined zeſt it gives to praiſe; are merits, ſuch as may, among the reſt of its advantages, well contribute eminently to recommend it to general favour. Its happy ambiguity of purpoſe, in particular, has often produced effects ſufficiently ludicrous and whimſical. STEELE is ſaid to have been deceived ſo far, as not to perceive the ironical intention of that comparative criticiſm of the paſtorals of Pope and Ambroſe Phillips, which Pope ſent him, to be inſerted in the *Guardian*, and of which the publication made Pope and Phillips ever after, mortal enemies. I myſelf have known a man, a voluminous author, an inexhauſtible talker, a warm pretender to unequalled delicacy of feeling, and to matchleſs acuteneſs of diſcernment in matters of taſte; who read with raptures Johnſon's character of Dick Minim, the critic, in the Idler; not as an ironical deſcription of a ſhallow, would-be critic; but, as affording a ſyſtem of rules by which any perſon might eaſily make himſelf a maſter in genuine criticiſm; and as ſeriouſly delineating the character of the truly accompliſhed judge of literature. Nay, what may appear more ſurpriſing, I found a young phyſician of my acquaintance, but the other day, diligently ſtudying Swift's "*Treatiſe on Polite Converſation*," as a manual of politeneſs and delicacy which he might copy, and of

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wit, which he might retail as his own. This gentleman had received a liberal education, with very ample advantages; had been instructed in all the studies belonging to the most enlightened of the learned professions; had mingled not a little with the gay and the wise, in the common intercourse of social life; was reckoned no fool, yet wanted penetration to discern that Swift writes, in that treatise, but in jest; that they are not specimens of wit, to be imitated and repeated, but vulgarisms, colloquial barbarisms, instances of gross ignorance, indelicacy, false wit, and puerility, to be carefully avoided, which compose the tissue of Wagstaffe's dialogues. Upon second thoughts, however, I can never more easily excuse this person, than the admirer of Dick Minim: for perhaps he who should glean the beauties of the most fashionable conversation of the present day, would find his collection very little better than that of Simon Wagstaffe, Esq.

Heriot's Bridge, Edinburgh, R. H.
April 1st, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUPERSTITION OF JUSTUS LIPSIUS.

THE politics of Tacitus, the philosophy of Cicero, could not pluck the old woman out of the heart of this illustrious scholar. The modern disciple of Zeno was the slave of weak superstition. I have just ended reading his account of the miracles performed by the Virgin Mary, of Halle, near Brussels, in the Netherlands.

A shrine and image had been there consecrated to the Holy Virgin, by a pious countess of Brabant. Many votive offerings had been afterwards added. Lipsius, from his very infancy a devout votary of the Virgin, in preference to all the other saints, had often, as he relates, experienced her favour upon his studies; had become a member of a society of which she was the sacred patroness; was excited by motives of pious veneration and gratitude, to visit her famous shrine at Halle. While he offered his devotions before the sacred shrine, he felt an inward emotion of extraordinary joy and piety, which prompted him to vow to the virgin, to compose a work in her praise. An ode, the composition of that very time, recorded his vow. He fulfilled it, by writing, at his first subsequent leisure, a panegyrical account of the origin of the shrine and chapel of Halle, of the honours which had been devoutly paid to them, of the miracles which the Virgin had graciously performed at the request of persons stipulating votive offerings to be, in return, dedicated at her shrine at Halle. The miracles which he celebrates, are such as these: the mutilation of a soldier's nose, who, coming on to the assault of the town of Halle in a siege, had impiously threatened to cut off the nose from the image of the Virgin: the restoration of a lost hawk, at the prayer of the falconer by whom it had been lost, and whom his cruel lord was about to hang for the loss; the preservation of a man from perishing by a flood that suddenly filled his house,—who, by the aid of the Virgin, had been enabled to climb among the rafters, above the reach of the waters, while his wife and children were drowned below; the deliverance of an innocent person that had been seized by mistake, as an accomplice with thieves; the preservation of a taylor from dying by his needle, which he had unwittingly swallowed; the saving of a thievish soldier from death on the gallows, by the breaking of the rope on which he was suspended; and others of a similar cast and complexion. The narrative of Lipsius is written in a style of admirably elegant Latinity. Here and there he rises into poetry, and imitates with great felicity the Iambics of Phædrus: he evidently wrote it *cum amore*. He concludes the whole with a pious prayer, and with the formal consecration of a silver pen, to be, in his name, suspended as a votive offering, before the image of the Virgin, in the temple.

Lipsius, thus celebrating as miracles, merely natural and ordinary incidents in life; Socrates, amid the agonies of expiration, anxiously providing a sacrifice to Esculapius; Julian, from the heights of philosophy, and of political wisdom, prostrating himself before Jupiter, Apollo, and Venus; Pascal, for the sake of the most abject ascetic superstition, deserting the illustrious career of science, literature, and active virtue; are among those instances of mingled weakness and excellence, in which the imperfection of humanity is the most strikingly conspicuous; and which we cannot contemplate without being moved to sigh over the character of man, and with the poet to regard him as

"The glory, jest, and riddle of the world."
POPE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE whole of the story, relative to Voltaire and his bookseller, as given in the "*Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters*," must be unintelligible to the greater part of your readers, further than

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than its being intended to throw some dirt on Voltaire. I will tell you this truth, because I venerate truth, and because it involves a very extraordinary circumstance in the history of princes.

In the tender intercourse of letters between the Prince of Prussia, in 1739 (his father, the king, being then alive), the prince writes to Voltaire, August 15th, 1739—"It has been told me, that Machiavel's defeat may be found in the political notes of *Amelot de la Houssaie*, and in the translation of Gordon. I have seen both these works—judicious and excellent in their kind, and rejoiced to find that my plan is totally different from theirs: you shall be the first to see it when I finish it, but the public never, unless you shall recommend it: I have worked as hard as the interruptions of a journey will admit."

On the 6th of November, the prince writes from Remersberg, that the "*Anti-Machiavel*" is complete, and sends the first five chapters to Voltaire, together with some powders proper for his cholics: "I quit you to go on with polishing my work, and blacken the infamous and villainous character of the advocate for vice.

As you speak of my feeble productions, neglecting your own immortal works, I ought to give you an account of my studies; the approbation you bestow on the first five chapters, encourages me to finish as quickly as I can; if I had leisure you should have had it all before now, with additions and corrections, but interruptions prevent me."

On the 23d of Feb. 1740, Voltaire sends the prince some strictures on his manner of writing, and a preface. "I am continually expecting your last orders concerning Machiavel; I suppose you will order La Houssaie's translation to be printed by the side of your refutation. *The more you refute Machiavel by your conduct, the more you will be disposed to publish the antidote you have prepared."

On the 6th of June, 1740, he writes from Charlottenberg as king, his father being dead, a very sensible and philosophical letter, which does him great honour.

In June 1740, Voltaire writes—"If you did but know, Sire, how much your work is above that of Machiavel, were it only for style, you would not have the cruelty to suppress it."

Hague, 20th July, 1740.

Voltaire writes—"The first thing I did after coming here, was to go to the most cunning and impudent booksellers in this country, who had undertaken the thing in question; I repeat it again to your majesty, that I had not left one word in the manuscript that any person in Europe could complain of; but in spite of all that, as your majesty has it at heart to withdraw the edition, I had no longer any other will or desire.

"I had this impudent rascal, John Vanduren, sounded by a man I sent, to procure, under plausible pretext, some sheets of the manuscript, which was not half printed, for I knew that my Dutchman would not listen to any proposition.

"I arrived in good time; the rascal had already refused to give up even one page of the manuscript: I sent for him, and sounded him, and turned him about in every sense: he gave me to understand, that being master of the manuscript, he never would give it up on any advantage whatever, that he had began the impression and would finish it.

"When I saw that I had to do with a Dutchman, who made an improper use of the liberty of his country, and with a bookseller, who pushed his right of persecuting authors to excess, not daring to trust any one with my secret, nor implore the help of authority, I remembered what your majesty says in one of the chapters of the "*Anti-Machiavel*," that it is right to employ decent finesse in the way of negotiation. I told John Vanduren, then, that I came only to correct some pages of the manuscript; "With all my heart, Sir," says he, "if you will come into my house, I will trust you generously leaf by leaf; you shall correct it as you like best, shut up in my chamber, in the presence of my family and servants.

"I accepted his cordial offer, and went to his house and corrected some leaves, which he retook and read them to see that I did not deceive him; having, by these means, inspired him with less mistrust, I returned this day into the same prison where he shut me up as before, and having obtained six chapters at a time to confront them, I erased them in such a way, and wrote in the interlineations such horrible nonsense, and ridiculous stuff, that it no longer resembled the original work; this is what may be called blowing up one's ship to prevent being taken by the enemy; I was in despair at the sacrifice of such a work; but, in fine, I obeyed the king, whom I idolize, and answer for it to you that it

* It must be noted that this reflection burst from Voltaire's heart, then swelling with the pride of thinking himself the friend of a prince, another Titus or Antoninus, the friendly and virtuous incense, soon wore the severity of satire.

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was done with all my heart; my raſcal now was confounded and aſtoniſhed, I hope to-morrow to make a handſome bargain with him, and make him give the whole up, both what is printed and the manuſcript, of which I will give an account to your majeſty."

By theſe means the "*Anti-Machiavel*" of the Prince of Pruſſia did never appear, which would have taken place if his father had lived a few weeks longer. It is curious to obſerve how ſoon his ſituation made him think it unneceſſary to clog his purſuits in life, with the moral refutation of this advocate for vice.

Thirty years ago it was common to hear ſtories of Voltaire's meanneſs, and cheating his bookſellers.

The world is naturally averſe
To all the truth it ſees and hears;
But ſwallows nonſenſe and a lie,
With greedineſs and gluttony.

It was ſaid, that beſides his printing in France and Geneva, he ſold the copy in Germany, then in Holland, and finally in London; and yet the truth is authenticated ſo as to ſatisfy the moſt incredulous, that he is, perhaps, the only inſtance in the wide hiſtory of literature, of an author of any note, who never raiſed a ſhilling by his writings. Mr. Pope created a handſome independance, reputably, by his publications, and if Voltaire had wiſhed to have availed himſelf, ſuppoſe at three different eras of his life, he might have received many thouſands of pounds more for his works than any man that ever lived, which he always refuſed to all bookſellers, and other applications.

Poetry and poverty are ſo generally allied, that the difficulty to many is to believe that they are ever ſeparate. Voltaire had a decent income from early time, and was never in diſtreſs. When I was in France in 1770, he was reputed worth 40,000l. was hoſpitable and generous, and elegantly entertained the firſt quality in Europe, in ſeveral houſes.

Once the ſlander was, that he had purloined from the vaſt ſubſcription he procured for an eſtabliſhment of Corneille's niece;—he had no temptation to a deed ſo mean and horrid;—he got her a huſband, to whom of courſe he rendered a faithful account.

His plays he generally gave to the players, but often to any young man recommended to him as fond of literature, to help him in his income; all his ſmall works were diſpoſed of in the ſame way, for he was rich and liberal, even to his calumniators.

The "*Henriade*" was publiſhed in London by Thiriot, an humble friend, who had the profits.

It is not unaccountable that he was rich, he confeſſes that he was a dealer in the funds; whether he began in the time of the regent is not eaſy to know, but it is unneceſſary to ſeek further than that he was well with Madame Pompadour, and was ſometimes employed in confidential cabals in foreign courts by Louis XV.

No man ever ſaw his name to give countenance to any publication of his works. B. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE following pieces are tranſlated from a work, entitled, "*Memoires pour ſervir à l'Hiſtoire de la Fête des Fous, qui ce faiſoit autres Fois dans pluſieurs Egliſes*, par M. du Tilliot, à Lauſanne et à Genève, quarto, 1741." They relate to a ſubject which has excited conſiderable enquiry among men of literature and antiquarians, and may therefore afford ſatisfaction to various perſons who may not have happened to have ſeen the work from which they are taken. Indeed it appears from many ancient records, that, though during the barbarous ages the dramatic art was ſunken and degraded to the moſt vulgar, ignorant, and offenſive buffooneries, it never was entirely loſt.

The Feaſt of Aſſes; a ſolemn piece of buffoonery, conſiſting of a proceſſion of the prophets and perſons, ſacred and profane, who had foretold the coming of Chriſt.—Balaam rode firſt on his aſs; after him the prophets, Iſaiah, Zachariah, and the holy Elizabeth, John the Baptiſt, Simeon, the Erythrean Sybil, Virgil, Nebuchadnezzar, with Shadrach, Meſhach, and Abednego, and the fiery furnace. Quitting the cloiſter, the proceſſion entered the church, and ſtopped between two rows of people, ſuppoſed to be one Jews, the other Gentiles, to whom the chanters addreſſed themſelves. They then called forth the prophets who had mentioned the Meſſiah. Queſtions and anſwers were repeated, conſiſting of verſes from the old Teſtament on this ſubject; the fiery furnace was exhibited; Nebuchadnezzar made a ſpeech; the Sybil afterward did the ſame; then came the prophets, and all in chorus ſung a mottet, which ended the ceremony.

The feaſt of Fools; or in ſome places called the feaſt of innocents; or the feaſt of drunken deacons, deans, and prieſts, is ſuppoſed to have been in imitation of the ſaturnalia of the ancients, and of great antiquity.

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antiquity. A bishop or archbishop of fools was elected in the cathedrals, and consecrated with numberless buffooneries; in which spirit he solemnly bestowed his benediction on the people; and, in churches that depended on the holy see, a pope of fools was chosen, with burlesque ornaments and ceremonies, in imitation of the real pope. On these occasions the clergy assisted at divine service, in masquerade and pantomime dresses; some with caricature masques, others with daubed faces, to excite terror or laughter. Mass being over, they ran, leaped, danced, tumbled, and stripped themselves almost naked; after which they were wheeled about the streets in barrows, and indulged in all the whims that imagination could suggest; some acting the buffoon, others dressing like women, or assuming the most monstrous forms. They even sang obscene as well as satirical songs, and played at dice on the altar, while the priest was celebrating mass; and so highly were their follies and antics in vogue, that those who wished to discountenance these practices were regarded as worthy of excommunication. They sometimes shaved their chief, in honour of whom the feast was supposed to be made; and vicars gamboled before him, some holding lanterns, with ridiculous and even obscene figures and imagery, and playing on fifes, drums, tongs, poker, &c. Sometimes they led an ass in procession, ornamented with a priest's cope, and singing, "Ho, ho, good Sir Ass," &c. from a rubric composed for the purpose. These festivals were not only held on the continent, but most probably in England; for, about the year 1530, in an inventory of the church of York, a small mitre and a ring for the bishop of fools, are among the items. This festival was accused of being heathenish and idolatrous by the Sorbonne, in 1444; to which its apologists replied, "that their ancestors, who were grave and reverend men, had always kept that feast, and could they have better examples? Beside," said they, "the folly, which is natural to us, and seems to be born with us, is dissipated by this exhilarating annual recreation. Wine barrels would burst, if they did not give them vent holes; and man is but an ill-hooped barrel, which the potent wine of wisdom would certainly crack, if it were to ferment in uninterrupted devotion: we must therefore, occasionally, give it air, that it may not be spilt, lost, and profitless." Sometimes when the mock bishop had been dressed in his pontificals, followed by his almoner with a cope over his shoulders, and a pillow on his head, instead of a bonnet, he went and seated himself in the episcopal chair, assisted at divine service and received the customary honours. The service over, the almoner called aloud, "*Silete, silete, silentium habete:*" to which the chorus replied, "*Deo gratias.*" The bishop of fools, after having pronounced the *adjutorium*, &c. gave his benediction; which was immediately followed by mock indulgences, thus distributed, with assumed gravity, by his almoner.

"In behalf of the lord bishop, may God grant you the liver disease, with a basket full of pardons, scurf on your skin, and an itching beard! His lordship further bestows on you the tooth ache in all plenty, and to his other bounties, adds the gift of a red tail."

We further learn that they had four sorts of dances; the dance of the deacons, the dance of the priests, the dance of the clerks, and the dance of the subdeacons. They sung too, what they called the prose of the ass, or the prose of the fools. They had likewise the prose of the ox. The prose of the ass still exists: it was sung by a double choir; that, at intervals, and by way of symphony, imitated the braying of an ass.

At the feast of innocents, which was a kind of branch or imitation of the feast of fools, the Franciscan Friars, at Antibes, used to be guilty of every kind of extravagance, and absurdity. The lay-brothers assumed the power and the functions of the initiated; and the professed friars performed their menial offices. The former clothed themselves in the sacerdotal habits, but all in rags, if they could find them so, and turned inside out; holding books the wrong side upward, and pretending to read them with large spectacles, that instead of glass, were of orange peel. They sang neither hymns, psalms, nor masses, but muttered certain confused sounds, and occasionally sent forth the most discordant howlings, accompanied with every kind of grinning and contortion.

Mere Folle, Mother Folly, or Mother Madcap, was the title of a facetious society; which is anciently supposed to have taken its rise from the above feast of fools. It was most celebrated at Dijon; a country famous for its vineyards; and its antics were performed in carnival time: when persons of quality, disguised like bacchanals, mounted on carts, and sung songs, satirizing the manners and follies of those times. The members of the society wore fantastic dresses, of green,

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green, red, and yellow; with two-pointed caps of the same colours, garnished with bells; and holding baubles, on each of which was carved a fool's head. Mother Madcap was the principal personage; and held her court, and had her guards, horse and foot, her domestics, her magistrates, her chancellor, her master of the horse, and every other mock officer of the kingdom. The judgments she pronounced were without appeal. On great occasions, the society marched in procession: the foot-guards with colours flying; yellow, red, and green; painted with innumerable heads of folly. A woman was seated in the centre, clad in the same colours; with the same pointed cap, and holding the same bauble; with numerous fool's heads projecting from her petticoat, round her waist. They had large carriages, or waggons; each drawn by six horses, caparisoned with housings of three colours, and conducted by coachmen and postillions clothed in the same. These carriages contained only those persons who sung satirical songs; dressing themselves in imitation of the individuals they meant to satirize. At the head of the procession, four heralds marched, followed by the captain of the guards: to which succeeded the painted carriages, then Mother Madcap, preceded by two heralds, and mounted on a white horse, attended by her waiting ladies, six pages, and twelve footmen. Then came an ensign, followed by sixty officers, squires, falconers, the master of the hunt, and others; and afterward the standard, accompanied by fifty cavaliers, the Fiscal officer, and his two counsellors, clothed in green; and finally the Swiss guards.

Sometimes Mother Madcap was drawn in a prodigious carriage, by twelve horses richly caparisoned; containing herself, and actors dressed for the ceremony, who sung and recited their verses, and were accompanied by a band of music. This generally happened when some extraordinary event had taken place: as robbery, murder, seduction, absurd marriages, &c. which incidents were represented as they had occurred. The candidates, who wished to be members of this society, appeared before the Fiscal: Mother Madcap, and her principal officers, being present. The candidate was standing; the Fiscal seated. Questions were put in rhyme, which were likewise to be answered in rhyme. When admitted of the fraternity, they gave him the three coloured cap, and assigned him estates in the moon.

The following is the account of the reception of Henri de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, first Prince of the blood, granted by the company of la Mere Folle of Dijon 1626.

We the superlative, miraliffic and scientific voters of the Dijon infantry, regents of Apollo, and of the Muses, legitimate, figurative children of the venerable Father Time-past, and of Marotte, or *Fool's* head, and of their children, grand children, and great, great, great grand children; red, yellow, and green, covered, uncovered, and all in rags, to all fools, arch-fools, lunatics, heteroclites, madcaps, capricious-poets, paper-skulls, and logger-heads; almanacs, old and new, past, present, and to come, greeting; double pistoles, ducats, and all the bad money of Portugal; new wine, without the gripes, or insurrection of the entrails: who would believe it, the High and Mighty Henri de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, first Prince of the blood royal, house, and crown of France, knight every hair and inch of him, who could have thought he would have honoured, by his presence, the greasy bearded, gutling blades of Mother Madcap, and have deigned to demand in full assembly, to be matriculated and recognizated as he has been, yea and covered with this nonpareil Fool's-cap, laying his hand on the cap and bells, and swearing in the behalf of Folly to a league offensive, and defensive, thereby inviolably to maintain, guard, and support Folly in all points, and to aid and obey her on all occasions, requiring letters patent for this purpose, to which our redoubtable dame and mother being inclined full of our science, puissance, and authority, without other preceding information, and in full confidence of his princely intentions, she has here with alacrity by these presents, hurly burly, with arms open and uncovered, received and impatronized, we him receiving and impatronizing in our Dijon infantry in such sort and manner, that he shall remain incorporated in the intestine cabinet, and generally as long as Folly shall endure, may, by her consent, there remain, hold, and exercise at his pleasure whatever charge it shall please him in the honors, prerogatives, pre-eminencies, authority, and potency, which heaven, his birth, and his sword, have for him acquired; that his highness may manfully, and by force of arms aid Folly in eternizing herself, and that she may not be impeded, but with free egress and regress, may expose her merchandize, may traffic with

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with all countries, and be every where free, and every where enjoy her privileges, on which conſideration his highneſs is permitted, whenever the whim ſhall take him, to add folly to folly, and guinea to guinea, *anté ſub-anté per-anté*, without intermiſſion, diminution, or interrogation, except when his jaw wags; therefore on theſe conditions, and in reward of his valour, we have aſſigned, and do aſſign on our fields of Mars, the ſpoils which he ſhall himſelf take from the enemies of France, for which no man ſhall make him accountable: granted and deſired on behalf of his highneſs.

At Dijon 'tis done in broad day, not by ſtealth,
The prince being preſent, we drink to his health:
In one thouſand ſix hundred, one ſix and one twenty,
Where fools it is plain, are aſſembled in plenty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be glad to know, through the medium of your uſeful magazine, whether a pronouncing Dictionary of names of places on the plan of SHERIDAN's and WALKER's has been publiſhed. Such a work has long appeared to me very deſirable, and I do not at preſent ſee any ſufficient objection to the execution of it.

Would it not be a conſiderable recommendation to a Gazetteer, if the proper pronunciation of the German, French, Italian, &c. names of places were given.

There are many gentlemen in the country, who are fond of reading, and particularly of Geography, but who from their little intercourſe with the commercial and well-informed part of ſociety, are almoſt afraid to mention the names of places, and ſometimes feel embarraſſed if required to read a news-paper in a mixed company. A perſon may have a pretty good claſſical education and yet, being ignorant of the continental languages, be entirely at a loſs for the pronunciation of many words he may meet with in almoſt every page of Geography.

Should any gentleman, properly qualified, undertake a work of the above deſcription, I have no doubt of his meeting with liberal encouragement from the public.

By ſubmitting the above to your literary correſpondents, you will much oblige your conſtant reader,

May 4, 1799. EUPHONEUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number of the preſent month, page 295, a correſpondent ſuggeſts a variety of intereſting enquiries, connected with the ſtate of the poor and the ignorant, and which reſpect the general intereſts of ſociety: that particular one, which regards circulating libraries in villages, and which has no doubt for its object the more extenſive diffuſion of uſeful knowledge, will receive, I hope, as for the benefit of ſociety it ſhould, a negative reply—the eſtabliſhment of ſuch libraries would require more encouragement than villages in general afford; but if practicable, the date of their opening would mark the beginning of that gradual corruption which muſt neceſſarily follow. If the mental conſtitution of a large town, with all the advantages of education, habit and exerciſe, can with difficulty reſiſt the baneful effects of that poiſon which lurks almoſt invariably, in every corner of a circulating library, what havock would it not make in the country!

Inſtead of a circulating library, under the direction of an intereſted individual, whoſe immediate intereſt, and the real advantage of his readers might be very different, ſomething of a public nature ought to be attempted, wherein proper attention would be paid to the choice of books—to the total excluſion of ſuch as might have a tendency to inflame the paſſions or corrupt the heart—and the admiſſion of thoſe, that might make us better men, better chriſtians, and better citizens. In a mountainous part of the ſouth of Scotland, where I was occaſionally laſt December, I diſcovered one of the beſt inſtitutions of this kind, that ever occurred to me—of great uſefulneſs and general practicability. Wanlockhead, the reſidence of lead-miners, is excluded from the ſurrounding country, by high and ſteep hills with which it is encircled: its inſulated ſituation, together with the ſpirit of inveſtigation, for which its inhabitants have been long remarkable, taught them to ſeek reſources for amuſement and information within themſelves; and a public library under proper regulations was eſtabliſhed. A liberal donation of ſeveral valuable volumes, by one of the proprietors of the works, laid the foundation of their preſent valuable collection of books in hiſtory, philoſophy, mathematics and general literature; a very trifling contribution from every ſubſcriber, perhaps monthly, or every quarter, has by

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by proper management enſured theſe contented and induſtrious miners, ſources of rational and manly entertainment, and diſtinguiſhed them by their general knowledge; ſkill in their particular occupation; urbanity, public ſpirit and ſobriety, in which they have ſeldom been exceeded.

Another enquiry of your correſpondent, is, in what towns friendly ſocieties are eſtabliſhed for the relief of the poor?

One of this deſcription, on a very liberal principle, was formed in the ſummer of ninety ſeven, "for the relief of the friendleſs poor and ſick in Newcaſtle upon Tyne and its vicinity"— the mental darkneſs as well as the bodily diſtreſs, of multitudes who had no legal claim on parochial funds, or to whoſe neceſſities, even their proportion of theſe, was inadequate, excited the commiſeration of the humane; the cup of admonition and reproof, the produce of the goſpel vintage, has accordingly been ſucceſsfully mingled with the cordial of preſent relief; the ſucceſs of this two-fold object, and the ſupport of the public, have hitherto exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations of the aſſociation; indeed men, devoting a part of their time and ſubſtance to the relief of ſuffering indigence, from a principle of pure, diſintereſted benevolence, have a ſtronger claim upon public confidence, and public ſupport, than the ſelfiſh and unfeelling will in general allow.

May 16, 1799. NOSMOTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correſpondent, laſt month, gave your readers an account of Briſtol—I ſend you, Mr. Editor, by way of appendix to it, if you pleaſe, a ſhort ſtatement of thoſe places and things, in its neighbourhood, moſt deſerving the notice of a ſtranger. In doing which, I ſhall viſit every point of the compaſs, juſt as it may happen, and may be this minute ten, the next, twenty, miles diſtant from my ſtarting place. As my readers are to attend me in theſe ſudden excurſions, I am afraid of their becoming weary; and ſhall therefore pick up every thing by the way, I poſſibly can, to amuſe them.

St. Vincent's Rocks, whether we conſider their magnitude or romantic beauty, certainly deſerve to be firſt mentioned. Theſe evidently ſeem from their configurations to have once joined and poſſibly were ſeparated from each other by ſome great convulſion of nature. The chaſm between them, through which the Avon flows, no where much exceeds one hundred and fifty yards in breadth. Formerly this river is ſuppoſed to have had its courſe through the town of Weſtbury, a place two miles diſtant from St. Vincent's. Veſtiges of ſome ancient river, full as large as the Avon, are certainly traceable from Weſtbury, to a place near the Severn: the only repreſentative of it, however, which now remains, is an inconſiderable ſtream known by the name of Trim.

An old fabulous ſtory exiſts in theſe parts, which may ſerve to give ſome ſlight ſupport to this opinion of the Avon's having changed its courſe. It is concerning two giants—one of whom lived at Weſtbury, and the other at St. Vincent's. A quarrel taking place between them, the giant of St. Vincent's ſevered the rocks aſunder, for the purpoſe of taking away the other's river: this malicious ſcheme ſucceeded but too well, and Weſtbury has remained riverleſs ever ſince. A large excavation, alſo, in theſe rocks goes to this day by the name of the Giant's hole.

All the Clifton ſide of the river, for a long way, is devoid of trees and verdure; except in a few places, where a ſtem of ivy creeping up the rocks, accidently diverſifies their grey and barren appearance. On the other ſide of the river their ſummits and partly their ſides are covered with a thick wood, in whoſe lofty receſſes is a celebrated cave. Here it is not unuſual, of a fine ſummer's evening, for a band of muſicians to aſſemble by torch-light, for the purpoſe of a concert; at which time, all the oppoſite ſide is covered with an attentive crowd of both ſexes, who look among the ſhapeleſs rocks, like ſo many Thracians: Orpheus however never played ſo ſweetly!—The muſic waſted over the water, and multiplied by the numberleſs echos of the rocks, is truly enchanting.

To an obſerver on the Clifton ſide of the river, the oppoſite woods in ſummer preſent a moſt charming appearance: they contain almoſt every foreſt-tree indigenous to this country, among which the broad-leaved ſycamore, the majeſtic oak, the ſombre yew, the graceful mountain-aſh, the ſprightly box, and adventurous ſorb; together with many others, are diſtinctly ſeen blending their hues together; and forming a ſcene of foliage, that for variety and exuberance is ſcarcely to be equalled. If we add to this the contraſted view of the neighbouring rocks, with the Avon winding at their baſe, the whole becomes truly beautiful and magnificent.

Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,
Inter hæc oblivíſcitur!

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In theſe woods, nearly oppoſite Clifton, are the remains of a Roman caſtra ſtativa; which, according to the mode of defence and attack in thoſe days, muſt have been remarkably ſtrong. Behind, it is defended by the river, and natural inacceſſibility of the rock, on which it ſtands;—on one hand is a valley, whoſe ſides are ſteep and lofty;—on the other, the ground is alſo diſadvantageouſly hilly; ſo that it could be aſſaulted only in front. Here we find, the Romans had raiſed a triple fortification. The two exterior ramparts are aggera, or mounds of earth thrown out of the ditches;—the third is by much the largeſt, and ſeems to have been the chief defence of the ſtation. This, as appears from the preſent ruins, muſt have been a wall of conſiderable height and thickneſs.

The mortar, by which the ſtones are cemented together, is formed without any mixture of ſand—for it is perfectly white, and even now, nearly as hard as the ſtone it envelopes; though it has been expoſed for ſixteen hundred years at leaſt, to the decompounding effect of wind and weather.

All the rocks here are formed of exquiſite lime-ſtone, and ſupply from an inexhauſtible fund, every want of the neighbouring cultivator and builder. The workmen, who dig them, deſcend over the precipices, by means of ropes, but, with their beſt precautions, ſometimes meet with accidents—as they hang ſuſpended at their "perilous toil," ſenſibility often turns her head aſide, and ſhudders for their ſafety. To walk much on the ſide of the river beneath, however inviting the appearance, is not adviſeable, as great portions of rock are frequently diſlodged, and ſcattered in all directions. Maſſes of ſtone, on theſe occaſions, larger than any among our druidical remains, are ſometimes ſeen whirled from an eminence of ſeventy or eighty yards.

Both the foſſiliſt and botaniſt may find ample amuſement in a ramble about St. Vincent's; but they ſhould beware of its numberleſs ſmooth and tempting paths—as a falſe ſtep may precipitate the careleſs adventurerer down one hundred yards of perpendicular deſcent: which was the caſe ſome years ago, with a Scotch nobleman.

The petrefactions found here, are chiefly American fern, various kinds of bivalves and belemnites. The rock cryſtals, alſo, are the hardeſt and brighteſt that this country produces; and for that reaſon are called Briſtol diamonds. Some, in their colour, reſemble amethyſts on account of the manganeſe which enters into their cryſtallization;—where the bed is particularly ferruginous, they approach, in colour, towards the topaz;—and in one ſpecimen, which is carefully preſerved in the cabinet of a virtuoſo, at Briſtol, the cryſtals are of a ruby colour;—this is owing to minerallized gold; a conſiderable quantity of which, in a virgin ſtate, is obſervable, ſcattered over the bed of the cryſtals.

The botaniſt will find in theſe parts, almoſt every ſpecies of moſs and lichen; together with a great aſſemblage of plants: among which, is that delicate one, called geranium ſanguineum;—found native in no other part of the kingdom*. This plant is diſtinguiſhable by a weak branchy ſtalk, about a foot high; ornamented with divided leaves of five trifid lobes, having red or purple flowers, riſing from the ſide of the branches—one upon each foot ſtalk. Some varieties of this plant have variegated flowers, and deep jagged leaves.

About five miles from Briſtol, on the road to Wales, is the unfortunate cavern called Pen-park-hole; where a clergyman ſome years ago loſt his life. This ſubterraneous place was firſt attempted to be explored in the year 1669, by one Captain Sturmy. In the courſe of his reſearches, he ſaw, or thought he ſaw, the loci genius, or ghoſt of the place. Not liking his companion, or thinking perhaps his preſence any longer would be an intruſion, he made ſignals to be withdrawn; leaving to ſome future adventurer the honour of finding out its dimenſions. Of this unpleaſant rencounter he is ſuppoſed to have died; as he ſurvived it but a fortnight.

In the year 1682, another captain, named Collins, reſolved, in ſpite of the ghoſtly inhabitant, to complete what his predeceſſor had began. He found the depth of the cavern to be fifty-nine, its length ſeventy-one, and its breadth, forty-five yards. At the bottom is a lake of water, which is ſuppoſed to ebb and flow; but according to what ſtated times is not known. This dreadful cave has many apertures above, and as they are partly hidden by the ſurrounding buſhes; perſons, as they come near it, ſhould take care how they tread:—into this Avernian receptacle, it may be truly ſaid, *facilis deſcenſus*.

About two miles on one ſide of Pen-Park is a conſpicuous place, called Blaze-Caſtle. It is ſituated on an eminence in the midſt of a wood, above which it towers to a great height, and commands an extenſive proſpect every way. This

* It is found in North Wales.—*Edit.*

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building, though a fanciful appendage to the pleaſure-grounds of a private gentleman, is yet in ſize very conſiderable, and, at a diſtance, makes a formidable appearance. The eſtate, thus defended by the caſtle, and a train of artillery, belongs to a Quaker!

At Kings-Weſton, one mile from the laſt mentioned place, is a ſuperb houſe, belonging to Lord de CLIFFORD, built by Sir John Vanbrug. This is a ſtriking monument of the architect's taſte; which Sir Joſhua Reynolds has reſcued in ſo honourable a manner from the temporary diſcredit into which certain wits, at the beginning of the preſent century, had brought it by their falſe and malicious criticiſms. In this building, parts, which in general architects wiſh to hide, are made peculiarly ornamental; for the chimneys riſing boldly from the centre of the houſe, form a ſquare arcade at top, and give to the whole a light and pleaſing appearance. Few noblemen's ſeats contain ſo valuable a collection of original paintings: they are chiefly ſelected from the Italian, Venetian, and Flemiſh ſchools. The houſe, with the park and gardens, laid out in the firſt ſtile of elegance, may be ſeen every day in the week.

About fifteen miles from Briſtol is Pearcefield, ſituated on the banks of the Wye, and eſteemed one of the moſt charming and romantic ſpots in the kingdom. It is generally viſited by ſtrangers, who come to the neighbouring parts; but is to be ſeen only twice in the week, on Thurſday and Saturday.

Caer-Went, three miles beyond the New-paſſage, and about thirteen from Briſtol, is a place well deſerving the notice of the antiquary; where are to be ſeen the remains of the ancient city of Venta. This was built by the Romans, whoſe military works are ſtill diſcoverable ſcattered about the modern village, which ſtands on its ſcite. About twenty years ago, as the vicar of the pariſh was digging a well in his garden, he lit upon a Moſaic pavement, in high perfection. The arrangement of the ſtones, which were about three quarters of an inch ſquare, and variouſly diverſified in colour, was full of elegance; and ſhew to what a degree thoſe old warriors united the refinements of art with the labours of war. If a little of the mania exploratoria, which actuated the French at Herculaneum, were to ſeize ſome of our ſober countrymen, there is little doubt, but many valuable remains of antiquity might be diſcovered in this ancient capital of the Silures.

But I turn from the ruins of antiquity to viſit again the beauties of nature. About ten miles from Briſtol, in an oppoſite direction to the laſt mentioned place, is Brockley-Coomb. This is a deep, rocky, vale, running tranſverſely into the ſide of an immenſe hill, and forming the cooleſt, and moſt ſequeſtered ſummer's retreat imaginable. The trees here are of the largeſt growth, and promiſcuouſly ſcattered as they are by the capricious but graceful hand of nature, they mix with the rude ſcenery around a conſiderable portion of the beautiful. About the ſides of this valley are ſeen maſſes of rock, jutting out above the ſtateſieſt trees; yet ſuſtaining others of equal growth above: ſo that the traveller, who viſits this place, as he winds along, is apprehenſive every moment for his ſafety; and the more ſo, on account of the numberleſs and perpetually augmenting ruins which ſtrew his path. On the front of a neat cottage, in this valley, is the following inſcription:

Somnus agreſtium
Lenis virorum non humiles domos
Faſtidit, umbroſamque ripam,
Non Zephyris agitata Tempe.

Agitated by Zephyr, or Boreas, he muſt have pretty good nerves who could ſleep pleaſantly in ſuch a ſituation as this.

Cheddar, a place ten miles diſtant from Brockley, and eighteen from Briſtol, can boaſt, perhaps, of one of the fineſt pieces of rock ſcenery in the kingdom. It conſiſts in a winding vale, about a mile and a half long, of no very conſiderable breadth, but whoſe ſides, in many places, are one hundred and thirty yards in perpendicular height. A fragment, ſtanding by itſelf in one part, deſerves notice: it is an immenſe lamina, about twenty yards high, as many broad, and three or four thick. In the ſchiſm that took place at the formation of the valley, this portion of rock ſeems to have ſtood neuter between both parties, independently rooted to its original bed.

At one end of theſe rocks are ſituated a number of cottages, inhabited by aged perſons who partly live by ſhewing a ſubterraneous paſſage. It is—but I will not deſcribe what—it is a charity to ſee: ſome things are intrinſically valuable; and others for the difficulty whereby they are attained; the ſight of this paſſage has the latter deſcription of worth.

A communication is ſaid to exiſt be-

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tween theſe rocks and the famous ſubterranean cavern, called Wookey-Hole; about ſix miles off. The diſcovery was made by means of a lady's lap-dog, who embarked, more out of neceſſity than choice, on the ſtream that runs through this latter place, and effected a terranautic expedition, in the courſe of a few hours, as far as Cheddar.

Wookey-Hole is a great curioſity of its kind, and has been the ſubject of frequent deſcription. Fancy has almoſt exhauſted her ſtores in finding out reſemblances between an old witch, with her houſehold conveniences about her, and the accidental formation of the ſurrounding rock:—bacon, cheeſe, grid-irons, ſtools, tables, and even a train of cats, have not been over-looked. Nature, when ſhe made this cavity, certainly ſeems to have been in ſportive mood; but not altogether ſo plaſtic as ſome admirers of this place would wiſh to repreſent.

I ſaid there was a communication:—as it is ſo handy, I could wiſh your readers would fancy themſelves conveyed through it back again to Cheddar. The paſſage is dark, and incommodiouſly narrow; but they will ſoon arrive at their journey's end. Day-light, you perceive, already appears;—and now they are lately landed, under the lofty cliffs which they before ſo lately viſited, I beg they will look up, and contemplate the ſtupendous height of theſe cliffs, while I proceed with my narration.

About ten years ago, a gentleman walking beneath theſe cliffs, heard the cry of hounds above, and preſently after, ſaw the object of their purſuit, (which was a fox) coming with a bold leap over the higheſt cliff. For about fifty yards, (which is ſomething leſs than half way) he deſcended ſteadily, with his tail expanded like a paraſol. Here, unfortunately, he loſt his balance, and finiſhed his expedition to the ground in rather a confuſed and diſorderly manner. He was far, however, from being diſconcerted; for, having alighted, and ſuſpecting his new acquaintance at the bottom to have no better intentions towards him than the dogs above, he endeavoured to eſcape a ſecond time; but all in vain:—he ran only twenty yards, and reſigned himſelf at laſt to his fate.

This fact in natural hiſtory being rather curious, and atteſted by a reſpectable perſon, who was eye-witneſs of it, and who ſtill lives at the place where it happened, I thought, Mr. Editor, and hope you will think ſo too, that its recital was not altogether foreign to the purpoſe of ſuch a miſcellaneous epiſtle as this. I now return back to finiſh my rout.

From Wookey to Wells is three miles; at this laſt place the cathedral will be found a fine ſpecimen of early Norman architecture.

Half way between Wells and Briſtol, is the village of Chew-Magna; in the neighbourhood of which is ſeen a venerable temple of our Druidical anceſtors, in high perfection. The ſtones form a circle, but are not ſo large as thoſe in ſome other places of a ſimilar kind. On breaking them, they appear red in the inſide; and, as there is no quarry near, which yields a ſimilar ſtone, they are ſuppoſed to be a compoſition. No continuation of ſtones, imitating the ſinuous bendings of the ſnake, is diſcoverable here branching off from the circle; as is the caſe at Aubery, in Wiltſhire, deſcribed by Dr. STUKELEY. Poſſibly the temple at Chew-Magna differed as much from the latter, as a paltry pariſh-church of modern days does from York Cathedral.

At the top of Dundry-Hill, between the laſt mentioned place and Briſtol, is a ſmall quarry by the road ſide, where excellent little ſpecimens of the cornu-ammonis and echini are found: at Keynſham, between Bath and Briſtol, they are of a larger ſize, and in greater abundance. The country-people here call them ſnake-ſtones, and wonder they never find them with heads on!

As I do not recollect any thing elſe very curious in this neighbourhood,

I conclude, Sir, &c.

June 4, 1799. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS lately much gratified with an account given in one of your miſcellanies of modern Italian literature. The catalogue ſhewed, that the nature of the principal works it enumerated was ſuch as renders them capable of being tranſfuſed, by tranſlating them into the Engliſh language, with little diminution of their ſpirit. And Italy does not, like France, pour forth works of ſuch importance, as to make it unpleaſant and inconvenient to wait for a tranſlation. As I had ſpent much time and labour in acquiring the Italian, I naturally recurred, as a juſtification of myſelf, to thoſe celebrated names, whoſe works are ſuppoſed incapable of tranſlation

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translation; and where, if any where, a foreigner is to meet his reward. But, on retracing in my mind the impreſſion which theſe performances had left, I began to doubt, whether the comparative luſtre, which the old poets of Italy enjoyed, by riſing in an age of darkneſs, was not metamorphoſed into poſitive ſplendour, by the grateful homage we are inclined to pay to the firſt ſources of light, as eaſtern ſuperſtition bows to the riſing ſun, but walks almoſt without acknowledgment in his meridian effulgence. From theſe reflections I aroſe with undiminiſhed reſpect for theſe day-ſtars of literature; but with a full conviction that we had ſuffered our enthuſiaſm to obſcure our judgment; and, becauſe theſe poets were the firſt in the order of time, proclaimed them, alſo, the firſt in the ſcale of excellence. This, in my opinion, has been peculiarly the caſe with the Italian poets. We have permitted them to retain, by courteſy and preſcription, a precedence to which they have no longer any real title. But, by this fictitious rank, many are induced to waſte much labour and time in ſeeking the honour of their acquaintance; which, like the titles conferred by depoſed ſovereigns, will be found neither to enrich nor dignify. With a view to ſave ſome of your readers from this diſappointment, I will, with your permiſſion, ſketch a general criticiſm of the works of the principal poets of Italy. And when I have done this, it will ſufficiently appear why I paſs over the minor works of the ſame poets, and ſtill more, the minor poets of the ſame language.—When we have diſcuſſed the characters of Dante, Petrarch, Arioſto, and the more reſpectable, though leſs hoary, names of Taſſo and Metaſtaſio, we ſhall have examined the principal claims of the Italian poetry to the attention of Europe. "DANTE comes forward;—forward let him come:—bring with him airs from heaven, or blaſts from hell." For the ſubject of his "*Commedia Divina*" is no leſs than an account of his travels through heaven, hell, and purgatory.—After what I have ſaid, it would be ſuperfluous again to adduce the cauſes, which have given celebrity to the early writers of Italy. I need only obſerve, that Dante owes more of his fame to ſuch cauſes, and leſs to his own merit, than any of thoſe I have mentioned. To do juſtice, however, to the taſte of the preſent age (though perhaps at the expence of its ſincerity), we muſt confeſs, that what we hear of Dante now, is more the echo of former fame, than the ſound of preſent praiſe.—"Le Dante (ſays Voltaire, I think, in ſome of his letters), pourra entrer dans les bibliotheques des curieux, mais il ne ſera jamais lu;" for the obſolete phraſeology, the inverted idiom, and obſcure ſtyle of Dante, deter moſt foreigners from reading him in the original; and I have never yet heard of any, that have thought it worth while to "*do him*" *into Engliſh verſe*. But he remains a poet, as I ſaid, by preſcription; every one allowing the title, without knowing any thing of the claim; or, perhaps, *becauſe* they knew nothing of the claim. The plan of his work was, undoubtedly, extraordinary; but, with the plan, all eccentricity ends:—The execution is totally without intereſt; and what is ſtill more ſingular, almoſt without novelty. He paſſes, indeed, the flaming bounds of ſpace and time; but he plunges into no new creation of his own that may dictate a new and loftier language to his tongue.—It is mere earthly matter, in mere earthly words.—The author is the "little hero of his tale:" and the hero's only adventure is that of being the traveller and ſpectator, without ever forming a part of what paſſes, or ſerving at all to connect the parts that do paſs under his obſervation, except as being the endleſs relator of them: and they are as diſtinct from each other, as he from them.—In hell, indeed, he frequently meets with an acquaintance, who generally proves to have been his enemy in ſome of the petty factions of Florence, or in ſome of the ſtill more petty factions, of ſome of the ſtill more petty ſtates of Italy; and who, to a modern reader, are as unintereſting and inſignificant as John Doe and Richard Roe, thoſe immortal heroes in the ſquabbles of Weſtminſter. In the Inferno, however, there is, at leaſt, ſome variety of folly. We are carried on from torment to torment:—and children who have been taught to find their amuſement in ſeeing a fly ſpin round upon a needle, might find, perhaps, in the Inferno of Dante, a recreation for their riper years. It is ſingular, that, in the continued contemplation of ſuch a ſubject, as the place of eternal puniſhment for ſo great a part of the human race, he ſhould not once be elevated into grandeur of deſcription, or ſublimity of ſentiment: unleſs you will confer the titles of grandeur and ſublimity, on the idea of lazy ſouls being bitten to all eternity by fleas, and heretical ſouls being ſtifled and ſtunk to all eternity in a bog of ordure. The propriety or impropriety, the heterodoxy, or orthodoxy, of Dante's opinions I leave to Father G. Berti Agoſtiniano, who has moſt

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most patiently discussed it: but without entrenching on his province it may be said, a modern Christian would find but little pleasure in seeing the choicest spirits of antiquity,—the patriots, the sages of four thousand years, that preceded the birth of Christ, all languishing in an eternal limbo, or adiaphorous existence, that is susceptible of neither pain nor pleasure.

I cannot pursue him through all the superstitious frivolity of this part of his work, or all the polemical disquisitions that form so large a portion of its succeeding divisions: for, as soon as we step out of the bounds of hell, we bid adieu to all that can amuse even the most puerile imaginations. Of "*Il Purgatorio, et il Paradiso*," the local ideas are very vague, and the intellectual, if possible, still more insipid. In the Purgatorio I recollect but one passage that arose to such animation, even of ridicule, as to provoke a laugh. In describing one of the inhabitants of this region, he says, "To those who can, in the face of every man, read the word *omo*, the *m* would, in this man's, have been very distinct*."—Cant. xxiii. v. 30.

Now, who,—after puzzling himself over this notable distich, and after consulting the learned and laborious commentaries of the accurate Volpi, the tedious Venturi, the pious Father Berti, and the pompous Filippo Rosa Morando Academico Filarmonico, and finding, at last, that the author means to describe a lean face, and to say, as some can read the word *omo* in a man's face, by the help of supposing each eye an *o*, the nose the middle stroke of the m, and the two temporal bones, the sides of the same letter, he is sure, that in the face he is describing, the *m*, at least, would be very conspicuous;—who, I say, on discovering this to be the meaning, would not spoil the legibility of his face by a laugh? In justice, however, let me say, that this very distich is preceded by one of those few traces of poetical spirit that is to be found in Dante:—"The hollow of his eye (says he), appeared as a ring without its gem†."—

The 8th canto of this part, opens in a manner that Gray has not thought unworthy of imitation, in beginning his elegy:

—"The pilgrim hears from far the vesper bell,
That seems to mourn the now expiring day‡."

A "gentle reader" might suppose, as an apology for Dante, that he conceived, in passing from hell to purgatory, and from thence to paradise, his subjects grew gradually more pleasing in themselves; and, consequently, his exertions to render them so became gradually less necessary: for, in truth, nothing but the torments of his hell could provide us with a relish for the insipidity of his heaven, or teach us to participate the pretty amusements of his 6th heaven, where the spirits of the blessed find their happiness in arranging themselves, by companies, into letters of the alphabet, and forming, together, sentences of wisdom, and axioms of morality.—"They sung, and wheeling, light, and made themselves, in their respective forms, a D, now an I, and now an L.*"—

The attention of these sainted sages, however, is not wholly engrossed by this profound practical philosophy, in which they are at once authors, types, and compositors. In the fifth heaven, they do not disdain to bend their attention on earthly affairs. Cantos 15, 16, 17, are almost exclusively occupied by a very reverend personage, called Cocciguida:—and, as we see his name announced in the argument of three successive cantos, we begin to hope for some permanent interest, to which we have been hitherto total strangers. We listen with tolerable patience to the whole detail of his family in all its generations; and waiting to hear what celebrated sage or hero of history he will prove, he concludes, by declaring himself no less than the great great grandfather of Dante!—"tritavo"—and like the shade of Anchises is seized, too, with prophetic spirit; and foretels the foundation of an empire!—No,—The banishment of Dante from Florence. These cantos are nearly all the relief we find from a continual disquisition on the old exploded doctrines of theology, and ancient metaphysics; as indeed might be expected from this engaging description of heaven by one of the hoping spirits in purgatory:—"Oh, if thou hast the noble privilege of being admitted to that *monastery*, where Christ is the *abbot*, oh, say to him, in my name, one single pater noster†."—In his own tenets, he seems to have been a successful rival of Athanasius himself—witness the following address to the Virgin Mary, that opens the last canto of his

* "Chi nel viso degli nomini legge *omo*
Bene avria quivi connosciuto l'*emme*."

† "Parea l'occhiaje annella senza gemma."

‡ "——ode squilla di lontano
Che paja'l giorno pianger che si muore."

* "Volitando cantavan e facensi
Or D, or I, or L, in sue figure," &c. &c. cant. xviii. v. 76.

† "Oh se tu hai," &c. c. xxvi. v. 127. "*Paradiso*."

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"*Paradiso*:"—"Virgin mother, daughter of thy son! lowly, yet exalted above all created beings! ultimate object of eternal wisdom; thou art she who hast so ennobled nature, that her creator has not disdained to become one of her productions*."

He palliates the insipidity of his "*Paradiso*" in one of the most animated passages of his work; which is very pretty as an excuse for failing in the attempt, but would have been still more admirable as an apology for not undertaking it. I could point out other beauties that are sprinkled up and down the work; but though not "too tedious to mention," they are perhaps too trivial to particularize; and, like a glow-worm, would probably lose much of their lustre, if drawn from the darkness with which they are surrounded. Such, indeed, has been the fate of Dante himself. He shone with splendour in the unenlightened ages of Europe; but, when the vanity of his countrymen, or the obstinacy of the blind idolators of antiquity, will drag him forth into the blaze of modern literature and refinement, we cannot be surprized if he falls by a stroke of the sun.

After this critique on the "*Comedia Divina*" of Dante, I will not trouble the reader with remarks on his "*Canzito*," or "*Rime Liriche*."—We will pass on to

PETRARCH.—I had formed great expectations of this celebrated poet and lover. I read the history of his life; and, on such a subject, even Beccatelli could be interesting; for he was the biographer of a man who seems never to have been known but to be respected and beloved; and who, in perpetually acquiring new friends, was never accused of neglecting the old. The early respectability of Petrarch's character is admirably exemplified in the following well-known anecdote:—"While he was yet a youth, in the family of Cardinal Colonna, the latter had occasion to assemble every inmate of his house, and require them to confirm individually, by oath, the truth of the answers they should give to his interrogatories. From this obligation not even the Bishop of Luna, the Cardinal's own brother, was exempt. When Petrarch, in his turn, approached to lay his hand on the sacred volume, the Cardinal, who held it, drew it back; and, turning to the assembled household, exclaimed, "the word alone of this man is sufficient." It is singular, that Beccatelli does not notice the similarity of this to the honourable testimony of the Athenian judges, on the integrity of Xenocrates: the parallel is equally overlooked by the laborious and learned Castlevetro, though he relates two or three anecdotes of this philosopher, when thus respectably noticed by Petrarch himself: "Xenocrates, more impenetrable than a stone, whom no force could bend to meanness*."

These favourable impressions of Petrarch still farther exalted my expectations from his work; but, in the scale of hope, like that which Petrarch affixes to the "*Triumphal Arch of Love*," we find—"false opinions in the gate, and slipping expectation on the steps." With the erection of any such allegorical or metaphorical edifice, our author very seldom indulges his readers: the present is one of his greatest flights in that part of his works, where alone he attempted it. The plan of his "*Trionfi*," indeed, was susceptible of much allegorical beauty; and where he enumerates the attendants of the several triumphs, much room was open to pay many elegant tributes to historical characters, or to exhibit beautiful and sublime sentiments on historical facts:—But no!—the facts are slightly glanced at in mere matter-of-fact sentences; and the name of the hero is recorded as one of a catalogue. An obscure allusion is sometimes added, as in the instance of Xenocrates, who is said to be "firmer than a stone†," because, says Castelvetro, a courtezan, who had engaged to corrupt him, and found that he resisted all her allurements, exclaimed, "I thought I had to do with a man, and not a statue:" or, as when he mentions Cicero and Virgil, with this elegant metaphorical addition—"These are the *eyes* of our *tongue*‡."

His forte was certainly in the sonnata, canzone, balatta, sestina, &c. If a few of these were selected, they would be well worthy the perusal of one who had already been so imprudently laborious as to learn the Italian language; because it would be hard, indeed, if he were deprived of any thing the language can give him: but it certainly would not be worth his trouble to read the whole in order to find these—much less for another to acquire the language for that purpose. The multiplicity of pieces, under these several names,

* "Vergine Madre! Figlia del tuo Figlio."

* "Senocrate piu saldo," &c.—Trionfo della Fama, cap. 3d.

† "Piu saldo ch'un sasso."—Trionf. del' Fam. cap. 3d.

‡ "Questi son gli occhi della lingua nostra."—Ibid. id.

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is truly aſtoniſhing; eſpecially when we conſider the ſameneſs of ſubject that pervades the whole, and conſtitutes what we may call a monotony of thought. To this circumſcription of ſubject, we may add the rigid rules of the ſonnet, which admits only the introduction of one thought; and, whether that thought requires condenſation or expanſion, will allow neither more nor leſs than fourteen lines to be employed in its expreſſion; and, of each of theſe, the termination is reſtricted to one of four ſounds, which is all the variety of rhyme admitted in ſuch compoſitions. The conſequence is, that when the author does ſtrike out a bright thought, the effect is generally loſt by being beaten out into a blunt ſurface, inſtead of being ſharpened into a point; or, perhaps, the luminous point appears in the middle, with a dull tag at the end, as in ſonnets of part 2d; but examples of ſuch tags are not very eaſy to refer to; there is in general no point for them to hang by. The ſonnet immediately ſucceeding that, which I have laſt cited, affords an example ſtill leſs eaſy to refer to, equal beauty of ſentiment and conſtruction, and yet this beauty is not of a very ſuperior kind. Taſſo, however, has thought it worth imitating in "*Gier. Lib.* c. iii. ſt. 68."

The ſeſtina is regulated by laws ſtill more puerile than the ſonnet. It generally conſiſts of ſix ſtanzas, each of ſix lines; and every line of the laſt five ſtanzas muſt conclude with ſome word that terminates a line in the firſt ſtanza; but ſubjected to this additional reſtriction, that the terminating word of the firſt line in each ſtanza muſt be the ſame as the laſt word in the ſtanza preceding. If you read a ſtanza ſeparately there is no rhyme; if two are read in immediate ſucceſſion, it is not rhyme that is perceived, but repetition.

Had Petrarch confined himſelf to the ſonnet and the ſeſtina, we might have attributed the defects of his productions to the defective laws of verſification. But the looſer texture of the canzone, and ballata, ſeems to give no ſcope to his fancy; but rather adds to the indiſtinct diffuſiveneſs of his ſtyle and conceptions: like a form, that after having been darkly, and ſometimes brightly, pourtrayed in a cloud, diſſolves into a miſt, which ſometimes, too, reflects the ſun-beams, but in ſhapeleſs luſtre.

The firſt canzone, of the firſt part, appears to have been his favourite production in this deſcription of pieces. And yet, what ſchool-boy, that was able to verſify, would not have taught his imagination to ſoar as far as "*Ovid's Metamorphoſes*,"—augment their extravagance by accumulating them on one perſon, and ſucceſſively relate his own transformation into a laurel, a rock, a river, a hart, a ſwan, &c.—in ſhort, into every thing but a poet. In the ſame ſpirit is the 2d Sonnet of the ſame part: but fortunately the rules of the Sonnet are, here, of ſome uſe, ſince they forbid his being changed into more monſters than one at a time. This perpetual recurrence to the Katterfelto of antiquity, might be conſtrued as the prejudice of the age. But, when the author draws from his own ſources, his imagination ſtill appears to have been in purſuit rather of the ſtrange, than the beautiful; or if he ever purſued the latter, he ſeems, at leaſt, to have been very unfortunate in the ſearch. When any thing but the art of verſification is exerted, extravagance is the uſual conſequence. Hence the crowd of the bleſſed, when Laura dies, will be ſo great, as to diſcolour the face of the ſun: (Sen. 24. p. 1.) hence the heart, which is burnt by the flames of love, is preſerved from total conſumption, by the cold blood of fear: (Canz. 8. ibid.) hence, too, Laura, in her grief, utters words that make the mountains walk and the rivers ſtand ſtill: (Sonn. 123. ibid.)—ſplitting of ſtones is a very common effect of grief:—nay, in Seſtin. 7., ſighs and tears riſe into wind and rain that ſhake the woods and deluge the graſs *.

A perſon ſubject to ſuch violence of grief, would be a moſt dangerous neighbour in a cultivated country; where he, indeed, might expect very particular attention to preſerve him in cheerfulneſs and good humour, leſt, in ſome gloomy fits, he ſhould convert arable, meadow, and paſture-land, into a ſalt water lake †.

But wind and rain are not the only materials of a ſtorm, which Laura can furniſh—"as with thunder and lightning in the ſame inſtant, ſo was I once overcome by two bright eyes, and a gentle ſalutation ‡."

* Soſpir del petto, et degli occhi eſcono onde,
Da bagnar l'erbe, et da crollar i boſchi"—1ſt p.

† "Or vorria trar degli occhi noſtri un lago." Sonn. 204.

‡ "Come col balenar tona in un punto,
Coſi fu'io da' begli occhi lucenti
E d'un dolce ſaluto, inſieme aggunto."
Son. 87. p. 1.

Perhaps

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Perhaps the thunder in Italy may modulate its voice to the musical ears of the natives; but certainly an Englishman does not associate much of the "dolce saluto *" with the idea of thunder, and would be apt to translate the passage, in the words of a countryman of his own.

"If she all hearts with love surprize,
Pray where's the mighty wonder?
She bears Jove's lightning in her eyes,
And in her voice his thunder!"

But, I suppose, if you would express your objections on these subjects, he would answer, as he does on the other perfections of his mistress:

"And he that will not believe, let him
come and see her,
"E chi nol crede venga egli e vedella."

An appeal equal to that on the wonderful ram of Derby.—

"And indeed, sir, it is true, sir, I never
was used to lie,
"And if you'd been at Derby you'd seen
it as well as I."

Perhaps it would not be strictly just to accuse Petrarch of all the insipidity of the common-place phrases and sentiments, of which his pieces generally consist. For perhaps the celebrity of his productions rendered common-place many modes of expression, which, in him, were original. But sweet bitters, and bitter sweets; burning ice, and frozen fire, are very common phenomena in his land of wonders. In Sonn. 124, he undertakes to describe the charms of Laura, separately considered:—now hearken to the bright imagination of the elegant Petrarch! Her head is fine gold—her face warm snow—ebony her eye-brows—and her eyes two stars—pearls and vermillion roses form her words of grief—flame are her sighs—and chrystal are her tears †.

Another character, however, is given of Laura in the true spirit of poetry. (Sonn. 1798, p. 1.) But when the character he has drawn of his mistress, justifies, in the the reader's mind, the enthusiasm with which he adds—"and there is an indescribeable something in her eyes, that can, in a moment, cloud my day, or illumine my night"—who would not execrate the sonnetteering bathos, that thus concludes the climax of wonders performed by the *je ne sais quoi* of Laura's eyes?—"that can make honey bitter, or wormwood sweet."—But the Sonnet insisted on having a fourteenth line, and "Silenzio" insisted on that line ending with a sound that should rhyme to itself, the poet patiently submitted and wrote

"E'l mel' amaro ed addolcir l'assentio."

If every folly, however, were as amply repaid, Petrarch would be another Shakspeare. The name of Laura seems as fluent a source of pains to Petrarch, as the cuckold's horn to our Bard: and, in his grief for the loss of his friend, he never forgets that colonna is a column, as well as a cardinal. But of all puerilities, the 5th Sonnet of the 1st Part, affords one of the most contemptible examples:—a Sonnet on the name of Lauretta, divided into syllables!—a degree even below the lowly acrostic!—for the author contents himself with introducing the component syllables in any part of the notable composition: thus we find *Laudando* in one line, *real* in another, and *taci* in a third!—But, what is still more absurd, the ingenious author has not been successful, even in this miserable conceit: for the letters that he has made thus conspicuous, fall short of the intended word, by the deficiency of a T,—as the critical acumen of his erudite commentator has discovered.

From an author, who could so perpetually plume himself on the adoption, or invention of such frivolities, we cannot expect much delicacy of sentiment, or taste:—and yet these are what I had conceived to be the characteristics of Petrarch. Sometimes, no doubt, they do appear;—but they are not the predominant traits; and render themselves remarkable rather by the rarety, than the beauty of their appearance:—a fine passage in his works stands, like the poet himself in his own times,—"a column in a melancholy waste!"

In the first two parts, at least, the versification is uniformly musical: though even in this quality, he appears to have failed in his trionfi, and to have worn out the patience of the patient Castelvetro. Upon the whole, the 2d part of his Sonnets, &c. is to me the most pleasing: the mind of the author seems to have been softened into more sentiment, by the death of Laura—and, for the age in which he lived, his sentiment, his expression, and his versification, are certainly of a very extraordinary character: but I would not, *therefore*, praise him, as if he were superior to all that succeeded——or as if the time

* The expression might be vindicated on the Franklinian hypothesis; for surely a "sweet kiss" might have an *electrical effect*, on such a heart as Petrarch's. V. F.

† La testa or fino, e calda neve il volto, &c. &c.

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time and application, that are necessary to read his works, in the original, might not be more pleasingly and more usefully employed, in perusing the productions of those, for whom he only prepared the way in the wilderness: it was his successors that made it to bloom.

April 30, 1799. G. T.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING upon the north-border of Yorkshire, this Summer, I met with some labourers employed in clearing away a large heap of stones overgrown with bushes, &c. situated upon a hill in the midst of a wood, where they dug up a great many hand millstones, some of limestone, but principally of freestone; as there are no conjectures respecting this place either in history or tradition, I should be glad if any of your correspondents would favour your readers with some account respecting the time and way how the several sorts of mills for grinding grain, whether worked by the hand, water, or wind, came into use.

Homerton. J. A.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 374.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprizes an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

DECEMBER 14. From Lancaster to Kendal, in Westmoreland, 22 miles. —About half of this district is in Lancashire, and the other in Westmoreland: that in Lancashire is level, but the other rather uneven, and high hills appear at a little distance; some of which are wholly composed of limestone, particularly that mountain called Failton Knot. The whole extent of this district is a farming country; the farms and fields are small; the soil rather gravelly and dry; and the produce wheat, barley, oats, and grass; but most of the latter, especially towards the extremities.—On the Westmoreland part of this district the road crosses large, dry, and green commons, which are very susceptible of improvement. The new canal, which I saw in different parts of Lancashire, appears also here, but is far from being finished. It is intended to be carried on to Kendal, and will be extremely useful to the country, when completed. Its principal object seems to be the conveyance of lime and coal. Westmoreland abounds with limestone, and Lancashire with coal, consequently the exchange will be convenient and profitable to each county.—Lancashire is famous for its manufacture of cottons; that manufacture is not confined to large towns, but is spread through every village and hamlet in the greatest part of the county.—The surface in general is level, yet not without a few mountains; and in the north-west corner is extremely rocky, even on the low grounds; so much so, that I have seen some places covered with rock to such a degree, that scarce a blade of grass could be produced.—Coal is found in abundance in many parts of Lancashire.—In the farming department, cheese is the principal object of the farmer, and that article is generally very good in quality: the cattle of this county are long horned, and allowed by most judges of that species of animals, to be, at least, equal to any breed in the kingdom; and still capable of great improvement, which Mr. Bakewell, who got his breeders from hence, has shewn. Fields and farms are small, and rather decreasing in size, in order to accomodate the manufacturers, and increase the rentals.—Here are several great extents of peat mos, some of which have been improved to great advantage, and others are still under the hands of the griculturist.—Buildings, in general, are very good. The pronunciation of the common people is well known; I thought it the most disagreeable dialect in the kingdom.—I have again reached Kendal, which place I visited at the commencement of my Tour; and Dec. 15, I left that place, and went to Penrith, in Cumberland, 26 miles.

Westmoreland affords the finest slate in the kingdom; a great deal of which is sent to London, and other distant parts. Most part of the county consists of high and barren mountains, but supporting a few sheep and plenty of grouse. The valleys produce a little wheat and barley, but oats is the principal sort of grain cultivated here. However, the farmer usually has the greatest part of his farm in grass, for hay and pasture.—Buildings are very good, and covered with blue slate; farms and fields are small, and the latter mostly divided with stone walls. The soil dry and gravelly; rivers, brooks, and springs in abundance; the air sharp and healthy enough, but subject to much wet from the mountains attracting the atmosphere.

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December 16, I left Penrith, and arrived at Corby in Cumberland, where my tour commenced.

I afterwards ſpent a few months in viſiting different parts of Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkſhire, on the ſame buſineſs, but kept no regular journal. I ſhall, however, endeavour, in a few words, to give your readers a general idea of theſe counties, or diſtricts.

Northumberland is a very large and mountainous county, but contains ſeveral fruitful plains and vallies, which produce a great quantity of corn of all ſorts. Farms are very large, particularly towards the northern extremity, and the farmers very induſtrious and excellent agriculturiſts, as well as breeders of ſtock. The vale of Cocket, near Wooler, is extenſive, and perhaps the moſt fertile in the county. Turnips and clover are cultivated to great perfection here; the former is moſtly drilled, and horſe and hand hoed.—On ſtrong clayey ſoils, wheat and oats are moſt attended to by the farmer; but in ſandy and gravelly diſtricts turnips, clover, barley and ſheep are their chief dependance. This laſt ſyſtem is practiſed with the greateſt advantage, and carried to the higheſt pitch of excellence by ſome farmers, among whom, Mr. Culley, of Eaſtfield, near Berwick, ſo well known in all the principal farming counties, and author of the "*Treatiſe on live Stock*," is among the foremoſt. That gentleman got his beſt ſheep from the late Mr. Bakewell, of Diſhley in Leiceſterſhire, the original improver of that valuable breed. Mr. Culley's ſtock continue to gain admirers, and the demand for his tups to increaſe in proportion. We alſo find a better ſort of ſheep on the mountains, than is to be met with on the hills of a ſimilar nature in other northern counties. The Northumberland cattle are the large, heavy, ſhort horned, or Dutch breed; of the value of which, compared with the Lancaſhire and Leiceſterſhire cattle, authors and graziers diſagree. Single horſe carts, and ploughing with a pair of horſes a-breaſt, are making their way into this county very faſt. The hills afford great quantities of grouſe. This county is well watered, has a cold air, but abounds with coals in many parts, particularly about Newcaſtle. The roads are good, as well as moſt of the buildings: but the greateſt part of the county is very naked; wants wood, and often, inſtead of thorn hedges, ſtone walls are ſubſtituted. The vale formed by the Tyne, and ſome other diſtricts, are exceptions.—Newcaſtle is the only place where manufactures are carried on to any extent: theſe are principally glaſs works, potteries, founderies, forges, and ſail cloth. The population of Newcaſtle, its ſuburbs, and Gateſhead, is eſtimated at 40,000: its trade in coals is immenſe; not only ſupplying the capital with that article, but all the country along the eaſtern coaſt. The lower parts of the town, near the river, are dirty and diſagreeable in the extreme; but moſt of the other ſtreets are clean and well aired. Newcaſtle contains four churches, is in general well built, but too crowded, a circumſtance I have often noticed in ſeaport towns; and is abundantly ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions. In no part of my tour I ever met with a more ſenſible and liberal minded gentleman than I had the good fortune to find in the perſon of Ralph Atkinſon, Eſq. of this town: the ſingular kindneſs and attention I received from that very public ſpirited gentleman, during my ſtay at Newcaſtle, I wiſh to acknowledge in the warmeſt manner. His aſſiduity in procuring me every deſired information, I am aſſured was prompted by the moſt diſintereſted zeal to promote the general good of the community.—Newcaſtle is about 7 or 8 miles from the ſea at Shields, but the large river Tyne affords an excellent communication therewith.—From Newcaſtle I went to Shields, along a fine road, and level fertile country, with coal pits ſmoking on every ſide. This town is divided into North and South Shields by the Tyne. The population of North Shields is eſtimated at 10,000, and that of South Shields at 15,000 ſouls, the greateſt part of whom are ſupported by the coal trade. The town ſtands in a narrow vale, and part of it riſes up the hill on each ſide: thoſe ſtreets near the water ſide muſt be moſt lucrative habitations, as nothing elſe could poſſibly induce people to reſide in ſuch filthy, ſtinking, confined places. It muſt, however, be allowed, that ſome of the higher ſtreets afford pleaſant dwellings. The uſual diet of the common people in Northumberland, is barley and rye bread; oat meal, made into haſty pudding, or crowdie; potatoes, butter, cheeſe, milk, and lately butcher's meat, tea, ſugar, and beer, have become more commonly made uſe of.

The county of Durham enjoys a milder air, its ſurface is more regular and even than thoſe of its northern neighbours; the ſoil alſo, taken generally, is more fertile; the country better clothed with wood-

land,

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land, trees, and growing hedges. The ſheep and cattle of this county are of the larger ſort, and there is a pretty regular mixture of corn and graſs land. Many of the farmers are enterpriſing, and are making great improvements in agriculture, breeding ſtock, &c. which laudable ſpirit is very judiciouſly encouraged by the gentlemen and great land-owners of the county. Abundance of coals are got in Durham; and in the mountains, near the borders of Cumberland, lead mines are worked.

Sunderland, a large ſea-port in this county, is ſituated in a pleaſant part of the country: it adjoins Monk-Wearmouth, and Biſhop-Wearmouth, and altogether may contain 20,000 inhabitants, who are principally ſupported by the coal trade. That part of Sunderland which lies next the river, is a miſerable hole indeed; but the higher ſtreets are more comfortable, and ſome of them agreeable enough.—Biſhop-Wearmouth is a modern part of the town, ſtands high, very pleaſantly, and is well built. From this place the aſtoniſhing caſt iron bridge extends in one arch acroſs the river Wear. It was almoſt finiſhed when I was there. The ſpan of the arch is 236 feet; height from low water, 100 feet 5 inches; width 32 feet. The city of Durham is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Wear: it has ſix churches and a cathedral, which laſt is a magnificent pile of building; it is ancient, but now undergoing a complete repair; the ſtreets are pretty wide and clean, and the buildings good. This city does not ſeem to increaſe either in population or buildings. Many people of eaſy fortunes reſide here.

The North Riding of Yorkſhire is quite a farming country; the ſurface is generally level; ſoil very fertile, being moſtly a deep loam, in ſome places gravelly, and in others clayey. All ſorts of grain, roots, and graſs, are produced in heavy crops. Farms moſtly large, and fields pretty regular: the farmers are, in general, very good agriculturiſts.—Sheep are moſtly a ſpecies of the Lincolnſhire ſort; cattle partly long, and partly ſhort horned, but generally very good of the kind. Two or three horſes are put to a cart, and three or four to a plough. Buildings are very good, made of brick, and covered with tile; neat growing hedges of thorn, with a few trees here and there. Upon the whole, this is a very beautiful and fertile country, and adorned with ſeveral fine ſeats; but is at a great diſtance from coal or other fuel.

Cumberland affords great variety; high mountains, deep valleys, the moſt barren heaths, and fertile plains; the lighteſt ſands, and ſtrongeſt clays; extenſive peat moſſes, and rugged rocky diſtricts. This country enjoys a ſalubrious, but ſharp, air; coal, limeſtone, freeſtone, and peat-moſs, are had in different parts in abundance; and, without including the fine lakes about Keſwick, ſo often deſcribed, it is the beſt watered county in the kingdom. It alſo contains great quantities of lead, copper, and iron ore; beſides gypſum, and the fineſt blue ſlate. That very ſingular and valuable mineral, called *wad*, or *black-lead*, is got from a mountain in Borrowdale, of a quality far ſurpaſſing that found in any other part of the world. But, to all theſe advantages, Cumberland joins ſeveral qualities of a contrary nature: its fertile grounds are confined to the borders of its rivers; a few low grounds, and ſome plains of ſmall extent; the other parts are either mountains, commons, or land made tolerably productive by the greateſt induſtry and exertion of the farmers. Add to that the non-reſidence of moſt of the great proprietors; a circumſtance which rather checks the ſpirit of improvement than otherwiſe. In ſome branches of agriculture this county is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled, by any other: the mode of ploughing, for inſtance, which I have frequently mentioned; and the cultivation of turnips, clover, and barley, which is brought to the greateſt perfection in ſome diſtricts bordering on the river Eden. The ſheep is generally the black-faced heath ſort; but theſe are now giving way to the improved breed from Northumberland. Cattle are a mixture of Scotch and Engliſh; and not many are remarkable for their goodneſs. Horſes are middle-ſized, of all colours, but moſtly brown; they have generally leſs or more blood (as breeders term it) in them; are ſuitable either for the cart, plough, or ſaddle, and very active. Farms are generally worth from 5 to 50l. a year; a few reach from that to 2, 3, or 400l. The rents are very high, conſidering the quality of the ground. Here ſeems to be a general want of enterprize, and a ſpirit of improvement, among the farmers. A few proprietors, however, are improving their eſtates very much; among whom WM. RICHARDSON, of Rickerby, Eſq. ſeems to take the lead: that gentleman has not only doubled his rental within a few years, by a judicious improvement of his eſtate, but meliorated the condition of

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of his farmers. The moſt ſurpriſing of his improvements has been on peat-moſs, where land that was not worth 6d. per acre per annum, is now valued at 40s. for a term of years. This ſhews the very great advancement which much of the land in this kingdom is capable of.—Buildings in the weſt and ſouth parts of this county are generally good; but many of thoſe towards Scotland are moderate, and ſome of them mere clay huts. The country people in Cumberland generally manufacture their own linen, ſtockings, and common woollen cloth; and the manufactory of cottons has lately been introduced into this county. The city of Carliſle is a remarkably clean, and open town, notwithſtanding the walls and gates are ſtanding almoſt entire: it ſtands on a very fine ſituation, in the pleaſanteſt and moſt fertile part of the county; and near the confluence of the rivers Eden and Caldew, which half ſurround it. The preſent population of Carliſle is 8716; in 1763 it was 4158: the increaſe is chiefly owing to the introduction of manufactures of cotton, &c.

Whitehaven ſtands in a ſmall creek on the weſt coaſt of this county, ſurrounded with high naked hills, which ſhut it up very cloſe: the buildings are good, modern, and covered with blue ſlate; and I have ſeen no maritime towns formed on ſo regular a plan. The principal trade of this place is ſending coals to Ireland. Coal-mines are opened on every ſide of the town; and even ſome have been dug out under it; over which the ground, a few years ago, gave way, and a number of houſes ſhrunk in conſequence. Whitehaven, in 1633, conſiſted of nine or ten thatched cottages; in 1663 there were 450 families; and at preſent the number of inhabitants are ſuppoſed to be between 16 and 17,000. This port, and collieries adjacent, belong to the Earl of Lonſdale, who has an elegant manſion here.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY,

NUMBER III.

1. ZACHARY MUDGE, *Divine.*

OF this learned critic and divine, I have been able to glean ſcarcely any particulars. It is ſaid that he was at firſt bred in an academy with a view to the miniſtry among the diſſenters in Devonſhire, his native county; but that altering his ſentiments, he was ordained in the church of England, and became maſter of the free grammar ſchool at Bideford, in that county. About 1734, he went to Plymouth, where he was choſen miniſter of St. Andrew's church, and afterwards obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter, from biſhop Weſton, to whom, in gratitude, he dedicated a volume of admirable ſermons. He was alſo the author of an "*Eſſay on the Pſalms*" in which he diſplayed great knowledge of the Hebrew language and metre. I am ignorant of the year when he died. Two of his ſons attained to conſiderable eminence, the one as a watchmaker, and the inventor of a time keeper, and the other as a phyſician, and the author of a treatiſe on the "*Catarrhous Cough*." Particulars of the father and ſons would be very acceptable.

2. WILLIAM BARRETT, *Antiquarian.*

THIS worthy and induſtrious man was, I believe, a native of Briſtol, or its neighbourhood. He was a very reſpectable ſurgeon in that city. As the friend and firſt patron of the unfortunate Chatterton, and as being the author of the "*Hiſtory of Briſtol*" he deſerves to have his name recorded. Some account of him, therefore, is earneſtly requeſted for our Magazine.

3. SIR JAMES STONEHOUSE, M.D. *Divine.*

THIS venerable and excellent eccleſiaſtic was bred at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was gentleman-commoner, being of an ancient family in Berkſhire. He took his doctor's degree in phyſic at that univerſity, and afterwards ſettled at Northampton, and was the phyſician to the infirmary there. At that place he formed a cloſe friendſhip with Dr. Doddridge, Mr. James Henry, Dr. Richard Grey, and other pious and learned men, in conſequence of which he acquired a diſpoſition to religion which led him at laſt to enter into the prieſthood of the church of England. At Northampton, he loſt his firſt wife, a very exemplary woman, of whom there is a fine character in the firſt volume of Mr. Hervey's Meditations. He attended the laſtmentioned author in his dying moments, and contributed conſiderably to his Life and Letters which were ſoon after publiſhed by Dr. Birch. Nor was it long before he complied with the advice of Mr. Hervey, and entered into orders. Dignities he might have had in abundance, but

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but he contented himself with discharging the duties of a poor parish priest, at his livings of Great and Little Cheverel, in Wiltshire; and because the state of his health rendered it necessary for him to be at Bristol the greatest part of the winter, he served the afternoon lectureship of All-Saints in that city, for nothing, resolving not to be idle in his master's service, though he had entered the ministerial vineyard at a late hour. He was greatly followed at Bristol as a preacher; his manner being solemn and persuasive, and his discourses plain and pathetic.

In the short sketch of Miss H. More, in a late publication entituled "*British Public Characters*," I observe two good and entertaining anecdotes of the doctor and his friend Garrick.

Not long before his death he succeeded to the title of baronet.

He wrote several small tracts on religious subjects, all greatly esteemed by serious persons, and I believe most of them are in the list of books distributed by the society for promoting christian knowledge.

I saw sometime since with pleasure, a notice in the "*British Critic*" announcing a volume of the doctor's letters for publication, and from a conviction that the collection will be interesting, I earnestly hope that it will soon appear.

4. John Shebbeare, M.D. *Political Writer.*

Not the slightest notice of this acute politician is given in the "*General Biographical Dictionary*," although his works are very respectable, and his name is celebrated. He was born at Bideford, in Devonshire, in 1709, and was bred an apothecary in that town, from whence he went to Bristol, where he commenced chemist, and published a tract on the "*Hotwell Waters*." He left Bristol about the year 1740, and settled in London. I believe he devoted himself in the metropolis principally to writing against the ministry and reigning family. When the act passing for preventing clandestine marriages, Shebbeare published a political novel entituled "*The Marriage Act*" but being threatened with a prosecution for the same, the publisher thought it prudent to change the title to that of "*Matrimony*." He also printed another novel, with less of politics in it, soon after, entitled "*Lydia, or Filial Piety*." But his two best performances are "*Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea*," and "*Letters on the English Nation*" by Battista Angeloni, a jesuit." These letters however, which are very curious and entertaining, were never in any other language than English. When that unfortunate victim Admiral Byng was sacrificed, Shebbeare published some strong and cutting pamphlets in his behalf, but the public were too far carried away by prejudices to attend to his remonstrances. He next commenced a series of "*Letters to the People of England*," the chief object of which went to shew that the nation was oppressed and injured by its connexion with Hanover. For the seventh of these, the author was prosecuted in the court of king's bench, and sentenced to stand in the pillory at Charing-cross, and to be imprisoned for two years. The first part of the sentence he underwent amidst a large assembly of people, none of whom offered him any insult: but Mr. Beardmore, the sheriff, was fined afterwards, for shewing him improper indulgence. While in prison he published proposals for a History of England, which he never completed. On the accession of his present majesty, a pension of 200l. a year was granted to him, and a like sum to Dr. Samuel Johnson, though both strongly addicted to jacobitical principles. On this occasion a wag jocosely observed that the king had commenced his reign by "pensioning a *He-Bear* and a *She-Bear*." From that time the doctor exercised his pen on the side of government, but then it must be allowed that it had lost its energy. His publications previous to his becoming a pensioner, were only a few pamphlets, and those of little account. Besides the works abovementioned, he published "*The Practice of Physic*, in 2 vols. 8vo." in the title page of which he stiles himself *Fellow of the Academy of Sciences at Paris*. The doctor was hit off by Hogarth in his election-print; by Smollett, under the character of Ferret, in "*Sir Launcelot Greaves*," and by other contemporary wits.

Dr. Johnson, however, had a high opinion of his talents, and recommended it to Mr. Boswell to cultivate an acquaintance with him.

He died in August, 1788.

5. Francis Blackburn, *Divine.*

This gentleman acquired a great share of celebrity about thirty years ago, by the publication of a work to which he gave the name of the "*Confessional*," and which, on account of its hostility to the ecclesiastical establishment, was answered by a list of writers. The best reply to it, was that of Dr. Glocester Ridley, who

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who is ſaid to have been aſſiſted therein by Archbiſhop Secker. Mr. Blackburn affected to be alarmed at the progreſs of popery in this kingdom, and echoed the puritanical complaint, that this was owing to the biſhops. He alſo publiſhed an octavo volume on the ſubject, in which he heaped up a number of anecdotes on the abſurdities and cruelties of the Roman Catholics. By a letter printed in the 2d vol. of the Monthly Magazine, page 888, it appears that Mr. Blackburn obtained his liberal principles, by peruſing ſome old books which had been the property of his great grandfather, (an oliverian juſtice).

It ſhould ſeem, however, that if our archdeacon was a puritan on politics and church government, he was either an arian, or a ſocinian in religion. How ſuch a man could retain his dignity and preferment in a church, the conſtitution and principles of which he diſapproved, reconcileably with conſcience and honour, I cannot imagine. Let this, however, be as it may, the archdeacon undoubtedly was a man of parts, and it is, therefore, a pity that a memoir of him ſhould be yet a *deſideratum*.

6. JOHN PARKHURST, *Divine*.

IF induſtry, learning, and piety, entitle a man to the reſpect of poſterity, the name of Mr. John Parkhurſt ought to be recorded. Students, for years to come, will have reaſon to be grateful to his memory for the help he has afforded them in his Hebrew and Greek Lexicons.

He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. His firſt publication was a tract againſt the reveries of John Weſley, and his laſt a ſhrewd reply to Dr. Prieſtley on the pre-exiſtence of Chriſt. Mr. Parkhurſt was connected with that very reſpectable body of men, known by the denomination of the Hutchinſonians. Biſhop Horne, and Mr. William Jones were his intimate friends, and it is to be hoped that the latter gentleman, who has done ſo much juſtice to the venerable biſhop, will do a like ſervice for his humble friend, the lexicographer.

7. JAMES UPTON, *Critic*.

IT is ſurpriſing that men who have laboured in reſcuing the names and works of others from oblivion, ſhould yet be ſuffered to paſs away without any ſort of biographical record to atteſt their private worth, and the value of their public labours. The reſpectable critic abovementioned, is entitled to grateful remembrance for many very valuable performances. His firſt publication was an edition of "*Aſcham's Scholemaſter*," enriched with learned notes, and a curious appendix, in 8vo. 1711. At that time he was ſettled at Taunton in Somerſetſhire, and was alſo fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He afterwards publiſhed an excellent edition of "*Epictetus*, in 2 vols. 4to. 1739." "*Obſervations on Shakſpeare*, in 1 vol. 8vo," and "*Spenſer's Fairie Queen*, in 2 vols. 4to."

JOHN WATKINS.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF CHARLES BERNS WADSTROM, BY HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

(From the Decade Philoſophique.)

I UNDERTAKE with pleaſure the taſk you have enjoined me of giving you a ſketch of the life of our friend, Charles Berns Wadſtrom. It is ſoothing to recount the virtues of thoſe from whom we are ſeparated by death; while thus employed, imagination, a few ſhort moment, renews for us their exiſtence, and the heart cheriſhes an illuſion which it loves.

The tribute of regret for the loſs of this eſtimable citizen, and of reſpect for his memory, ought not to be confined to the boſom of friendſhip. The man who devotes his life to the public ſervice, has a claim to public regret; and perhaps no individual ever made more zealous efforts to promote the happineſs of his fellow creatures, to the entire ſacrifice of all ſelfiſh views; perhaps there never exiſted a truer patriot in the moſt enlarged definition of the term; perhaps no man ever deſerved more of humanity than the perſon whoſe death we lament.

Charles Berns Wadſtrom was born at Stockholm, in the year 1746. Having finiſhed his academical ſtudies, he was employed in the quality of engineer in the ſervice of his Swediſh majeſty. From the knowledge he had acquired in mechanics, and mineralogy, the ſtates of Sweden in 1767, and 1768, confided to his care the direction of a part of the works which they were then erecting in order to render navigable the famous cataract of Trol-

hætta;

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haëtta; and in 1769, he was employed by the government in the working of the copper mines at Atvédaberg. He was afterwards engaged in the direction of various eſtabliſhments, and I have heard him mention his having had frequent perſonal intercourſe with the late king of Sweden on thoſe ſubjects. But theſe were employments inſufficient to ſatisfy a mind glowing, like that of Wadſtrom, for a wider ſphere of uſefulneſs, and benevolence. The various ſchemes by which, through a long life devoted to the cauſe of philanthropy, he purpoſed to promote this great aim of his exiſtence, were indeed ſometimes romantic, and perhaps ſometimes deluſive. His heart ſeemed more enlarged than his underſtanding—his feelings were always in the right, but his judgment ſometimes erred; and he had a kind of truſting ſimplicity in his nature, which made him often the dupe of his own credulity. But let us not blame too ſeverely, this miſplaced reliance on others; there is no danger of the example becoming contagious; let us rather amidſt that egotiſm to which the preſent modes of ſociety give riſe, that wakeful ſuſpicion which puts every heart in a poſture of defence, that careful vigilance with which the old inculcate, and the young acquire, the leſſons of ſelfiſh prudence, let us turn for relief to *one mind*, whoſe weakneſſes were only modifications of virtue, the failings of unguarded humanity, the exceſſive confidence of too liberal a ſpirit, the uncircumſcribed benevolence of too warm an heart.

No project could be more ſublime than that which occupied the greater part of the life of Wadſtrom; which was the emancipation and civilization of that numerous portion of the human race inhabiting the vaſt continent of Africa. With the view of obtaining authentic information reſpecting the ſituation of the natives of Africa, and of ſtudying their diſpoſitions, characters, and manners, he undertook a voyage to that continent, where he remained two years. I have indeed, ſometimes heard this "circumnavigation of philanthropy" aſcribed to other motives than thoſe of pure benevolence. As Ponce de Leon and his companions roved amidſt the Lucayo Iſlands, not merely animated by the general ſpirit of diſcovery, but in the viſionary ſearch of a fountain of ſuch wonderful virtue as to renew the youth, and recall the vigour of every perſon who bathed in its waters; ſo Wadſtrom's view in his expedition to Africa has been repreſented not to have been the emancipation of the ſlaves, but the diſcovery of the New Jeruſalem, which it ſeems, in illuminated charts of Swedenborg, lies ſomewhere concealed, amidſt thoſe hitherto unexplored regions. But it is certain that Wadſtrom, though perhaps courteous to ſome errors of that travelled apoſtle, never carried his complaiſance ſo far as to undertake a voyage to Africa in his ſervice. That voyage was a cruſade of humanity; the liberty of the Africans was the favorite project of Wadſtrom's mind, and he lived to enjoy the moſt noble recompenſe of his labours in their cauſe. Too long condemned to bear the ſcorn of thoſe commercial ſpeculators in blood, who ſmile at the folly of ſympathy, and deride the energies of benevolence, condemned to ſuffer the torment of meditating on calamities which he was unable to relieve, with what exulting triumph did he contemplate the fetters of the ſlave torn off in the French colonies, and the deſtinies of that portion of our ſpecies which ſeemed only born to ſuffer, for ever linked with thoſe of that glorious republic whoſe liberty is durable as its power!—With what tranſport did he of late, behold France, after having broken the fetters of the Africans in diſtant regions, preparing to teach them on their native ſoil, the noble leſſons of enlightened freedom! he knew that the yearly caravan which travels from Egypt to Abyſſinia with ſplendid toys, and bears back in exchange, over the far-ſtretched deſart, its load of ſlaves, had, the paſt autumn, conveyed to theſe diſtant regions a new and aſtoniſhing hiſtory of Europeans; that for the firſt time, that name had been pronounced in Africa without horror, and unconnected with images of deſpair. For the firſt time Europeans had been called not the deſtroyers, but the deliverers of mankind; and tidings had been proclaimed, not of free-men fettered, but of ſlaves made free, of nations emancipated by that hero, whoſe ſublime genius, borrowing no force from age, and no ſuccour from experience, has marked its illuſtrious career by no gradations, but ſoared at once to the pinnacle of glory—that hero who has ever victory in his van, and liberty in his rear! Yes, our philanthropic enthuſiaſt muſt have diſcerned with tranſport, that liberty, irreſiſtible in its progreſs as the majeſtic waters of the Nile, when they overflow their banks and ruſh over the land, and, benevolent in its effects, as that fructifying ſtream which ſpreads only bleſſings in its courſe; liberty would ſoon diffuſe over the African continent

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tinent the benign influence of civilization; and no one felt more strongly than Wadstrom what a wide meaning of happiness that word contains! No one deplored more sincerely than himself, that humanity has been so long insulted by partial civilization; and that even in those parts of the globe where slavery does not exist, particular portions of society have made a monopoly of knowledge, as if a certain degree of education were not the right of all.

Wadstrom, in having powerfully contributed to the abolition of the slave trade, may be considered not merely as the benefactor of the Africans, but has a claim to the honors of more extensive benevolence; since the system of slavery is perhaps no less fatal to the Europeans than to the Africans. Where slavery prevails, all the passions rage with ungovernable violence; every generous sentiment is obliterated; corruption degrades, licentiousness debases, power hardens the mind, and the dignity of human nature, violated in the person of the slave, is avenged by the consequent depravity of the master. Even women in those regions, they, who should feel pity an irresistible instinct, they who seem born to sooth with sympathizing tears every misery, and to plead with mild accents for every sufferer, even they, where slavery prevails, display the monstrous contrast of weakness and ferocity; of voluptuous indolence, and active cruelty; of a frame enervated by all the refinements of luxury, and an heart steeled by familiarity with crimes. And their children, on whose ductile minds those lessons of mercy should be impressed, to which the uncorrupted heart beats responsive; who should be taught to lisp the glowing tale of the oppressor punished, and the good made happy, imbibe, from example, all the caprices of cruelty, and before they can discern the distinctions of vice and virtue, are cursed with the inheritance of guilt.

If then we are grateful to the memory of Wadstrom for his efforts to confer happiness on the Africans, we ought also to remember with gratitude that he has rescued the colonists from misery; for surely miserable amidst all that fortune can bestow, is he, who is condemned to look back on the record of life without finding the sweet memorial of one generous action, one wrong redressed, one tear shed without witness, for the unhappy!

On his return from Africa, Wadstrom visited England, where those persons who were acquainted with his philanthropic principles, solicited him strongly to remain some time. The great question of the abolition of the slave trade, was at that period brought forward in the British parliament, and Wadstrom obtained permission from the king of Sweden to remain in England during the important discussion. He was repeatedly examined at the bar of the House of Commons on this subject, and produced the journal he had kept of the transactions of every day, during his stay in Africa. His evidence was considered as highly curious, useful, and interesting, and was often referred to in the debates which took place on that occasion. The opinions he delivered respecting the abolition of the slave trade, and the establishment of philanthropic colonies, gave rise to the foundation of Sierra Leona, and Boulama, which may justly be considered as monuments erected in favour of humanity and liberty, by generous and enlightened friends of mankind.

Wadstrom published seven years since in London, an octavo volume, containing much interesting information respecting his African expedition, and many important observations on colonization. Buonaparte, when departing for Egypt, wished to obtain a copy of this work, and enquired of Wadstrom where it could be purchased. On account of the difficulty of communication between France and England, Wadstrom had of late been unable to supply himself with any copies of this work, and had but one copy left in his possession, which he immediately presented to the general.

But while Wadstrom, the friend of human kind, continued to exert all the energies of his mind in the great cause of humanity, a mortal malady was undermining his constitution, and leading him by gradual steps to the grave. The fatigues of body, the anxieties of mind he had suffered, together with the great transitions of climate, had brought on a pulmonary consumption, of which, after a long struggle with the natural vigour of his frame: he died on the fifteenth of Germinal, 7th year.

Wadstrom felt what the English poet calls

"The ruling passion strong in death;"

the triumphs of the French Republic were to him a continual source of enjoyment, because he believed the liberty, and consequently the happiness of the world depended on its success. A friend, who visited him in his last hours, endeavoured to cheer his mind with those consolations which he thought most congenial to his religious

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religious opinions; Wadſtrom heard him in ſilence; his head ſunk on his breaſt, and his eyes were almoſt cloſed; but when his friend, changing the theme, related to him the triumphs of the French armies on the opening of the campaign, Wadſtrom raiſed himſelf on his bed, his countenance became irradiated, and a gleam of pleaſure lighted up his eye; he deſired to hear again the tale of Maſſena's victories; and when his friend added that news of further victories was expected in three days, he exclaimed, with a feeling of regret, "Alas! that I have not three days to live!"

Swift, after having written that celebrated ſatire on human nature, entitled "*Gulliver's Travels*," exclaimed, while meditating on the rare virtues of his friend Arbuthnot, "Oh, were there ten Arbuthnots in the world, I would burn my book!"—It is difficult to contemplate the character of Wadſtrom without a ſimilar ſentiment; without feeling that, were there many Wadſtroms in the world, we ſhould learn to think better of mankind.

HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

Paris, 20th Germinal, 7th year.

LIFE OF SAUSSURE THE NATURALIST.

HORACE-Benedict De Sauſſure was born at Geneva in the year 1740. His father, an enlightened agriculturiſt, to whom we are indebted for ſome eſſays on rural economy, reſided at Couches, on the banks of the Arve, about half a league from Geneva.

A country life, joined to an active education, tended no doubt to develope in Sauſſure that phyſical ſtrength which is ſo eſſential to the naturaliſt, who wiſhes to extend his knowledge by travelling. He walked every day to the town in order to go to ſchool; and as he lived at the foot of the Saleve, that mountain which he has ſince rendered ſo famous, climbing the rugged road was nothing but ſport to him. Born, as it were, in the midſt of the phænomena of nature, he had every opportunity for ſtudy, and thus avoided all the inconveniences in the ſituation of thoſe philoſophers who form theories without leaving their cloſets, or thoſe cultivators who, though always familiar with nature, are incapable of admiring her beauties.

Botany was his firſt ſtudy. A diverſified ſoil, fertile in a variety of plants, invites the inhabitant of the banks of the Lemanian lake to cultivate that delightful ſcience. This taſte brought about an acquaintance between Sauſſure and Haller. He viſited that great naturaliſt in 1764, during his retreat at Bex, and in his travels he expreſſes his admiration of that aſtoniſhing man, who excelled in all the branches of natural ſcience. Sauſſure was further excited to ſtudy the vegetable kingdom in conſequence of his connection with C. Bonnet, who married his aunt, and who ſoon diſcovered the dawning talents of his nephew. Bonnet was then engaged in examining the leaves of plants; Sauſſure alſo turned his attention to theſe vegetable organs, and publiſhed the reſult of his labours under the title of *Obſervations ſur l'ecorce des feuilles*—Obſervations on the ſkin of leaves.

This little book, which appeared about the year 1760, contained a number of new obſervations relative to the epidermis of leaves, and the miliary glands with which it is covered *.

At this time, the profeſſorſhip of philoſophy at Geneva became vacant, and Sauſſure, who was then only twenty-one, obtained the chair. Experience, in this inſtance, proved that if early rewards generally extinguiſh the ardour of men who labour only for themſelves, they ſerve on the contrary to animate the zeal of thoſe who make truth the object of their purſuit. In Geneva the two profeſſors of philoſophy taught alternately phyſics and logic, and Sauſſure acquitted himſelf in this double taſk with equal ſucceſs. He even gave to the teaching of logic, what may be called a practical or experimental turn. His courſe, which commenced with the ſtudy of the ſenſes, in order to arrive at the general laws of the underſtanding, at once announced an able obſerver of nature.

Experimental philoſophy was the branch of which he was fondeſt; it conducted him to the ſtudy of chymiſtry and mineralogy. It was then that he recommenced his journies among the mountains, not in queſt of herbs, but to examine the ſubſtances of which the elevated ridges of our globe are compoſed. Geology, a ſcience which then ſcarcely exiſted, gave a charm to his frequent wanderings among the Alps. There the talents of this great naturaliſt were fully developed. During the fifteen or twenty years of his profeſſorſhip, he was alternately employed in fulfilling the duties which his ſituation impoſed, and in traverſing the different mountains in the neighbourhood of Geneva. He even extended his excurſions on one ſide to the Rhine, and on the other to Piedmont. About this time, too, he travelled to Auvergne, for the purpoſe of examining ſome extinguiſhed volcanos; and ſoon after he undertook a tour to Paris, Holland, and England. Afterwards he went to Italy, and croſſed over to Sicily. Theſe journies were not commenced for the purpoſe of haſtening forward to a particular place: his object was conſtantly the ſtudy of nature. He always carried with him the inſtruments neceſſary for his obſervations, and never ſet out without having formed for himſelf a regular plan of experiments. He often remarks in his works, that this method was highly uſeful to him in the progreſs of his ſtudies.

* He had reſumed the ſtudy of this ſubject about eighteen months before his death.

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In 1779, he publiſhed the firſt volume of his "Travels in the Alps." It contains a detailed deſcription of the environs of Geneva, and an account of an excurſion as far as Chamouni, a village at the foot of Mont-Blanc. All naturaliſts have read with pleaſure the deſcription he has given, in this volume, of his *Magnetometre*. The more he examined the mountains, the more he felt the importance of Mineralogy: to enable him to ſtudy this branch of ſcience with greater advantage, he learnt the German language. The new mineralogical knowledge which he acquired, may be eaſily ſeen by comparing the latter volume of his travels with the firſt.

In the midſt of his numerous excurſions in the Alps, and even during the time of the troubled politics of Geneva, in 1782, he found opportunities to make his fine Hygrometrical experiments, the reſult of which he publiſhed in 1783, under the title of "Eſſays on Hygrometry." This work, the beſt that ever came from his pen, ſeated his reputation as a Naturaliſt. We are indebted to him for the invention of the Hygrometre. Deluc had already invented his whalebone Hygrometre, and a conteſt aroſe between him and Sauſſure, which degenerated into a very obſtinate diſpute.

In 1786, Sauſſure gave up his profeſſorſhip, the duties of which he had diſcharged for about 25 years. He reſigned in favour of his diſciple, Pictet, who, with great honour to himſelf, fulfilled the difficult taſk of ſucceeding this great naturaliſt.

From Sauſſure's ſituation as a profeſſor, the ſtate of public inſtruction naturally became an object of his attention. He propoſed a plan of reform in the education of Geneva, the chief deſign of which was to obtain regulations for teaching the natural ſciences and mathematics to the youth of that city at an early age. He was even deſirous that their phyſical education, if I may uſe that expreſſion, ſhould not be neglected; and therefore propoſed the eſtabliſhment of gymnaſtic exerciſes. This plan, as might be expected, occaſioned much diſcuſſion in a town where every one feels the importance of education. It found many ſupporters and many oppoſers.

The mediocrity of pecuniary reſources was, however, a great obſtacle to any innovation of importance. It was beſides feared, that in changing the forms of inſtruction the ſubſtance might be loſt, and that what was known to be good might be ſacrificed in purſuit of ſomething better. The people of Geneva were much attached to their ſyſtem of education; and for this predilection they cannot be blamed, ſince it has not only diffuſed knowledge very generally among them, but has produced many diſtinguiſhed mathematicians* and naturaliſts.†

But public education did not alone occupy the attention of Sauſſure. He employed himſelf in educating his two ſons and his daughter, who ſoon proved themſelves worthy of ſuch an inſtructor. His daughter joins to all the accompliſhments of her ſex, an extenſive knowledge in natural ſcience; and his eldeſt ſon has already diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his chemical and philoſophical experiments.

The ſecond volume of the Travels of Sauſſure was publiſhed in 1786: it contains a deſcription of the Alps which ſurround Mont Blanc. The author examines them alternately as a mineralogiſt, a geologiſt, and a philoſopher. In this volume he has given ſome intereſting experiments in electricity, and a deſcription of his electrometre, which is the moſt perfect yet known. We are indebted to him for ſeveral other metrical inſtruments, ſuch as his cyanometre, deſtined for meaſuring the intenſity of the blue colour of the ſky, which varies according to the elevation of the obſerver; his diaphanometre for meaſuring the tranſparency of the air; and his anemometre, with which, by the means of a kind of balance, he weighed the force of the wind.

Some years after the publication of this volume, Sauſſure was received as a foreign aſſociate in the academy of ſciences at Paris; but our author not only honoured his country, he loved to ſerve it. He was the founder of the ſociety of arts, to which Geneva is indebted for that high degree of proſperity her manufactures have reached within theſe 30 years. He preſided over this ſociety until his death, and one of his laſt wiſhes was for the preſervation of this eſtabliſhment.

He alſo teſtified his zeal for his country in the council of two hundred, of which he became a member after the diſſolution of the national Aſſembly. After having undergone much fatigue in this aſſembly, his health began to be deranged, and in 1794, a paralytic ſtroke deprived him of the uſe of almoſt the whole of one ſide of his body; diſtreſſing, however, as his ſituation then was, his mind loſt nothing of its activity; and ſince that accident he prepared for the preſs the two laſt volumes of his travels, which appeared in 1796. They contain an account of his excurſions in the mountains of Piedmont, Switzerland, and, in particular, his aſcenſion to the ſummit of Mont Blanc. Theſe two laſt volumes, far from exhibiting any ſymptom of his underſtanding having ſuffered from his diſorder, preſent an enormous maſs of new facts and important philoſophical obſervations.

He performed a laſt ſervice to ſcience by publiſhing the *Agenda*, which terminates his fourth volume. In that work this great man, ſurviving himſelf, conducts the young naturaliſt by the hand through mountains, and teaches him how to obſerve them with advantage. This Agenda is a proof of the genius of our author, and of the mental vigour which he preſerved during the decline of his health. During his ſickneſs, he alſo publiſhed,

* Abauzit, Cramer, Lhuilier, J. Trembly, &c.

† Jalabert, A. Trembly, Bonnet, Leſage, Deluc, Senebier, Prevot, Pielet, Sauſſure himſelf, &c.

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"*Observations on the Fusibility of Stones by the Blow Pipe,*" and directed some experiments for ascertaining the height of the bed of the Arve.‡

Having gone to Plombiers to use the baths of that place for the benefit of his health, he made observations on the mountains which he saw at a distance, and caused specimens of the strata which he pointed out to be brought to him. He had announced that he would terminate his travels by giving his ideas relative to the primitive state of the earth. But the more he meditated upon that subject, the more difficult he found it to form an opinion on those great revolutions which have happened to the globe. In general he was a *Neptunian*, that is to say, he attributed the changes the earth has undergone to the operation of water. He also admitted the possibility, that elastic fluids, in disengaging themselves from subterraneous cavities, might have raised mountains.

His health gradually declined; but he still preserved the hope of re-establishing it. The French government had named him professor of experimental philosophy in the central school of Paris, and he did not despair of being able to fulfil the duties of that honourable situation. His strength, however, was daily exhausted, and a general torpor succeeded to the vigour which he had always enjoyed. His slow and embarrassed pronunciation did not correspond to the vivacity of his mind, and formed a strange contrast with the graceful animation by which he was formerly distinguished. It was a painful spectacle to see a great man thus fallen, at the age when meditation bears its richest fruits, and when he would have enjoyed the glory of his labours.

All the remedies which medicine, enlightened by philosophy, could afford, were resorted to for his recovery, but in vain—every endeavour was fruitless. Strength and life forsook him by slow and painful steps. Towards the end of the sixth year, his decay, he became more sensible, and on the 3d Pluviose, of the 7th year, in the 59th year of his age, he terminated his brilliant career, mourned by a family who loved him, by a country that honoured him, and by Europe, whose knowledge he had extended.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

Interesting and Original Anecdotes of the French Revolution; to be continued in a regular series from its commencement to the present period, and including its secret history.

THE FALSE EMIGRANT.

IT is sometimes prudent for a man to sacrifice his fortune in order to preserve his life. Reffegnier, advocate general in the parliament of Thoulouse, perceiving that the clouds of proscription were gathering over the heads of all the members of that great body, which was not free from reproach, conceived a project so extraordinary, that it stands alone in the whole history of revolutionary proceedings.

He determined to go and take refuge in Paris, in a street near the *Palais Royal*; that quarter of the town, though one of the most suspicious, appearing to him one of the least dangerous for suspected persons; but at the same time in order to turn aside suspicion, he resolved to make it appear that he had emigrated, and was resident at London. For this purpose, he contrived to get letters sent from England to his relations domiciliated at Paris. They were written entirely in his own hand, and contained an account of his mode of life in London, and of his connexions with other emigrants; and entered into such minute and circumstantial details, that they carried with them every appearance of truth and authority. These letters were intercepted at Paris, where they remained in the office of the general police.

After the fall of Robespierre, Reffegnier solicited his erasure from the list of emigrants; and in support of his request, presented a certificate of uninterrupted residence in France, signed by eight witnesses. Those witnesses were taken into custody, as guilty of attesting a falsehood; and the whole affair was submitted to a jury of accusation. The original letters written from London by Reffegnier were produced, particularly one of them dated a few days prior to the September massacres, and the other at the beginning of the month of December following. The post-mark on the outside, and the details they contained, bore witness to their authenticity.

On the other hand, several witnesses appeared, among whom were the tenant of the house, at which Reffegnier had taken refuge, and a notary public of Vincennes, to whom the supposed emigrant had dictated his last will and testament, on the very day on which his first letter was written. This will was signed by the testator, and was defective in none of the customary forms of law. In order to leave no doubt of his residence at Paris, he had repaired on the day on which his second letter was dated, to the house of the same notary at Vincennes, and had added a codicil by which he bequeathed an annuity to an old domestic.

Independently of these proofs, which ascertained

‡ These papers were inserted in the "*Journal de Physique.*"

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abandon him to your just indignation; but he is dead, never to revive. Deign to restore your esteem to him who now writes to you. He cannot do without it, and will never deserve to lose it. As a guarantee for this he has, not his reason, but his situation, which will in future exempt him from violent passion.

Although I neither ought, nor wish, Sir, to trouble you farther about *Duchesne's* * business; and although I desire still less to justify myself in regard to *him*, I cannot avoid saying, that if it were true that he had proposed to send me the clean sheets only, volume by volume, all my alarms, and the noise I have made about them, would then be not only the acts of a madman, but of a knave.

I must also confess to you, Sir, that I dare not write to *Madame la Maréchale*. Not knowing to what degree she may be irritated, I know not how to go about making my peace.

TO M. DE MALESHERBES.

Motiers, October 26, 1762.

PERMIT, Sir, a man so often honoured with your favours; but who never asked any of you that were not just and honourable, to solicit one more. Last winter I wrote you four successive letters concerning the disposition, and state of my mind, the tranquillity of which, I hoped, would not again be disturbed. I desire exceedingly to have a copy of those four letters, and I think that the sentiments that dictated them deserves this complaisance on your part. I therefore take the liberty of asking for a copy; or if you prefer sending me the originals, I will only request sufficient time to transcribe them, and will, if your desire it, return them in a few days. I shall be the more sensible of this favour, because it will prove to me that my misfortunes have not diminished your kindness and esteem, and that you do not judge of a man by his destiny.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my profound respect.

My address is at *Motiers-Travers, Comté de Neufchâtel, par Pontcartier*. The postage of letters which are not franked must be paid as far as Pontcartier.

TO M. DE MALESHERBES.

Paris, November 11.

I should be much mortified, Sir, were I deprived of the pleasure you promised me, of occupying myself in a manner which might prove agreeable to you, by preparing plants to complete your "*Hortus Siccus*." Being unable to live without the assistance of my labour, I never thought (notwithstanding the pleasure it would give me) of offering you my time without retribution. I will even confess, that I should have been very happy to intermix with the tiresome and sedentary labour of copying*, an occupation more to my taste, and more conducive to my health—that of collecting plants for the number of cabinets of natural history, which are forming at Paris; and in which, according to me, the third kingdom, though totally unattended to, is not less necessary than the other two. The making of several of these collections together would have been more lucrative to me, and would better have defrayed the expence, which distant excursions, and admission into curious gardens, sometimes require. But the French have, in general, such false ideas of botany, and so little taste for the study of nature, that it is vain to hope that this charming part of it will ever tempt them to make collections of this kind. This is therefore a resource that I must not look to. As to you, Sir, who join to knowledge of every kind, a perpetual desire to increase it, I trust you will not deprive me of the pleasure of contributing to your amusements. Send me a memorandum of what you desire, I will collect all I am able; and will receive payment, without reluctance, for whatever I may furnish. With respect to the small specimen I have already sent you, it is quite a different affair: it consisted of plants that belonged to you. Those I substituted in place of such as were spoiled were not collected for you: I had only the trouble of taking them out of my own collection; and as I did not offer to bear any part of the expence you were put to by my *botanizing*, when in your company, it seems to me, Sir, that you ought not to offer payment for what we picked up together, nor for my amusing myself, by putting them in some sort of order, before I sent them away.

Notwithstanding the good accounts you give me of your present state of health, I am assured that it is not yet perfectly re-established; and unfortunately the ensuing season is not favourable for pedestrian exercise, which I think as beneficial to you as to myself. Winter, as you know, Sir, offers to the botanist plants of a peculiar kind: namely, *mosses* and *lichens*. There must be in your parks very curious things of that kind; and I earnestly ex-

* A bookseller at Paris.

* J. J. Rousseau supported himself by copying music.

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hort you, when you have time, to examine thoſe ſpecies upon the ſpot, and in the proper ſeaſon.

Your reſolutions, Sir, being ſuch as you mention, I certainly am not the man to diſapprove them: an agreeable leiſure ſo obtained is highly honourable. To perform great duties in elevated ſituations; ſuch is the taſk impoſed upon men of your profeſſion, and endowed with your talents; but when an individual, after offering to his country the tribute of his zeal, finds it no uſe, he may certainly then be permitted to live for himſelf, and to content himſelf with being happy.

[*Theſe letters, ſo characteriſtic of the mind of their celebrated author, will be occaſionally continued.*]

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

THE laws of Spain juſtify killing in ſelf defence, gravely ſtating, that it is better that a man ſhould defend his own life, than to leave his death to be avenged by his relatives "*mayor mientras que vive que ſe defenda, que dexar que lo venge depoys ſu morte.*" The laws of Japan, a country which ſeems to be as far diſtant from others in its opinions, as in its ſituation, allow no indulgence for ſelf defence, The only difference they make between that and the moſt atrocious murder is, that if the aggreſſor be killed, the ſurvivor ſhall be allowed to be his own executioner.

A caſe, upon this point, occurred in Scotland, about 50 years ago, which does no great honour to the judges of that country. A Mr. Cumming was tried in the court of juſticiary for the murder of a ſoldier. The jury found a ſpecial verdict, which ſtated,—That the priſoner and two friends met ſome ſoldiers in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and caſually aſked them what it was o'clock: that one of the ſoldiers having returned an impertinent anſwer, Mr. Cumming ſaid, "is that an anſwer to give to a gentleman?" that, thereupon the ſoldiers drew their bayonets, and the gentlemen their ſwords, and a ſcuffle enſued: in which Mr. Cumming, *in defending himſelf*, killed one of the ſoldiers. The court, upon this verdict, adjudged Mr. Cumming to be hanged! which was put in execution!—This deciſion, however, had ſome good effect in Scotland. A trial ſoon after occurred of Mr. Carnegy of Finhaven, for killing the Earl of Strathmore. Carnegy and the Earl had been at the funeral of a relation. In returning from dinner, where the company had drank pretty freely, Mr. Lyell, one of the party, uſed much inſulting language to Mr. Carnegy, and at laſt puſhed him into a dirty ditch:—On getting up, Mr. Carnegy drew his ſword, and made a puſh at Mr. Lyell, when he ran behind Lord Strathmore, who received the thruſt and was killed. On the trial, Mr. Dundas (the father of the ſecretary of ſtate), who was Mr. Carnegy's counſel, ſtrongly preſſed it upon the jury, not to return a ſpecial verdict, as had been there the cuſtom, and which, in the caſe of Cumming's, had been ſo ſhamefully abuſed; but at once to declare the priſoner guilty or not guilty. His eloquent and judicious reaſoning had the effect, and the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

Mr. Locke, in his "*Eſſay on Civil Government*," (book 11. ch. xviii.) puts a ſingular caſe with regard to juſtifiable homicide:

"A man, with his ſword in his hand, demands my purſe in the highway, when perhaps I have not twelvepence in my pocket: this man I may lawfully kill. To another I deliver 100l. only whilſt I alight, which he refuſes to reſtore me when I am got up again, but he draws his ſword to defend the poſſeſſion of it by force, if I endeavour to retake it. The miſchief this man does me is a hundred, or poſſibly a thouſand times worſe than the other perhaps intended me (whom I killed before he really did me any), yet I may lawfully kill the one, and cannot ſo much as hurt the other."

Among the many accounts of the difference in the price of proviſions in old times, and at preſent, none is more remarkable, and certainly none more authentic, than the following:—but in this, as well as all other details on that ſubject, the proper conſideration is to be made of the comparative value of money in thoſe times and now.

In the year 1314, a parliament was held on purpoſe to fix the price of proviſions, *which was ſo enormous that the people could not ſupport themſelves*. The following were the prices fixed by the legiſlature. A ſtall or corn-fed ox 1l. 4s.; a graſs fed, ditto, 16s.; a ſtalled, or corn-fed cow, 12s.; a graſs fed cow, 10s.; a fat ſheep, with the wool on, 1s. 8d.; ditto,

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ditto, with the wool shorn, 1s. 2d.; a fat hog, two years old, 3s. 4d.; a fat goose, 2½d.; ditto, in the city of London, 3d. a fat capon, 2d.; ditto, in the city of London, 2½.; a fat hen, 1d.; ditto, in the city of London, 1½d.; two chickens, 1d. ditto, in the city of London, 1½; four pigeons, 1d.; three, ditto, in the city of London, 1d.; twenty-four eggs, 1d.; twenty, ditto, in the city of London, 1d.

The following curious passage from president "*Henault's History of France*" will give some idea of the value of money in the ninth century.

"Pour juger de prix de l'or et de l'argent d'alors, il suffira de rapporter deux faits. Au concile de Toulouse, tenu en 846, la contribution que chaque curé étoit tenu de fourni à son êveque, savoir un minôt de frument, un minôt d'orge, un mésure de vin, et un agneau, étoit valué deux sols: le second fait c'est que Charles le chauve fit un edit en 864, pour une nouvelle fabrication de monnois; et comme par cet edit l'ancienne monnoie étoit décriée, il ordonna qu'il fut tiré cinquante livres d'argent de ses coffres pour être répandues dans la commerce."

JOHAN DE MEHUN, author of the celebrated "*Romance de la Rose*," about the year 1530, bequeathed to a monastery in France, a chest supposed to contain articles of great value. On opening it, however, the friars found it filled only with vetches; and in their rage on the ridicule and disappointment, they would not suffer the body of the unfortunate bequeather to have a Christian funeral. The following passage from "*Piers Plowman's Vision*," shew that such things in old times were not unknown in England.

"The friars followed folke that were riche,
"And folke that were poor at little price they set;
"And no corse in the kirke-yard ne kirke was buried,
"But quicke he bequeathed them ought, or quit part of his debt."

And Chaucer says of a friar:

"Full sweetly heard he confession,
"And pleasant was he's absolution;
"He was an easy man to give penance
"There as he wist to have a good pittance."

In the Philippine Isles a certain proportion of the dower is paid to the intended wife, after liberty of conversing with her; a farther share for the permission to eat with her, and the remainder upon consummation.

In Turkey, bakers convicted of selling bread under weight, are hung up at their own door; and a traveller in that country mentions that notwithstanding executions for this offence are so frequent that a person can hardly walk along the streets without rubbing against the bodies, yet even these incessant rigorous punishments do not put a stop to this nefarious practice.

Ben Jonson says, "Princes learn no art truly but that of horsemanship; the reason is, the brave beast is no flatterer; he will throw a prince as soon as his groom." The adulation which princes receive in all countries, from their infancy, is certainly ill calculated to make them know truly their duty as sovereigns. To those in the habits of attending a court, this is perfectly well known: to such as are accustomed to courts, the following passage from *Fabian's Chronicle*, may afford at once information and amusement—"Henry the Sixth, when eight months old, sat in his mothers's lap, in the parliament chamber; the speaker made a famous *prepositon*, in which he said much of the Providence of God, who had endowed the realm with *so toward a prince and sovereign governour*.

The coronation of a king is at all times the occasion of splendor, shew and expence. The stile of expence was however formerly very different from what it is in these days. In the time of Edward the First, every sheriff within 150 miles of London, was obliged upon this solemn occasion to send 60 oxen and cows, 60 hogs, 2 fat boars, 60 fat sheep, and from 3 to 5000 hens and capons.

By the *Charta Foreste* we find that before that time to kill one of the king's deer was punished with the loss of life or limb, at the same time that a murderer paid only a weregild or was entitled to benefit of clergy.

From Crantz's account of Greenland we learn that the Greenlanders shew their resentment for injuries by giving their adversaries notice, that they will, at a particular day, publicly recite a libel against them; and it is reckon'd a want of spirit if the adversary does not appear and give a fluent answer—what barbarians! not to have recourse to duel.

CURIOUS ORIGIN OF THE NINE MUSES.

The muses originally consisted of only three in number; Mnemosyne, Memory, Melete, Meditation, Aede, Song. They were augmented to the number of nine, because

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because the inhabitants of their ancient town, desirous of placing in the temple of Apollo the statues of the three Muses, and they being of extraordinary beauty, they ordered three of the most skilful sculptors to execute, each, the statues of these three muses, which made up the number of nine; and from which it was proposed to select the three most perfect statues—but then nine, were so beautiful, that it was agreed to take them all, and to place them in the temple, and call them the nine Muses. From this accident, they derived their origin, and the six other attributes of poetry were given to the additional sister.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ASTRONOMY.

THE Study of Astronomy, adapted to the capacities of Youth, by *John Stedman*. 2s. 6d. Dilly.

ANTIQUITIES.

Some Account of the Abbey Church of Bath, illustrative of ten Engravings, by Mr. *James Basire*. 2l. 2s. in sheets. White.

Antiquities of Ionia, Part 2d. illustrated with beautifully engraved Plates. Folio. 3l. 13s. 6d. Nicol.

BOTANY.

The Botanist's Pocket Magazine, intended to convey a scientific knowledge of the Linnæan System; each Number enriched with 3 Plates, coloured. No. 1. 6d. to be continued monthly. Hurst.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Biography; or Lives of the most eminent Persons; chiefly composed by *John Aikin*, M.D. and the late *Rev. Wm. Enfield*, LL.D. Volume 1. 4to. 1l. 5s. boards. large paper, 2l. 2s. Kearsley.

DRAMA.

Family Distress; or Self Immolation, a Play in three Acts, by *Augustus Von Kotzebue*, as it is now performing *verbatim* from this translation, with applause, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket; translated from the German, by *Henry Neuman*, Esq. 2s. Phillips.

The Prisoner; or the Resemblance, a Comic Opera, as *Reading* by Le Texier and Nugent; translated from the French, by *Henry Heartwell* Esq. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

The Forresters, a Picture of rural Manners, a Play, translated from the German of Iffland, by *Bell Plumptre*. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

The most interesting Collection of Theatrical Pieces, being a Continuation of "Recueil des Pieces de Theatre Nouvellement Iues," par *M. Le Texier*; and containing some of Molier's Chef d'Œuvres, with the best Plays lately acted at Paris, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Dulau, and Co.

Pizarro in Peru, or the Death of Rolla, translated from the German of Augustus Von Kotzebue; with Notes, &c. by *Thomas Dutton*, 2s. 6d. West.

ENGRAVINGS.

Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth, from the Pictures, &c. in the possession of *Samuel Ireland*, Vol 2d. 2l. 2s. Faulder.

HERALDRY.

Kearsley's Peerage of England, brought down to January 1799. 9s. boards. Kearsley.

LAW.

The Practice of the Court of King's Bench, in penal actions. A new Edition, (2d.) 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards. Brooke and Rider.

The Crown Circuit Companion, with Additions, Improvements, and modern References, by *Thomas Dogberty*. A new Edition. (7th.) 8vo. Brooke and Rider.

Sanders on Uses and Trusts, and on the Nature of Conveyances, 2 vols. 8vo. A new Edition, (2d.) 9s. boards. Brooke and Rider.

Lord Thanet's Case considered, as to the Question—Whether the Judgement be specific or arbitrary? With Reports of Cases, by *W. Frith*, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. 1s. Butterworth.

A Complete System of Pleading, Vol. 1. which completes the Work, by *John Wentworth*, Esq. 12s. boards. Robinsons.

MILITARY.

Remarks on Cavalry, by the Russian Major General of Hussars, *Warnery*, with Plates, 1l. 1s. Egerton.

The Regimental Companion; containing the relative Duties of every component part of the British Army, rendering the System familiar, &c. by *Charles James*, of the 60th Regiment, late Captain in the North York Militia. 5s. Egerton.

A few Observations on the System of Tactics, laid down in the Regulations for the Formations of his Majesty's Forces. 6d. Bell.

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The July Fashions of London and Paris containing five beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month, intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and private families residing in the country. To be continued Monthly. 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

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The Margate New Guide for 1799. 2s. 6d. Dutton.

MEDICAL.

Reports of a Series of Inoculations for the Cow-pox; with Remarks and Observations on this Disease considered as a Substitute for the small-pox, by *William Woodville*, M. D. Physician to the Small-pox and Innoculation Hospitals, 3s. 6d. Phillips.

A Detection of the Falacy of Dr. Hull's Defence of the Cæsarean Operation, by *W. Simmons*, Surgeon to the Manchester Infirmary, 2s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

Essays on Electricity, by the late George Adams, fifth edition, corrected, &c, by *W. Jones*, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 8s. boards. W. and S. Jones, Holborn.

Memoirs of Medicine, including a Sketch of Medical History, by *Richard Walker*, Esq. Apothecary to the Prince of Wales, 8vo. 5s. boards. Johnson.

The Medical and Physical Journal, conducted by Drs. *Bradley* and *Willich*, No. 5. to be continued Monthly, price 2s. Phillips.

NOVELS.

Albert, or The Wilds of Strathnaven, by *Elizabeth Helme*, 4 vols. 14s. sewed. Low.

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The young Exiles, or Correspondence of some Juvenile Emigrants, from the French of *Madame de Genlis*, 3 vols. 12mo. boards. Symonds.

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Music of Pizarro, a Play, now performing at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, with unbounded applause. The Music composed and selected by Michael Kelly. 6s. *Kelly.*

THE music introduced in the tragedy of Pizarro is, taken in the aggregate, tolerably appropriate, though not strikingly excellent. The march performed in the temple of the sun, the solo and semi-chorus beginning with "Oh, pow'r supreme;" the glee commencing with "Fly away time," the distant military march and chorus of Peruvians; the song, "Yet, be merciless, thou tempest dire," and the lamentation for the death of Rolla, are from the pen of Mr. Kelly. The march of priests and priestesses in the Temple of the Sun, is from the works of Gluck;

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the chorus of priests and priestesses in the same scene, is taken from Sacchini; the chorus, "To thee be praise, O glorious sun," is from the pages of Cherubini; and the march, preceding the glee, is by Mr. Shaw. Of the melodies by Mr. Kelly, "Fly away time," and "Yes, be merciless, thou tempest dire," are the most pleasing: while, among the selected compositions, "Thou parent light," from Sacchini, and the march from Gluck, possess the greatest degree of attraction. We cannot dismiss this article without observing, that Mr. Kelly in his own music is not always sufficiently vigilant to avoid the violation of certain laws of harmony, nor, in every instance, so happy as we might wish in his adaptations. The general cast of an air may be calculated to express the prevailing sentiment of the words to which it is applied, and yet require some degree of taste, delicacy, and address in the compiler, to fit it to its new language and situation, to fall in with the accents, and give the particular points of the author. Mr. Kelly, by attending to these hints, will certainly improve both as a composer and selector.

An Essay on Musical Harmony, according to the Nature of that Science, and the principles of the greatest musical authors, by Augustus Frederic Christopher Kollman, *organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's.* Dale.

Our readers will recollect, that our former remarks on this ingenious and extensive work, extended to the end of the ninth chapter, in which the author leads the musical student to the consideration of cadences perfect and imperfect, interrupted and uninterrupted. In the tenth, he embraces the subject of modulation; and treats this abstruse province of the science much at large. Modulation, both natural and abrupt, as produced by passing from major to minor, from minor to major, or by the introduction of enharmonic changes, is satisfactorily explained. In the tenth chapter he enters upon the consideration of *time:* and, after giving a general explanation of the terms used by musicians to express the particular character of each movement, he speaks with a masterly intelligibility on measure, both simple and compound: and, in the succeeding chapter, takes up, as in its natural course, the subject of rhythm, or that periodical order in musical composition which answers to number in prose, and metre in poetry. Chapters thirteen and fourteen treat of simple and double counterpoint; and contain many useful remarks on the counterpoint on the tenth, or third; the twelth, or fifth, the double counterpoints of the ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth, and on double counterpoint, reverse, retrograde, and reverse retrograde. These topics, so interesting to the real pursuers of science, are succeeded by useful observations on *imitation,* in all its different kinds and effects; and on *variation,* as it regards the same harmony and melody, different harmonies to the same melody, and different melodies to the same harmony. After many ingenious and novel observations on fancy, both free and limited, Mr. Kollman enters upon his eighteenth and concluding chapter of his first volume, in which he speaks with much learning and perspicuity of the "antient ecclesiastical modes." Here he explains how every scale descends on the same keys backwards; furnishes the reader with the antient names of the various scales and modes, and investigates and proves the use of the antient ecclesiastical modes in modern composition.—Our readers will perceive, by the multifarious and useful subjects which the present volume comprizes, how much may be expected from the *second*; and that the space we mean to devote to remarks on the subsequent parts of a work so important to the studious part of the musical world, will not be unprofitably occupied.

The Old Clothesman, a Comic Opera, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, composed by Thomas Attwood. 6s. Dale. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Mr. Attwood, in the publication of this opera, has thought proper, we know not why, to suppress the overture. The work, nevertheless, occupies thirty-three pages, and contains several charming airs. "Emblems of Frailty," sung by Mrs. Atkins, is beautifully delicate throughout; and "With rapture on its wing," sung by Mr. Incledon, is elegantly conceived. With the simplicity of "Adieu, Oh! ye bowers," sung by Mrs. Atkins, we are particularly pleased; but cannot say that we discover any marks of the same ingenious hand in the succeeding glee; it lacks both air and contrivance. "The Wedding Day," sung by Mr. Knight, is prettily imagined, and exhibits both judgment and fancy in its accompaniment. The succeeding duet, sung by Mrs. Atkins and Mr. Incledon, is a tolerable composition; and the round which forms the finale of the piece is above mediocrity.

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Thompson's complete Museum for the German Flute. 5s. *Thompson.*

This publication contains a familiar explanation of the first principles of music; the graces, double-tonguing, and correct scales and instructions for the patent and other flutes, with additional keys. We also find a useful collection of easy and favorite airs, and some well-chosen duettinos in various keys, from Pleyel, Haydn, Hoffmeister, De Vienne, Hook, Krasinsky, Cambini, and other eminent masters. We are enabled, after a thorough perusal of the work, to recommend it to the notice of all young practitioners on the German flute, confident that they will derive much necessary information from the preceptive part of the book, and considerable profit from the practical selections.

"*Sleep'st or wak'st thou, Jolly Shepherd.*" *A Glee for three Voices. The words from Shakspeare. The music by* M. P. King. 1s. 6d. *Goulding and Co.*

We have frequently had occasion to apply the terms of praise to Mr. King's instrumental productions, but cannot adopt the same language while speaking of his present vocal attempt. Marks of natural talent discover themselves in several places; but the whole is accompanied with that awkwardness and absence of address which evince the want of habit and experience in this species of composition. These remarks, however, should not discourage Mr. K. from future efforts, since we do not doubt but further practice will diminish, if not do away, these objections, and enable him to exhibit his genius with due advantage.

"*Oh, hear a hapless Orphan's Pray'r,*" *a ballad, with an accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, composed by* W. Bingley, *of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.* 1s. *Preston.*

"Oh, hear a hapless Orphan's pray'r," presents a pleasingly simple melody, and conveys the sentiments of the words with an impressive force. The bass, we must say, might in some instances have been better chosen; and the air would, perhaps, have been still more interesting, had not modulation been wholly neglected.

"*The Horse and the Widow,*" *sung at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, by Mr.* Johnstone. *The words by* T. Dibden, *the music composed by* J. Moorehead. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

What *little* of melody Mr. Morehead has bestowed on Mr. Dibdin's song, (for the whole is comprised in eight bars) is tolerably fanciful and characteristic.—The verses are tinged with a true vein of humour; and, in the hands of Mr. Johnstone, are pregnant with theatrical effect.

Naval Triumphs, an heroic song in honor of the gallant officers and brave tars of Old England. The music composed by Mr. Yates. 1s. *Rickman.*

This little air, though it has not of any distinguished merit, possesses some recommendatory qualities. The bass is, for the most part, unskilfully chosen, and the melody deficient in novelty; yet we must say, that the passages succeed each other with a natural ease, and are, characteristic of the subject of the words.

Three Duets for the Piano-Forte, composed and dedicated to Mrs. Overend, *by* J. G. Graeff. 7s. 6d. *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

Mr. Graeff has, in his present work, furnished juvenile practitioners on the piano-forte with a collection of agreeable and improving exercises. The several movements, while they are progressive in execution, are calculated to relieve each other, and rise in their effect. The style is simple, yet artifical; and while nature dictates the ideas, science regulates the disposition and enriches the harmony.

"*Ally Croaker,*" *with variations for the Piano-Forte or Harpsichord, composed by Dr. Arnold.* 1s. 6d. *Skillern.*

Dr. Arnold has exercised his fancy with much success in these variations. This old and popular air, is, we must confess, particularly calculated for the use he has here made of it; and we must also confess, that he has, in every respect, availed himself of the advantage. The publication comprises six variations: the first two of which are in the same time as the theme; the third, fourth, and fifth in $\frac{4}{4}$; and the sixth in common time. The original melody is scrupulously made the ground-work of every part of the doctor's superstructure; and Ally Croaker, through all the ingenious descant with which it is here presented to the public, continually plays upon and claims the recognition of the ear.

"*What has art with Love to do?*" *a new song, sung at the Nobility's Concerts. Composed by* L. C. Nielson. 1s. *Rolfe.*

This is a pleasing little ballad. The air is easy and natural, and the symphony and bass display both taste and judgment.

Innocent Amusement, a Moral Song, for the use of Children, written by Dr. Watts, *and composed by* J. Ambrose. 1s. Riley.

The melody of this little production is characteristically simple; and, like the words, calculated to attract and engage juvenile attention. The song Mr. Ambrose has here selected is, "Abroad in the meadows to see the young lambs." We understand that it is his design to proceed with these pretty infantile exercises; and that others will speedily be brought forward by the same publisher.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the* 20*th of May, and the* 20*th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

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Arnold, D. Green-street, shopkeeper, July 29.
Adams, J. Chelwood, glass manufacturer, July 4.
Bevan, T. Portsea, bookseller, June 18.
Bailey, W. Malmsbury, victualer, June 25.
Beckett, O. Winchester, wine merchant, July 29.
Beatley, T. Sudbury, shopkeeper, July 2.
Berry, J. Netherthongue, clothier, July 3.
Bridgeman, G. Dartmouth, scrivener, June 29.
Batchelor, W. Gerard-street, carver, July 2.
Burl, J. Fulham, malster, July 16.
Boardman, W. Manchester, merchant, June 18.
Bishop, W. Drury-lane, cheesemonger, June 22.
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Cowley, J. and F. Flid, Basinghall-street, Blackwell-hall-factors, July, 2.
Cooper, R. B. Birmingham, accoutrement-maker, June 27.
Culliford, T. and C. Barrow, Strand, musical-instrument-maker, June 18.
Cox, Sir S. Scot-and-yard, timber merchant, June 29.
Current, J. Storrington, miller, July 1.
Crefwick, J. Sheffield, cutler, June 29.
Crahanthorp, S. Colchester, malster, Aug. 9.
Daiby, T. Grub-street, butcher, July, 16
Doctra, D. the younger, Basingbourn, carrier, July 8.
Davis, J. Brightelmstone, coal-merchant, June 14.
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Garland, C. Brackley, fuceman, June 27.
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Griggs, W. Winchester, mealman, June 11.
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Holmes, D. Rathbone-place, upholsterer, July 2.
Hiorns, Bristol, taylor, July 2.
Hartley, J. Salford, victualer, July 2.
Hardinge, W. Adelphi, coal-merchant, June 29.
Hudson, T. Little James-street, hackneyman, July 22.
Hill, T. Surrey-street, hatter, July 16.
Hart, M. Bermondsey-street, merchant, June 24.
Hood, T. Grove-street, Isthwick, and J. Tuttle, Bath, coachmasters, &c. Aug 19.
Hague, T. Ashton-under-line, machine-maker, July 26.
Hedenberg, E. C. and D. Boileau, Kingston, merchants, July 22.
Johnson, T. Friday-street, warehouseman, June 29.
Jarret, J. jun. Water-lane, merchant, June 29.
James, M. and M. Smith, Great-rider-street, June 29.
Jolly, W. Threadneedle-street, merchant, June 14.
Jamieson, G. Portlee, watchmaker, June 11.
Kirkman, S. Pentonville, silver-buckle-maker, June 29.
Lipscombe, D. Gloucester, mercer, June 29.
Lockwood, J. Huddersfield, clothier, July 2.
——— J. Skepton, grocer, July 1.
Lamb, W. Manchester, druggist, June 28.
Lempriere, G. London, merchant, Sep. 10.
Lancaster, S. Huddersfield, innkeeper, June 17.
Lincoln, J. St. George's-fields, baker, June 1.
Lafforce, S. Liverpool, merchant, July 9.
Marrifon, J. Berkeley-square, fadler, July 22.
Mafon, H. Sykehouse, drover, June 18.
Martin, T. Tower-street, broker, 29.
Mort, J. Fore-street, callendurer, June, 29.
Miller, J. Catherine-court, merchant, July 2.
Millard, J. Wells, carpenter, July 15.
M'Ewen, J. Caftle-street, Oxford-market, cabinet-maker, July 13.
Notley, G. Dartford, innholder, June 25.
Noble, J. Tavistock-street, linendraper, July 2.
Norden, A. Camomile-street, merchant, July 9.
O'Reilly, T. Southampton, wool-stapler, June 24.
Oldroyd, C. Red-lion-street, apothecary, June 25.
Pitman, R. Southampton, grocer, June 26.
Partridge, A. and W. Tilley, Tottenham-ct. carriers, June 24.
Pariour, S. Norwich, ironmonger, June 22.
Palmer, T. and S. Hopkins, Mark-lane, merchants, July 2.
Pomeroy, W. Littleham and Exmouth, innholder, June 25.
Popple, R. Green-street, baker, June 18.
Phipps, J. Ilfworth, cattle-dealer, July 2.
Palmer, W. H. Hereford, bookfeller, June 29.
Paiterman, R. Manchester, manufacturer, July 9.
Pritchard, J. and H. Battl-bridge, tilemakers, June 24.
Pollard, W. Hollow ay, cowkeeper, July 6.
Rule, T. C. Minories, mariner, July 16.
Richards, S. Coventry-street, cheesemonger, June 29.
Reid, A. King-street, Seven-dials, shoemaker, June 18.
Railton, R. & J. Fildes, Manchester, ironmongers, June 26.
Risner, T. and A. Frome, Allwood, clothiers, July 8.
Riley, J. Sheffield, linen-draper, June 28.
Roberts, W. Ofwestry, shopkeeper, July 15.
Stevens, J. Oxenden-street, cook, July 18.
Smart, E. Frith-street, goldfmith, July 16.
Stevens, B. Turnham-green, vintner, June 22.
Sowerby, J. Paddington, butcher, June 29.
Soederberg, T. Tottenham-ct.-road, cabinet-maker, June 25.
Summerfield, M. Bearbinder-lane, linen-draper, July 2.
Swann, R. Wapping Wall, matmaker, July 2.
Sayers, J. Slough, innkeeper, June 29.
Snow, J. Strand, linen-draper, July 20.
Smith, W. Walfall, bridle-cutter, June 7.
Stanton, T. Ironmonger-lane, factor, June 29.
Sefton, P. Altham, woollen-manufacturer, July 27.
Sheppard, J. jun. Bath, butcher, Sep. 19.
Tedefco, A. Wilton-street, merchant, July 9.
Tyndale, W. R. Woodchester, grocer, July 3.
White, W. King-street, taylor, June 29.
Wright, W. New Road, Mary-bone, coachmaker, June 29.
——, W. St. John-street, Bethnal-green, Dyer, July 2.
Weft, E. Barkhouse-lane, dealer in wine, June 18.
Wilkins, W. Wapping, grocer, June 29.
Watts, W. Cherry-garden-street, wintner, June 29.
Wood, J. Berrinkhin, limeb, July 6.
Wyman, A. Wilbeach, draper, July 9.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES ADDRESSED TO SIR WILLIAM JONES, IN THE YEAR 1775.

FRIEND of my heart, companion of my youth,
As fam'd for learning as rever'd for truth;
In whom united we alike admire
The sages wisdom, and the poets fire;
A gen'rous temper, and a noble mind,
Ardour undamp'd and genius unconfin'd;
Well-skill'd to tread the scientific maze,
And trace dark nature thro' her winding ways;
Skilful alike to raise the lofty song,
Or playful sport the flow'ry reeds among;
The smiling muse has taught thee all her art
To catch the fancy, and to seize the heart.
To form thy wreath, from ev'ry clime she brings [springs.
Each choicest product whence it native
See her obsequious bring, at thy command,
Sweet Khoten's* musk, and gems of Samarcand,
Each fragrant shrub from fam'd Bocara's grove,
Sacred alike to poetry and love.
This known to all; but words can ill impart
The cheering features of thy friendly heart.
† Oh may our friendship, form'd in this dark cell, [dwell ‡,"
Where "deathful spirits and magicians
To time superior, firmly rooted, brave
The gloomy sea and dragon-teeming wave;
"Purg'd in that wave, and rendered still more bright,
"For ever blaze amid surrounding light!"

R. W. LYTTON.

SONNET TO THE RIVER ULGE.

HERE on thy verdant banks, meand'ring Ulge,
Reclin'd I sit, and cull the vernal flowers,
Thus ling'ring out the solitary hours;
Or pensive musings on the past indulge.
Ah, dear delights of youth, for ever fled!
Ah, were I here once more a sportive child! [wild,
Again thy pebbled strand, and wood-walks
And winding dells with careless step I'd tread.
The devious wand'rings of maturer years
Would then no painful retrospect present;
Nor keen regret for time unwisely spent
Would fill my boding breast with future fears;
But onward still the hours would smoothly glide,
As thy translucent stream to meet the ocean's tide.

May 1799. ALBOIN.

* See Sir William's Eastern poems.

† In these last lines there is an application of several parts of lines in Sir William's poem of the Seven Fountains, where in a beautiful allegory he describes death as a river teeming with dragons and other monsters, and the way to it as a gloomy sea.

‡ Is word for word almost a whole line of his. I have applied it somewhat differently from its application in that beautiful poem; but hope that the reflecting reader will not think it quite misplaced, in describing a world like ours, where deathful or destructive spirits and deceivers abound.

OWEN PARFET*.

THERE lived, in Shepton Mallet late,
Of unrecorded fame,
A taylor, born to luckless fate,
And Parfet was his name.

His race from Cambrian mountains wild,
First issued, but few know when;—
His parents, therefore, gave their child
The christian name of Owen.

He plied his trade both late and soon,
By honesty to live;
And happy was from morn to noon,
From noon to setting eve.

Good credit long he well sustain'd,
By profits small and few;
Nor would, tho' all the world he gain'd,
A deed dishoneſt do.

Six days he labor'd in the week,
With unremitting care;
The seventh, he would duly seek
The public place of prayer.

When Owen at his calling sate,
Upon his outspread carpet,
A busy sister's harmless chat,
Well pleas'd her brother Parfet.

No wife had he, or ever strove
Fair maiden's heart to gain:
And she,—no favorite of love—
Ne'er captivated swain.

Was Owen pleased?—his sister too,
Well pleased the house would range;
Was Owen dull?—again she knew
A sympathetic change.

But happiness is seldom found
To be of lasting date;
Nor lives there one on mortal ground,
Secure from adverse fate.

The wind blew keen one winter night,
And fast came down the rain;
Then Owen in unguarded plight,
Was drench'd upon the plain.

Now, pains rheumatic writh'd him sore,
And piteous 'twas to see
Poor Owen now, unable more
To live by industry.

To him relief his sister dealt,
At early hour and late;
And every wish, that Owen felt,
Strove to anticipate.

* The circumstance on which this ballad is founded, actually took place at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, between twenty and thirty years ago. Many persons who are now living, attest the fact; nor has any plausible account of the unfortunate man's disappearance ever been given.

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Let

No weekly profits now were told,
And poor became his lot;
His implements of trade were sold;
And cuſtomers forgot.

The ſavings of his former days
Were all expended ſoon;
No maintenance he then could raiſe,
And craved the Pariſh boon.

But now, what fain I would not tell,
My ſtory muſt unfold—
To Owen Parfet what befel,
When he grew faint and old.

His ſiſter, on a ſummer's day,
Remov'd him from his bed;
And placed him near the public way,
Faſt by his humble ſhed.

There in his chair, at nine o'clock,
The morning bright and clear,
Did Owen ſit;—while kindly flock
His old acquaintance near.

They ſpeak him fair, but little reck
Never to ſee him more:
Departing then, their buſineſs ſeek,
And leave him at the door.

But there, poor Owen did not ſtay;—
Yet how he went, or whither,
No mortal, ever, from that day,
By ſearch or wit could gather.

The alarm is ſpread both far and near,
The townſmen ſtand aghaſt;
In vain they ſeek,—and pale with fear,
Believe that day, the laſt.

His fate, they ponder'd with concern,
Themſelves from earth might ſever;
Again they ſeek—but home return
At night, as wiſe as ever.

They drain next day each pond and well,
Each nook and corner ſpy;—
They ranſack thicket, brake, and dell,
And long on Owen cry.

The buſy ſearch next day they plied,
Thro' town and hamlet near;
And ten miles round the neighbours ride,
Nor tale nor tidings hear.

'Twere ludicrous, I fear, to tell
What all the town ſaid then;
How he was borne, by wicked ſpell,
To ſome infernal den.

Juſt as he vaniſh'd, ſome declare,
As gaping crouds ſtand round—
They heard a tumult in the air,
And wonder'd at the ſound.

Some dreamt of late ſtrange things at night,
But others grew more bold;
And Owen ſaw, they ſaid out-right,
Faſt in a demon's hold.

But ſome this vile aſperſion quick,
Indignantly withſtood;
And ſaid, that Owen, for old N—k,
Was certainly too good.

More like they ſaid, ſome hand unſeen
Had looſed each mortal fetter;
And kindly whipp'd him off this ſcene,
To place him in a better.

Let thoſe that will, at Owen's coſt,
Be wickedly diverted;
Yet, that he thus was ſtrangely loſt,
Remains uncontroverted.

To tell his fate, I've no pretence;—,
Conjecture none I make;—
But if the D——l took him hence,
He made a great miſtake.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XLVI.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOT'S FAREWELL TO FRANCE.

(See Robertſon's Hiſt. of Scotland, Vol. I.)

STAY, cruel breeze! rude ocean ſtill thy roar,
Too ſwift ye bear me from yon happy ſhore!
Muſt I the ſmiles, the hearts, that once were mine,
Muſt I thy homage, gen'rous France, reſign?
Your Mary's feſtive, halcyon days are o'er;
Your pride, your favorite, and your queen, no more.
To other climes, to other hearts ſhe goes,
Nor what to fear, but much to fear, ſhe knows—
France! the long radiance friendly morning caſt,
Fades on thy ſinking hills; this look my laſt!
Thy miſty mountain forms no more I view,
Dear France! belov'd retreating land, adieu!

M E.

INSCRIPTION FOR A RILL.

AH! not in vain we ſilver rills
From moſſy fountains flow;
Who brawling down the vocal hills,
Leave morals as we go.

Pictur'd in us, may mortals ſee,
In our inceſſant ſtrife,
The toils of drear obſcurity,
The toils of mortal life.

Faſt, faſt we run, ne'er to return,
Like time that ever flies;
Thy fate with us, O man! then mourn,
And mourning be thou wiſe.

Through fretting on our courſe we gain,
Like poor contentious pride,
Yet all our toil is not in vain,
We ſwell the river's tide.

From us, lone trav'llers of the dale,
O be it underſtood,
How e'en the lowlieſt in life's vale
May aid the common good.

Plymouth. J. BIDLAKE

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VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. BROWN's valuable "*Travels in the interior of Africa*," which we noticed ſome time ſince, will be publiſhed in a few weeks. Mr. BROWN's diſcoveries meet thoſe of Mr. PARK's and complete the knowledge of that parallel of the interior of Africa, which is comprehended between 10 and 20 degrees of north latitude. A German tranſlation of this work is already announced.

The Travels of the DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT, through the United States and Canada, will poſitively be deliverd in three or four days.

CAPTAIN TURNER, who has already intereſted the public by his account of the grand Lama, has in the preſs an account of his Travels through Thibet, and of his reſidence in that part of Aſia, at preſent ſo little known to Europeans.

The firſt vol. of the "*Necrology*," will be ready for publication early in Auguſt.

On the 28th of May, the SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE ARTS, &c. made its annual diſtribution of rewards. In conſideration of the great abilities and public zeal manifeſted by Mr. BARRY, in the ſplendid ſeries of pictures which ornament their great room, the ſociety unanimouſly voted him the gold medal, and 200 guineas. The ſame was this day publicly preſented by the DUKE of NORFOLK, the preſident of the ſociety; and when Mr. B. made his appearance he was received by a large and brilliant aſſembly, with an univerſal clapping of hands, and with other teſtimonies of approbation, ſuch as were never before exhibited in the ſociety. Mr. COOKE, a joiner of Newington, received a bounty of twenty guineas, for a new and expeditious mode of turning ſpheres with mathematical accuracy. Mr. GOODRICH received another bounty of ſixty-five pounds for a new clock, in which a crank is ſubſtituted for an eſcapement, and conſequently it is perfectly ſilent while going: the inventor thinks it may be applied with advantage to wooden clocks. Mr. ROBERT HYNAM of St. Peterſburgh, received the gold medal for a curious machine for guaging the cutters of wheels uſed in clocks and watches, accompanied by a large volume of minute calculations, which are to be copied at the expence of the ſociety. Mr. THOMAS WAKEFIELD received the ſilver medal for the communication of a new method of making hay in wet weather, by tying it up in the form of a cone.

Mr. PLANTA, Librarian of the Britiſh Muſeum, will ſpeedily publiſh his expected "*Hiſtory of Switzerland.*"

Mr. M. P. KING, has announced for publication by ſubſcription, price one guinea, a "*General Treatiſe on Muſic*;" particularly on harmony, or thorough baſs, and its application in compoſition: written on a new plan, tending to explain and illuſtrate the ſcience in general.

Dr. MAVOR, whoſe judicious Work of Britiſh Biography (*the Britiſh Nepos*) has obtained a rapid eſtabliſhment in the principal ſchools, is at this time preparing an elementary and popular work of *Natural Hiſtory*, deſigned alſo for the uſe of ſchools.

The LINNÆAN SOCIETY will publiſh the fifth volume of its "*Tranſactions*" in the courſe of the autumn.

A new ſociety, the object of which is to promote a knowledge of Eaſtern Literature, is about to be eſtabliſhed in London, under the moſt reſpectable auſpices.

Mr. JOSSE, the author of a Spaniſh grammar, is preparing for the preſs, a work entituled "*El Teſoro Eſpanol*," or Elegant Extracts from eminent Spaniſh authors, with biographical notices.

"*A Hiſtory of Hat-making*," the proceſs of that manufactory, whether for wool or ſtuff hats, with the various ways of defrauding their maſters practiſed by the journeymen, and the beſt manner of diſcovery, together with a liſt, &c. of engines introduced into that buſineſs, will be publiſhed by a gentleman of Newcaſtle about September next.

Our notice of Mr. BARRON's work was incorrect. The work which is underſtood to have employed Mr. BARRON's pen for ſeveral years is the "*Hiſtory of Letters*," the greater part of which is already finiſhed. His Lectures on the principles of Rhetoric and Compoſition he delivers annually in the Univerſity of St. Andrews. As long as Dr. BLAIR's lectures on the ſame ſubject continue popular, it is not probable that Mr. BARRON will trouble the world with his improvements.

Mr.

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Mr. GEISWELLER, a bookſeller in Pall-Mall, has elegantly illuſtrated a copy of the "*Travels of* Mr. COXE *through Switzerland*," with fine plates repreſenting the dreſſes of the 16th and preſent century—the portraits of Lavater, Sauſſure, Geſſner, Mechel, Eraſmus, Holbein, Balma, Pfiffer, Paccard, Shuppach, and with a number of other intereſting ſubjects.

In the "*American Medical Repoſitory*," Vol. i. we meet with an excellent hiſtorical and pathological account of the deſtructive "*Plague of Athens*," which broke out in that city 430 years prior to the chriſtian era, and which in many points bears ſo great a reſemblance, both in its nature and origin, to the epidemic fevers of America, that the author thinks himſelf juſtified in declaring it to have been, in all eſſential particulars, the ſame diſeaſe—A due conſideration of every circumſtance cannot but impreſs the mind with a deep conviction of the unity of cauſe in ages ſo remote. This point being ſo well eſtabliſhed ought to make us careful how we overlook the more obvious ſources of peſtilential diſeaſes, in our ſearch after thoſe which are foreign and remote. If local cauſes originated a peſtilence in Athens, local cauſes may generate a yellow fever in Philadelphia and New York.

The late Dr SMITH, phyſician to the New York Hoſpital, informs us in the ſame repoſitory, that he has ſucceſsfully treated a caſe of *mania* in a girl, 17 years old, with ſtrong mercurial frictions, which, after inducing a gentle ſalivation, reſtored her reaſon. The Doctor at the ſame time directed ſtrong cathartics of jalap and calomel, which brought off large maſſes of dark and hardened excrement. He ſeems however to doubt, whether to conſider the diſorder in queſtion as a variety of hyſteria, of intermitting fever; or whether the *cauſe* of *yellow fever* could have excited the mania of this girl, whoſe period was that of many fevers, and whoſe cure, ſuppoſing it to have been affected by the ſalivation, is not hoſtile to the ſuppoſition.

There has lately been commenced at Leipſic, a complete magazine of works, printed by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Peterſburg. The printed catalogue, containing not only the tranſactions of the academy, but likewiſe the works of Euler, Fuſs, Georgi, Gmelin, Pallas, and other celebrated writers, together with a collection of the valuable maps, publiſhed by the academy, is to be had of Mr. ESCHER, the German bookſeller, in London.

On Saturday, the 16th of June, the learned and ingenious Mr. GILBERT WAKEFIELD was removed from the King's Bench to Dorcheſter jail †, in purſuance of his ſentence. As this gentleman's literary character is not like his political opinions, the ſubject of diſpute, but highly and univerſally eſteemed, our readers of every deſcription will be happy to learn that he has made arrangements for purſuing his philological ſtudies, with his accuſtomed zeal and induſtry. His immediate and direct employment, we underſtand, will be an enlarged and improved *Greek Lexicon*, the want of which has been long a ſubject of regret to ſcholars. He alſo will continue making his collections for a dictionary of our own language, on the new grammatical principles.

The following is a liſt of the deaths, births, and marriages at the undermentioned cities, in 1798.

	D.	B.	M.
At Berlin, -	5,136	6,206	2,313
At Hamburgh,	3,842	3,512	1,492
At Copenhagen,	3,727	3,351	1,017
At Vienna, -	13,370	11,595	2,765

M. RAFN has lately read to the academy of ſciences at Copenhagen, a treatiſe, containing the proceſs and reſults of certain experiments made by him during the laſt three years on the vegetation of plants, by the favour of divers mixtures of many ſorts of earth; experiments which he propoſes to continue, and, according to which, it appears to him, that it is properly carbone, which ſerves to the nutrition of plants and to the fertilization of the ſoil.

A ſecond convoy of objects of the arts, collected at Turin, is now on its way to Paris, or is lately arrived there. It contains a number of antique idols, Egyptian, Greek or Roman, of Apis, Canopus, Venus, Cybele, &c. curious pieces of antique furniture, as keys, lamps, weights, claſps or braces &c.; mummies of children and animals; an inſcription found in the ruins of *Induſtria*; of pictures, Apollo and Marſyas of Guido, Adam and Eve by the ſame painter, the children of Charles I. conſidered as one of the beſt works of Vandyke, and a Bacchanalian by the ſame; two or three pictures, which are not of his higheſt

† In Dorſetſhire, where he is ſentenced to be impriſoned two years, for his pamphlet in anſwer to the Biſhop of Llandaff's Addreſs.

finiſhing,

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finishing, and which he probably worked on at Venice while he was studying Titian; a procession and the tower of Babel by Breughel, paintings which excite astonishment by the details and the infinite variety of figures, which seem all in motion.

The skeleton of the famous cetaceous animal which was driven ashore alive last year on the coast of the isles *Marguerite* (department of Var), is now to be seen in the *Cour des Fontaines* at Paris. A detailed description has not been hitherto given of it by the naturalists. It appears however, that this animal belongs to a species of whale very rare and unknown to such of the Greenland and Norway fishers as have seen it at Paris. When alive, its body was 22 metres long, by more than 15 in diameter. It had no teeth; but on each side of the palate, it had very thin laminæ of horn, disposed one beside another in a parallel situation. The eyes were about twice as big as those of the ox, and covered with hairs and lids.—On the summit of the head, were found two vent-holes formed as nostrils, separated from each other by a cartilaginous partition, and by means of which it threw up water at a prodigious height, with a hissing sound like that of a cannon ball—nothing remarkable appeared in its voluminous stomach—it could not be dissected accurately, as there was an immediate necessity to cut away and inter the fleshy parts; the large mass of flesh exhaling an odour which might have become infectious to the whole country.

The commission charged to designate the French artists that merit encouragement, has lately terminated its labours. The minister had authorized the commission to lay before him their opinion relative to the most just partition to be made of the sum of 190,000 francs which he had to dispose of in favour of the fine arts. This sum has been thus divided; to the painters 63,000 francs; to the sculptors, 20,000 francs; to the engravers 7000. Thus nearly two thirds of the sum have been devoted to painting, and the remaining third will be for the other three arts.

The celebrated PICCINI, who even in old age does not suffer his lyre to repose, is now usefully employed at Paris in composing a journal of pieces for the voice and the piano forte, which will doubtless be well received in France and foreign countries. The songs and the accompaniments for the flute, violin, and bass, are by PICCINI; the accompaniments for the piano-forte, are by DESORMERY and BOUFFET, whose talents on this instrument are well known. Every number is to contain an Italian air, a song, or a French romance, and a piece for the piano; at least, these are found in the first number which has just appeared.

It appears from the last computation of the registers made at the *house of education* at Stockholm, that of 1,227 children entered there, 1026 have died; that is to say, nearly 5 out of 6. This enormous mortality, so particularly witnessed in children of the first year, has attracted the attention and excited the alarms of different philanthropists in Sweden, with a view to point out to public notice the too probable causes of a misfortune so afflicting and which is still perpetuated.

Professor FUCHS lately read to the Academy of useful Sciences, of Erfurt, a treatise on the composition of a varnish for pottery ware, in which no lead enters. The discovery of this varnish, which combines all the requisite qualities, is the fruit of a long series of experiments. Let there be melted, and kept in fusion for a quarter of an hour, a mixture of an ounce of fire-stone, an ounce of pounded glass, two drams of salt, half an ounce of tobacco-pipe earth, and an ounce and a half of borax. Let the pots be plastered over with this matter, after they have been already in the fire, and put them again in it, for about 17 or 18 hours.

That able and skilful naturalist FREDERICK HUMBOLDT, had lately quitted Paris, to pass over to Algiers, in order to commence his scientific travels in Africa.—The object of the great journey which he had proposed to make, was to pass to Algiers, in the Swedish frigate, the Jaramas, to study Mount Atlas, and the desart called Saarah, to pass over the desart with the caravan which goes from Tripoli to Mecca, and at last to join the French naturalists in Egypt.—Circumstances, however, have prevented this design; the frigate has suffered shipwreck in a port of Norway, and the Dey of Tripoli has prohibited the caravan from setting out.—M. Humboldt, however, has not been deterred by these discouragements, from his project of quitting Europe, and transporting himself, with all his instruments, into the Torrid Zone. He has repaired, therefore, to Spain, from whence he will pass to Mexico, to Peru, to Chili, and to the Philippines. He is on the eve of setting out for the Havannah, from whence he will repair to Vera Cruz. The king of Spain wished to have some discourse

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diſcourſe with him, and has given him all poſſible facilities for his voyage, which promiſes uſeful and important diſcoveries for the ſciences.

The following letter relative to the late paſſage of Mercury over the ſun, has been addreſſed by LALANDE, the aſtronomer, to the Editor of one of the Paris Journals. "I waited impatiently to mark the paſſage of Mercury over the Sun, in his deſcending node; he had never been obſerved completely in that poſition, and it will be 33 years from hence ere it can be done again. I had the pleaſure to ſee Mercury enter on the Sun like a ſmall, black, round ſpot, on the 18th of Floreal in the morning, at the very minute indicated in my new tables, the ground-work of which I gave in the firſt memoir, read at the firſt aſſembly of the firſt claſs of the Inſtitute, on the very day of its eſtabliſhment. This is ſo much the more ſatisfactory, as for the paſſage of the 4th of May, 1786, there were 40 minutes of error in the beſt tables of Mercury."

MICH. SZEKELY DE BIBORCYFALVA, inſpector of the mines to Count SCHÆNBORN, at St. Niklas, near Munkaſh, in Hungary, has fabricated of the *Aſclepias Vincetoxicum*, a ſort of cloth mixed with ſilk. He has preſented a pattern of ſix ells and three quarters in length, to the government eſtabliſhed at Buda. This cloth, the firſt fabrication of which coſt 9 francs, but which, according to the calculations of the inventor, will not amount in the ſequel to above 4 francs, is two ells in width and pretty fine.—It appears, however, that this is not the firſt eſſay that has been made to convert the down of the *aſclepias* to œconomical purpoſes; but hitherto the experiments have been only of ſimple curioſity, and not practiſed on a large ſcale.

Citizen C. P. LASTEYRIE, member of the Philomathic Society, and of that of Agriculture, at Paris, in a treatiſe on Spaniſh ſheep, &c. lately publiſhed, has proved, by a number of inconteſtible facts, that the fine wool with which Spain alone has ſo long furniſhed the reſt of Europe, is not owing to the phyſical ſituation of that country, but to the apathy of other nations, and to certain prejudices which originate only in ignorance. He has ſatisfactorily demonſtrated the poſſibility of obtaining, not only in France, but in the other countries of Europe, wool as fine as that in Spain itſelf; and for this purpoſe endeavours to impreſs upon agriculturs, the neceſſity of changing the vicious regimen to which ſheep are at preſent ſubjected, and to inſpire them with an emulation to ameliorate their flocks, &c.—It is certain that Spain has not been always renowned for its wool, and that its preſent moſt excellent breed of ſheep has been introduced there from foreign countries.

In a memoir on mineralogy, read lately at the courſe of mineralogy, to the National Inſtitute, by Citizen DAUBENTON, profeſſor in the Museum of Natural Hiſtory, the author expreſſes his diſſatisfaction with moſt of the names impoſed on ſtones, diſcovered of late years. He would have names to be found out in the proper language of each country, and is of opinion, that if names only are employed, which are underſtood by the learned, it will be rendering a diſſervice, &c. to the greateſt number of our compatriots; and that many agriculturiſts, many manufacturers, and men, who if the names had been on a level with their capacity, might have felt their curioſity excited, and might have agreeably employed their leiſure time in conſidering ſome of the productions of nature, will conceive the knowledge of them to require too much time and pains, and being balked by names too learned, will remain deprived of the pleaſureable inſtructions of natural hiſtory. Citizen DAUBENTON propoſes to ſubſtitute *rayonnant* (ſtriped) for *actinote*; *equivoque ou ambigu* (equivocal or ambiguous) for amphibole; *fer de qache*, (or German head of hatchet) for *axinite*, &c. and has accordingly fixed them together with the Greek names on the labels of the minerals, in the hall of mineralogy, at Paris; yet however they may be thought more intelligible to the French ſtudent, the ſame objection will apply as before, with reſpect to foreign languages, which will prefer the Greek etymologies, however arbitrary the definitions may be found. His practice does not appear to be altogether approved by his own countrymen, and certainly militates directly againſt that of Tournefort, Vaillant, Haller, Linnæus, and other great men, philoſophers, botaniſts, &c.

M. DANZEL, a reſpectable mechanician, &c. of Hamburgh, has circulated in the German Gazettes, propoſals for making public, under certain conditions, a certain method of moving a veſſel forward, and making it obey the helm, in a time of calm, by a mechanical proceſs. This machine, which is ſimple in its compoſition and management, and of ſmall expence, he has tried with ſucceſs, on board the *Alſter*, even againſt an adverſe

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verſe wind, and pretty freſh, at north-eaſt. It requires no other fluid to ſet it in motion than the water, which it does not quit, ſo long as it is at work; and it may be brought on ſhore without much trouble. It is moved by men who remain for that purpoſe in the veſſel. It is, in fact, an entirely new manner of haling or towing a ſhip. This mechaniſm poſſeſſes divers other properties, not limited to a calm, nor to the water. He propoſes to the connoiſſeurs, to the admiralties, and to the commercial world at large, that expert perſons may be nominated, to judge by experiments of the utility of this invention; engaging to diſcloſe his proceſs at an equitable price, as a compenſation for the much trouble and long labours he has undergone, to bring it to perfection.

It appears from the French journals, that the rare and precious plants, cultivated in the incloſures of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, have ſuffered nothing from the rigour of the laſt winter. They are all in perfect vegetation, and many of them now in flower for the firſt time. Among theſe laſt, is a plant from Botany Bay, the ſeeds of which were a preſent from Sir Joſeph Banks. It is leguminous and appears to belong to the genus of the *glycina*. It is remarkable for its configuration, which is different from that of all the plants of its family. Its flowers are of an amethyſt colour. The fruit is yet expected, which will enable the naturaliſts to determine the nature of the plant with more preciſion.—The *ſolanum polygamum*, brought from the Antilles, by Captain BAUDIN, has alſo produced its firſt flowers. The corolla and the calyx, in lieu of being divided into five parts, like all the other ſpecies of this genus, preſent only four ſections. This new *ſolanum*, is a ſmall ſhrub of a pale green, garniſhed with reddiſh ſpines on the principal edging, *(nervure.)*

The *Brucea dyſenterica* is an Abyſſinian ſhrub, the bark of which is very ſucceſsfully employed by the inhabitants, againſt the dyſentery. Mr. BRUCE, whoſe life had been ſaved by this plant, during his travels, brought ſome ſeeds of it into France, and preſented them to the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory. Theſe ſeeds being ſown, only one individual male came up, which the French botaniſts have conſecrated to the memory of Bruce. This individual has been ſince multiplied by its ſhoots, ſo that its progeny in France conſiſts only of males. The adminiſtration of the Muſeum propoſes to ſend ſome into the department of the Maritime Alps, where they are to attempt the culture of this ſhrub, ſo invaluable for medicine. It is in flower at this time, in the green-houſe of the Muſeum.

The beautiful fern-tree, from the Antilles, brought by Captain BAUDIN, after loſing the two leaves which it produced laſt year, is now putting out three new ones, which appear to be more extenſive than the preceding ones.

A work has been lately publiſhed at Paris, entitled "*The Correſpondence of Voltaire, and of Cardinal de Bernis, from 1761, to 1777, as copied from their original letters, with notes*, &c. The editor is Citizen BOURGOING, ci-devant Miniſter of the Republic, at Madrid, and now aſſociate Member of the National Inſtitute. The authenticity of the letters cannot be conteſted, as the manuſcripts are in the poſſeſſion of the Chevalier AZARA, Ambaſſador of Spain to the French Republic, who, it appears, was the friend and teſtamentary executor of the Cardinal. In fact, the reader will eaſily diſcern in them the impreſs of the well-known character of Bernis, as well as Voltaire's turn of wit, in the epiſtolary kind. Of ninety letters in this collection, two only have been printed before, in the *Correſpondance generale de Voltaire*, and theſe are now printed again, to preſerve the correſpondence of thoſe two celebrated men entire.*—The Cardinal de BERNIS was a brilliant poet, and poſſeſſed (as theſe letters ſhew) wit, talents, a critical judgment, a fine taſte, and a high degree of ſound claſſical literature: in fine, he was a man of letters, worthy of a better age.

* The Cardinal died at Rome in 1794; that is to ſay, about ſixteen years after Voltaire. He had reſided in that city ſince 1769, under the character of Miniſter to the King, at the Court of Rome, and Protector of the churches of France. Previous to this he had been Ambaſſador at Venice, Miniſter of foreign affairs, diſgraced according to cuſtom, then exiled, afterwards recalled, and made Archbiſhop of Alby. By the French revolution he was deprived of all his eccleſiaſtical revenues in France, and reduced to his archbiſhopric of Albano in Italy, the income of which was ſo moderate, that he accepted a penſion from the court of Spain, granted at the requeſt of M. the Chevalier Azara.

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LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of May, to the 20th of June.

ACUTE DISEASES.	No. of Cases.
Peripneumonia Notha	2
Intermittent Fever	1
Typhus Mitior	4
Scarlatina	1
Ophthalmia	2
Acute Rheumatism	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	6
Dyspnœa	3
Cough and Dyspnœa	7
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8
Hæmoptoe	3
Hoarseness	2
Pleurodyne	3
Hydrothorax	2
Ascites	3
Anasarca	2
Ophthalmia	1
Cephalalgia	6
Hemicrania	1
Paralysis	2
Hemiplegia	1
Epistaxis	2
Gastrodynia	7
Dyspepsia	6
Vomitus	3
Pyrosis	1
Enterodynia	4
Procidentia Vaginæ	2
Hæmorrhois	3
Diarrhœa	2
Obstipatio	3
Dysuria	6
Hysteria	4
Hypochondriasis	3
Palpitation of the Heart	2
Tremor	1
Scrophula	4
Herpes	4
Tinea	3
Chronic Rheumatism	10
Gout	2
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Menorrhagia Iochialis	4
Enuresis	2
Stranguria	3
Mastodynia	7
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Convulsio	2
Ophthalmia	3
Aphthæ	3
Herpetic Eruptions	4

A considerable change in the state of the weather having taken place since the last report, the number of diseases depending upon it has been diminished. The wind, however, still continuing to blow from the East and North East, complaints of the chest still continue to harass many patients; though the number of recent instances is much smaller.

Cases of ophthalmia, a disease particularly noticed in the last month, are still numerous, owing probably to the state of the weather just referred to.

An instance of pyrosis having presented itself, and it being a disease of rare occurrence, we embrace the opportunity of taking some notice of it. This disease, though in some of its symptoms it bears a near resemblance to other morbid affections of the stomach, as dyspepsia, gastrodynia, cardialgia, is particularly characterized by the frequent eructation of a watery insipid fluid, on which account it is distinguished in Scotland by the name Water Brash. This eructation is generally preceded by pain in the region of the organ, accompanied with a sense of stricture, which has occasioned its being ranked by nosologists amongst spasmodic diseases. This complaint, in some instances, returns periodically, and generally in them orning or forenoon, when the stomach is empty. The patient complains of pain, attended with a sense of heat, similar to what is called the heart-burn, the stomach is suddenly provoked to throw up its contents, and a thin watery fluid is discharged.

It has been observed, that this disease more frequently affects the female than the male, and that a state of pregnancy renders the patient more liable to the attack. It is commonly found amongst the lower classes of society, and has been attributed to a farinaceous diet. In the instance referred to in the list, there were symptoms of too liberal a use of spirituous liquors.

As the pathology of the disease is not very well understood, so the propereſt mode of treatment has not been ascertained.

The symptoms are palliated by the use of opium. Considerable effects have been attributed to the Nux Vomica; and it has been asserted, that the chewing of tobacco has proved beneficial.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Month of June.

MR. KENT'S FOR A NEW POWER.

On the 5th of January, Mr. John Kent, architect of Southampton, obtained the grant of a Patent for a new method of applying power to effect a rotatory motion.

Mr. Kent proposes to substitute weight or pressure for animal strength, and to apply it on the principle on which powers are applied to the invented lever; i. e. he applies the power which is intended to raise the weight on one side of and near to the

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the fulcrum; and the weight to be raiſed is affixed to the extremity, and at the other ſide of the fulcrum.

For example, ſuppoſe the line AB to repreſent a lever; C, the fulcrum; B, the weight of one pound; and D, the weight or power or preſſure of ſix pounds; then, it is obvious, if the length of the lever be divided into twelve parts, and the diſtance CD be one of thoſe parts, that the weight at B will be exactly balanced or ſuſpended by the preſſure or power at D.

A D B
C

Mr. Kent applies this principle to rotatory motion, by conſidering the fulcrum C, as the vertical axis or line of gravitation in a wheel; B, as the extremity of the horizontal diameter, to which is affixed a rope appending a weight; and D a point in the periphery of the wheel upon which point a power is made to preſs 6 times as heavy as that of the weight at B.

The mode he propoſes by which to apply the preſſure of D upon the wheel, is by means of a circular axle, on the extremities of which axle he affixes the neceſſary power or preſſure; the axle is turned by means of flies, vanes, or winches, and being ſtrongly *preſſed* againſt the periphery of the wheel, it forces the wheel round in an oppoſite direction to that of the axle, and thereby raiſes the ſuſpended weight.

Mr. KENT is very ſanguine in reſpect to the practical effect of this oblique preſſure on the peripheries of wheels. He conceives that a perpetual motion may be effected by it, and that wheel carriages, ſhips, &c. may be moved forward by its varied application.

MR. WOOD'S FOR A TIME-SETTER.

ON the twentieth Day of April laſt, Mr. HENRY WOOD Statuary, of Sloane-Square, in the Pariſh of St. Luke, Chelſea, obtained a patent for the invention of a time-ſetter.

In the conſtruction of this time-ſetter, he takes a common *dial-plate*, ſuch as is uſed for watches or clocks. It may be round, ſquare, oval, or of any other ſimilar figure. He inſcribes upon it the hours and minutes which mark the uſual diviſions of the day. Next, conſidering what particular round of daily employments it is wiſhed to indicate, he inſcribes alſo, the names of theſe upon the dial-plate; the name of each employment, at the numerals of the hour and minute at which it is to be performed. Hands or ſliders are then to be adapted to the dial-plate thus marked. The plate, with theſe hands, are to be fitted, after this preparation, to the uſual machinery of a watch or clock. The movement of the hands will indicate the time for the *different* employments ſpecified on the dial-plate, as it points, ſucceſſively, to the hours which were marked for their performance. The hours for prayers, for dinner, for retirement to reſt, or from any other ſimilar office of life, may in this manner be indicated by the revolution of the hands in Mr. WOOD's invention. The machine may be fitted to tables, walls, doors, or any other piece of furniture. Not only the diurnal taſks of life, but thoſe, alſo, which recur after much longer intervals, may be, in this manner, ſuggeſted to recollection. It is eaſy to perceive, that this contrivance, though, in truth, extremely ſimple, *may be happily applied* to many important and elegant uſes.

MR. TENNANT'S, FOR A BLEACHING LIQUOR.

ON the 30th of April, a Patent was granted to Mr. CHARLES TENNANT, bleacher, of Darnley, near Glaſgow, for a new and improved mode of bleaching and removing colours from linen, cotton, and other vegetable and animal ſubſtances. Mr. Tennant effects this purpoſe by means of a diſſolution in water of the oxygenated muriates of lime, or of the oxygenated muriates of calcareous earth, barytes, ſtrontites, or magneſia. The earths are prepared in the dry way, by bringing them in a ſolid form, in powder, or in paſte, into contact with the oxygenated muriatic acid gas; ſo prepared, they are diſſolved in water, and then applied to the ſubſtances required to be bleached.

MR. SIMPSON'S, FOR A TOOTH DRAWING INSTRUMENT.

THIS inſtrument conſiſts of claws of various ſizes, which adapt themſelves to the ſhape of the teeth, and by the action of a ſpring, become firmly fixed to the neck of the tooth required to be drawn.

The other parts of the inſtruments are a lever of poliſhed ſteel affixed without the mouth in a tranverſe iron handle; and within the mouth in the top of the claw. Near to the inner extremity of the lever, and in it, is affixed a circular fulcrum, which by turning the lever raiſes the claw and the tooth with it. The circular fulcrum is made to reſt on a cuſhion which is carefully adapted to the ſtate of the adjoining teeth.

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The apparatus for guiding the action of the lever, and the other parts of the inſtrument are conſtructed with much ingenuity, but it is impoſſible for us to enter into the minutia without the aid of a copper-plate *.

[It is particularly requeſted that Patentees will not omit to tranſmit to us copies of their ſpecifications; and it is conceived that the extenſive circulation of the Monthly Magazine, by ſpreading the knowledge of their inventions, will amply repay them for an attention to this requeſt.]

* Another very ingenious Tooth Drawing Inſtrument has lately been deſcribed by Dr. Dyce, the inventor, in the "*Medical and Phyſical Journal.*"

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1799.

FRANCE.

WE were able in our laſt to notice only in a brief manner the victory gained by General Suwarrow over the French, in the battle of the 27th of April, near Milan. Field Marſhal Suwarrow reſolved on the 27th to force the paſſage of that river: with this intention, part of his army paſſed the river in the night, near Brivio, by means of a flying bridge, which had been nearly deſtroyed by the enemy, but was quickly repaired, and took a poſition on the right bank, near Brivio, ſending his patroles towards Ogiliate and Garlote, where they met with the enemy. An Auſtrian column arrived at nine o'clock in the evening, of the 26th, behind the village of Gervaito, oppoſite to Trezzo. Between that time and five the next morning, a bridge over the river was completed; and ſoon afterwards Major Retzer, with ſix companies of chaſſeurs and a Ruſſian regiment paſſed the Adda, and having joined the other forces, which had paſſed in another quarter, fell upon the French in and behind Trezzo, who had conſidered it as an impoſſible effort to conſtruct a bridge, and had not the leaſt notice of it. The battle was very obſtinate, the enemy took poſt between Pozzo and Brivio where they were moſt vigorouſly attacked. The French about this time having received reinforcements from General Victor's diviſion, were on the point of turning Suwarrow's right wing, and the Batnat battalion had begun to give way, when General Chaſteller led up ſome other columns, and fell upon the enemy's left flank, which was totally routed, and the huſſars having broken through the French, made three hundred priſoners, and cut two hundred to pieces.

The village of Pozzo was carried ſword in hand. Upon meeting with this repulſe, General Serrurier marched his forces up in order in the road that leads from Baprio to Milan, but was again attacked and overcome by ſuperior numbers. Early the next day ſeveral diviſions of the allied forces marched to Milan, and on their way fell in with a diviſion of French under General Serrurier at Bertero, which after a moſt obſtinate engagement was beaten and forced to capitulate. The whole corps laid down its arms, the officers were permitted to return to France on their parole, and the privates remained priſoners of war. In Milan were found conſiderable magazines of arms, clothing, and proviſions. A general officer with five hundred men, eighty pieces of cannon, and ſeveral ſtandards were taken. The caſtle of Milan held out for a few weeks, but the garriſon was then obliged to ſurrender.

On the ſide of the Griſons, when the French were obliged to retreat, one column retired through Coire to Reichenau, where they took poſt behind the Rhine, and another paſſed that river at Zolbrucke, and marched through Ragatz towards Sargans, leaving a rear guard at Ragatz. On the 15th of May, General Hotz reconnoitred the French at Reichenau, but finding them ſtrongly poſted, and not having any infantry at hand, he could not attack them. The ſame day however, he ordered Col. Cavacini to attack them at Ragatz, from whence they were driven with conſiderable loſs. The Auſtrians entered St. Gall on the 20th of May, and found between that place and Rheineck thirteen pieces of ordnance, beſides a conſiderable quantity of ammunition, which the French had abandoned in their retreat. On the whole, their loſs in this quarter, from the 14th, to the 22d of May, excluſive of killed and wounded, was eſtimated by the Auſtrian account at four

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thouſand priſoners, and thirty-ſix pieces of cannon. General Hotze, on the 22d of May, had his head quarters at Mayenfeldt.

The object of reſcuing the Griſons from the French power being accompliſhed, General Bellegarde proceeded with the troops under his command, to ſupport the operations of the army of Italy; and the army under the command of the Archduke entered Switzerland. In Piedmont, the peaſants took arms againſt the French, 10,000 of whom, after a blockade of nine days, took the Piedmonteſe fortreſs of Ceva, the French garriſon of which, conſiſting of 325 men, they partly aſſaſſinated and partly made priſoners of war, and conveyed to Mondovi, to be there confined in the citadel; the Auſtrians immediately ſent a regular detachment to occupy the above mentioned fortreſs. General Count Klenan took Ferrara by capitulation.

The advanced guard of the Archduke's army paſſed the Rhine without oppoſition on the 21ſt of May, between Diſſenchoſen and Schaffhauſen, and moved forward to Audefingen on the Thur. The army paſſed in the following days, and encamped near Paradies On the 22d, the main body of General Hotz's corps alſo croſſed the Rhine at different points between Balzers and the lake of Conſtance, and on the following day the General fixed his head quarters at St. Gallen. In the courſe of the 25th of May, the French attacked all the corps that had paſſed the Thur. They drove back General Nauendorff's advanced poſts from Neſelback, and obliged them to repaſs the river at Audelfingen. Lieutenant General Petraſch's corps was attacked by the French juſt as it arrived on the heights of Frauenfeld, the affair laſted the whole day, and in the evening, the French ſucceeded in obliging General Petraſch to retreat, and to take a poſition about half way between Frauenfeld and Wyll. During this engagement, the French had puſhed forward a column to the bridge of Pfin, with a view of covering the left flank of the corps that was engaged with General Petraſch. The advanced guard of General Hotze was alſo attacked, but it repulſed their opponents and drove them back as far as Elgg; in conſequence however of the retreat of General Petraſch's corps, it was alſo compelled by the French to fall back. Early in the morning of the 26th of May, a column of the Archduke's army arrived at Pfin, and in the courſe of the day, encamped near Frouenfeld, where joined in the evening by the retreating corps under General Petraſch. Soon after day light on the 27th, the Auſtrians attacked the French in their poſition near Winterthur, who retreated in good order and took poſt near the Treſs. The banks of that river are ſo ſteep that it affords an excellent poſition, but General Maſſena, the French commander, did not think proper to defend it, but took poſt behind the Glar, to which he was induced not only by the affair of Winterthur, but perhaps alſo by the march of a column of Auſtrians towards his left flank.

On the 31ſt of May the advanced poſts of the two armies were ſeparated by the Glat. The French had an entrenched camp about a league from Zurich. Advice was received by the Auſtrians about this time, that General Bellegarde's corps had paſſed St. Gothard. The Archduke Charles paſſed the Glat on the 4th of June, and drove back the French to their camp before Zurich, after a ſmart action, in which neither gained much advantage. In the night of the 5th, Maſſena abandoned that poſition, leaving 36 pieces of artillery, and 15 ammunition waggons behind him, and the next day at noon he evacuated Zurich, croſſing the Limuſat at that place. But inſtead of retreating, as he informed the Directory to the mountains of Albis, the Archduke ſays he took the direction of Baden.

In Italy alſo, the affair of the allies have lately been proſperous. *Turin*, the capital of the Sardinian dominions, has ſurrendered to their army, and the ſtrong citidal remains blockaded. *Aleſſandria* is alſo maſked by a body of the allied army. The citadel of *Ferrara* has capitulated and the Auſtro-Ruſſian forces have taken the city of *Ravenna*. It is a ſingular ſpectacle, and truly characteriſtic of the Gallic legiſlature, to ſee that aſſembly, while their troops are flying in all directions before a victorious enemy, and when the very exiſtence of their republic is threatened, engaged in ſpeculative diſcuſſions, and thoſe comparatively of little importance.

The attention of the Council of Five Hundred was occupied in the beginning of this month for two or three days upon a long diſcuſſion on the *liberty of the preſs*, Bertlier ſtated that the 353d article of the conſtitution enacts that no perſon ſhall be prevented from printing and publiſhing, provided the author was reſponſible in the caſes laid down by the law. This liberty is general, it admits of no diſtinction between ordinary publications and periodical. He contended that circumſtances rendered it expedient to take

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take off the reſtriction laid upon the liberty of the preſs by article the 35th of the law of the 19th of Fructidor. Coliot applauded the principles upon which the liberty of the preſs was founded, but diſapproved of the plan of Bertlier as inadequate and impracticable. Creuze Latouche thought alſo that Bertlier's plan would not remedy the evils complained of, and would produce a crowd of inconveniences, but the reſtraint being taken off would afford a greater latitude to the agents of England and Auſtria, to undermine the conſtitution through the medium of the preſs, and particularly the diurnal prints, as in the fifth year, when Lord M—— paid them 50,000 francs. He then enlarged upon the various evils which would ariſe from the licentiouſneſs of the preſs—Public functionaries would be brought into contempt, the misfortunes of the republic exaggerated, and energetic meaſures rendered neceſſary by exiſting circumſtances, would be denounced to the public as acts of tyranny.

Francois (de Nantes) ſtrongly contended for the liberty of the preſs; adverting to the arguments drawn from its abuſe he exclaimed, "What, becauſe ſome men are ſhort ſighted or have only one eye, muſt we therefore tear out the precious organ of light? Becauſe the ſun ſhines alike upon the wicked and the good, ought we therefore to cover his face with an everlaſting cloud? The people will not be deluded by evil journals; they have taken the manly gown in the field of victory. Let the journals, ſaid he, reſtored to liberty, aſſiſt with all their efforts to render the republic triumphant!" Here applauſes reſounded from the galleries.

HOLLAND.

The Batavian republic is making great preparations to defend itſelf againſt the attack which it is ſuppoſed Great-Britain is meditating againſt it.

The legiſlature in the month of May finally determined, that feudal rights and lordſhips ſhould be aboliſhed, and authoriſed the Directory to ſtate the mode of proceeding, and the indemnities to be made by the ſtate. The article of the conſtitution declaring the baniſhment of emigrants, and confiſcation of property ſince January 1795, was ratified by the ſecond chamber on the 10th of May.

SWEDEN.

It appears by a declaration made by the king of Sweden to the diet of the empire as Duke of Pomerania, that he declares to his co-eſtates, that he is ready to cauſe his contingent to march as Duke of Pomerania for the protection of the empire againſt the French, and wiſhes that all well-diſpoſed members of the empire, particularly thoſe who have the power to maintain it effectually, may imitate his example. In the courſe of this declaration his Majeſty ſays, "That it may perhaps be alledged, that the intereſts of ſome of the eſtates of the empire preſcribes to them what is termed a neutrality, but though he allows thoſe ſovereigns and countries to be excepted, which, from imperious circumſtances, are prevented from ſupporting the expence of the war, yet he does not ſee any reaſon for ſuch conduct in thoſe whoſe ſituation excludes the like excuſe."

EAST-INDIES.

It appears by the lateſt intelligence from the Eaſt, that general Stewart left Bombay in February laſt for the Malabar coaſt, to take the command of the Bombay army, which, in conjunction with that of Madraſs, it is ſuppoſed to move towards Seringapatam with a view to attack Tippoo, who is ſuſpected of ſome deſign in conjunction with the French againſt the company.

It alſo appears that government by its vigilance had prevailed in reſtoring tranquillity to ſeveral diſtricts. That Zemaun Shats had been leſs alert in his movements, and that he had retreated about fourteen coſs from the place of his encampment. The coaſt of Malabar was perfectly quiet, and four Britiſh frigates were cruiſing in that direction. It was confidently reported at Bombay, that an attack was meditated againſt Java, great preparations being making for ſome important expedition.

IRELAND.

Nothing materially intereſting has lately happened in the ſiſter kingdom. On the 1ſt of June the Lord Lieutenant prorogued the Iriſh parliament till the 16th of July. The ſpeech which his excellency made from the throne on this occaſion was to the following purport:

"That he had received his majeſty's command to releaſe them from further attendance in parliament, in order that the various parts of the kingdom which were ſtill agitated by the projects of the diſaffected, might reap the advantages of their more immediate vigilance and protection. He thanked them in his Majeſty's name for the continued zeal which they had manifeſted for counteracting the wicked plots of internal conſpirators, and for the defeat of every hoſtile attempt in which the deſperation of the enemy might

might engage. He then alluded to the improved ſtate of affairs on the continent, and the advantages obtained by the Auſtrian arms joined to the vigorous exertions on the part of Ruſſia. He alſo returned them his Majeſty's acknowledgments for the many important meaſures they had accompliſhed this ſeſſion. He added, that he had his Majeſty's particular commands to acquaint them, that a joint addreſs of the two houſes of parliament of Great-Britain had been laid before his Majeſty, accompanied by reſolutions propoſing and recommending a complete and entire union between Great-Britain and Ireland to be eſtabliſhed upon the mutual conſent of the parliaments, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the ſimilarity of laws, conſtitution and government, and on a ſenſe of mutual intereſts and affections. That his Majeſty will receive the greateſt ſatisfaction in witneſſing the accompliſhment of this ſyſtem. His excellency concluded with obſerving, that if he ſhould be ſo fortunate as to contribute in the ſmalleſt degree to the ſucceſs of this great meaſure, he ſhould think the labours and anxieties of a life devoted to the ſervice of his country amply repaid."

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 6th of June, Mr. Secretary Dundas brought up a meſſage from the king, to the following purpoſe, "That he acquainted the houſe of commons, that ſometime ſince he had entered into eventual engagements with his good brother and ally, the Emperor of Ruſſia, for a ſupply of 45,000 men, to be employed againſt the common enemy; but, although a change of circumſtances in the ſtate of affairs had ſince that time occaſioned a different application of thoſe forces, from what had been originally intended, he had the ſatisfaction to learn that the views of his ally, the Emperor of Ruſſia, were conformable with his own; and that he had ſhewn a diſtinguiſhed promptitude and zeal in putting this army in motion, which was then marching to the place of deſtination, and was likely to produce the moſt ſignal benefits to Europe.—His majeſty alſo informed the houſe, that the pecuniary condition on which the above engagement had been entered into, were, that his majeſty ſhould pay to the Emperor of Ruſſia the ſum of 225,000l. as preparation money; and a monthly ſubſidy of 75,000l. and alſo another ſubſidy at the rate of 35,000l. per month, which is not to be paid till after the concluſion of a peace, which ſhall be agreed upon by the common aſſent of the allies. His majeſty relied on the zeal and attachment of his faithful commons to enable him to make good theſe engagements; and alſo to enable him to make good the terms of a treaty which he had entered into with the Queen of Portugal; and further to aſſiſt the cantons of Switzerland in recovering their ancient liberty and independence; as well as to enable him to enter into ſuch further engagements as might tend to complete the general delivery of Europe from the inſupportable tyranny of the French Republic."

On the next day, the houſe having formed itſelf into a committee, Mr. Pitt moved the reading of the above meſſage, which being done, he further moved, that it was the opinion of the committee, that a ſum not exceeding 825,000l. be granted to his majeſty to make good his engagement with the emperor, to employ ſuch means as were the beſt adapted for the deliverance of Europe againſt the tyranny of the French Republic. The chancellor of the exchequer made a long ſpeech upon this occaſion, in his uſual ſtrain of eloquence, wherein he drew a moſt flattering picture of the proſperous ſtate of this country, and dwelt upon the ſtrong probability that, by the exertions of Great Britain and her allies, the regicides and tyrants of France would be ſoon brought to condign puniſhment for their enormous crimes; and ancient principles re-eſtabliſhed in Europe upon the ruins of the modern Gallic ſyſtem, which had a tendency to deſtroy all order and gradations in ſociety.

Mr. Tierney ſaid, that no man would feel himſelf more happy than he ſhould in complying with any motion to repel the inordinate ambition of France, but before he voted away the money of the country, he expected to hear the object defined, which the miniſter had in view. Here, Mr. Tierney, in a moſt energetic manner, exerted himſelf to induce the chancellor of the exchequer to declare, in an explicit manner, whether he and his colleagues intended to carry on the war till the French monarchy was reſtored, or whether they meant to ſtop when the French were reduced ſo far as to enter within their own territories, and offered peace upon terms which might be accepted conſiſtent with the ſafety of Europe. Mr. Pitt, in his reply to Mr. Tierney, contended, that it would be extremely imprudent and improper to make any ſuch explicit declaration, becauſe circumſtances would inevitably have a conſiderable ſhare in guiding the future conduct of adminiſtration

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niſtration in thoſe reſpects. He was ſure that there was not a difference of opinion between him and his colleagues upon the ſubject. He certainly would declare, that he would not refuſe to make peace with France as a republic under certain circumſtances: but he at the ſame time thought that a monarchical form of government was beſt ſuited to that kingdom.

Mr. Windham ſupported Mr. Pitt's motion for granting the ſum of money required; and urged, at great length, the propriety of the nation's perſevering in the great and noble cauſe in which we were engaged, and that our efforts would probably be crowned with ſucceſs. Reſpecting the explicit declaration required of adminiſtration by Mr. Tierney and other members in oppoſition, he ſpoke in nearly the ſame ſtrain with Mr. Pitt; if any real difference appeared in the declaration which the chancellor of the exchequer and the ſecretary of war made on this occaſion, it was, that the latter ſeemed to be more explicit in favour of carrying on the war until a king was reſtored to France.

On the ſame day, the houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Pitt introduced his ſecond budget. In reverting to the articles of ſupply, he felt much conſolation in perceiving that in various inſtances, it fell far ſhort of the eſtimates which he had laid before the houſe, previous to the Chriſtmas holidays. The firſt article to which he called the attention of the committee, was the

	£.
Navy and tranſport ſervice, which amounted to -	13,653,000
The eſtimate for 1798 was, he ſaid, 500,000l. more than was wanted; there was, beſides, a diminution of the new of 303,000l. which made the total of the navy only -	12,438,000
The next article was the army, which amounted to -	8,840,000
Miſcellaneous ſervices -	600,000
Deficiency of ways and means	211,000
Intereſt on exchequer bills, on which there was a ſaving of 90,000l. below the eſtimate -	500,000
Deficiency of land and malt -	498,000
Subſidy to the emperor -	825,000
Vote of credit - - -	3,000,000
Theſe, beſides a few other articles, made the ſum to be provided for amount to -	30,947,000
He next called the attention of the committee to the ways and means. The land and malt he took at - - -	2,750,000
The lottery at - -	200,000
Growing produce of the conſolidated fund - - -	521,000

He was not then enabled to aſcertain the amount of the produce of the tax on income, becauſe the return had not been made from many parts of the kingdom; and the return to the commercial commiſſioners were likely to fall below what he had expected. He would not, he ſaid, take credit for more than ſeven millions and a half, for the whole ſum ariſing from the income tax. But what ſteps might be taken to enforce a more equitable return of this tax would be a matter for future conſideration. To theſe ſums were to be added fifteen millions and a half by way of loan, which, making allowance for errors, he ſaid, would make the ways and means 31,000,000l. He next adverted to the ſyſtem of raiſing the ſupplies within the year. The ſinking fund, he ſaid, liquidated the ſum of 4,500,000l. of the national debt, ſo that there was no increaſe of permanent debt of more than eleven millions.

The intereſt of the ſum to be provided for was 215,000l. and this he propoſed to ſupply by new taxes, in the following manner, viz.

A deduction of 2s. 6d. per cwt. on the drawback for ſugars -	60,000
A duty of 4s. per cwt. upon coffee	65,000
A reduction on the drawback of Eaſt India ſugar - - -	14,000
8d. per cwt. on Britiſh ſugar -	56,000
4s. ditto, on Britiſh cloyed do.	40,000
On ſmall notes under 40s. two pence each - - - -	62,000
On refined ſugars - -	39,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded with an elaborate peroration on the proſperous ſtate of the country and its finances; and then moved a ſeries of reſolutions, which, after a few obſervations from Mr. Tierney, were agreed to.

The Houſe in a Committee, on the 12th of June, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, agreed to encreaſe the ſalaries of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and of the Maſter of the Rolls to 4000l. per annum; and each of the puiſne Judges, to 3000l. per annum.—Alſo, in the event of retiring, under particular circumſtances, 3000l. per annum annuity to the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; 2,500l. Common Pleas, and 2000l. each to the puiſne Judges; and further, that 1000l. ſhould be added to the ſalary of the Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion in Scotland; 500l. to that of the Lord Juſtice Clerk; 280l. to each of the other Judges of that court:

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Court; and 480l. to such as discharged the double functions of Lords of Sessions and of Justiciary; 1000l. to the salary of the Chief Baron of the Scotch Exchequer; and 280l. to each of the other Judges.

Mr. TIERNEY on the 20th of June, conformable to previous notice, moved a very perspicuous set of resolutions on the business of finance, for the information of the country upon that subject. His first resolution stated the national debt on the 5th of January, 1793, to be 238,231,000l. In his second resolution he stated the national debt, on the 5th of January, 1799, to be double what it was on the 5th of January, 1793. The total amount of the national debt at present, after the usual deductions was 426,452,000l. The next object to which his resolutions alluded was the sinking fund, which amounted to 4,500,000 annually. In 1781 the price of the stocks, without the sinking fund, was nearly the same as at present, and it was, therefore, for the House to consider how low the price must have been, were it not for the sinking fund. Mr. Pitt thought it would be better to have the resolutions printed, and discussed on a future day,—the finances, he said, were fully competent to prosecute the war eight years longer. The debate was adjourned till the 29th of June.

The Attorney General, on the 30th of May, appeared in the Court of King's Bench, and prayed judgment upon Mr. GILBERT WAKEFIELD for a libel. Mr. Wakefield was prepared to address the Court at considerable length, but was precluded from doing so by an order from the Court, that neither the prosecutor nor defendant should address the Court.

Mr. Justice Grose, therefore, pronounced the judgment of the Court:—"That the Defendant be imprisoned in the county goal of Dorset for two years; and at the expiration of that time, that he find security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 500l. and two sureties of 250l. each.

At the same time, the Attorney General prayed judgment of the Court on Mr. John Parry, the proprietor, John Vint, the printer, and George Ross the publisher of the *Courier* Newspaper, for a paragraph which appeared in that paper, "stating the Emperor of Russia to be a Tyrant among his own subjects, and ridiculous to the rest of Europe."—Mr. Justice Grose pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, "that Mr. John Parry do pay the sum of 100l. and be imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for six calendar months, and enter into security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 500l. and two sureties of 250l. each; and that John Vint and George Ross be imprisoned in the same prison, each for one calendar month.

On the fourth of June, the Volunteer Corps belonging to the metropolis, were reviewed by the King in Hyde Park; and on the 22d, the same corps, to the number of 12000 men, underwent a royal inspection at their various stations, in different parts of the metropolis.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London,

Married]. At Greenwich, Mr. George Best, to Miss Martha Dallaway, of Nassau Street.

At Chelsea, Rev. Mr. Williams, of Cambridgeshire, to Miss Atkinson, daughter of Jasper Atkinson, esq.

At Princes-street, Hanover square, Mr. S. Marks, to Mrs. Kelley, of Swallow-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Marton, of the Inniskillen Dragoons, to Miss Pocklington.

At Lambeth Palace, Lord Hobart, to the Hon. Miss Eden, eldest daughter of Lord Auckland. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At Curzon-street Chapel, Lord Bagot, to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, sister to Lord Southampton.

At Westminster, Rev. Thomas Causton, Prebend of Westminster, to Miss Balchen, daughter of the late J. Balchen, esq.

Ensign Douglas, of Bedford-street, Bedford-square, to Miss C. Arbuthnot, of Titchfield-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Blackwood, esq. to Miss Eliza Waghorn.

At Marybone, Capt. M. H. Scott, of the navy, to Miss Pinnock, eldest daughter of James Pinnock, esq. of Hampshire.

At St. Paul's Covent-Garden, Colonel Alexander Innes, to Mrs. Boteler, of Henley on Thames.

At the same place, James Deacon Hume, esq. to Mrs. Ashwell, of Leatherhead.

At Putney, Surrey, Lieut. Colonel Drinkwater, to Miss Congalton.

At St. Martin's, Westminster, Thomas Adams, jun. esq. to Miss Scott.

At Marybone, W. W. Prescott, esq. to Miss Blackmore, of Briggens.

At Layton, Richard Oliver, esq. to Miss Bradley,

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Braſſey, eldeſt daughter of the late Nathaniel Braſſey, eſq.

The Rev. Mr. Diſturnell, Rector of Worms-hill, Kent, to Miſs Cranke, daughter of Henry Cranke, eſq. of New Bridge-ſtreet.

At St. Ann's, Soho, Mr. George Brown, of Old Cavendiſh-ſtreet, to Miſs Catherine Lenſom, of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

At St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Mr. Edward Palmer, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Bates, of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

At Newington Butts, Mr. Smith, of Bermondſey New Road, Attorney, to Miſs Mary Ann Brandon, of Newington.

At St. James's Church, Colonel Calvert, Adjutant General to his Majeſty, to Miſs Caroline Hammerſley, ſecond daughter of Thomas Hammerſley, eſq. banker.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Thomas Adams, eſq. jun. of the Eaſt India Houſe, to Miſs Weſtern, eldeſt daughter of M. Weſtern, eſq of Harley-ſtreet.

Died.] In Park-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, Lieut. Col. O'Reilly.

In Lemon-ſtreet, Goodman's Fields, E. C. Gregory, eſq.

In the Inner Temple, Geo. M. Aſcough, eſq.

In Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, Mrs. Turner.

At Tottenham, aged 96, Mrs. Morland.

At Hackney, aged 79, Rev. Thomas Cornthwaite, vicar of Hackney.

In Broad-ſtreet Buildings, Mrs. Saunders, wife of Dr. Saunders.

In Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Thornbury.

In Cavendiſh-ſquare, Bilby Thompſon, eſq. of Eſcreek, Yorkſhire.

At Clapton, aged 80, Mr. Bowman, of Lombard-ſtreet.

In Mary-le-bone, aged 69, Mr. Francis Bouvilla.

At Epping, Elijah Goff, eſq. of Broad-ſtreet, St. George's, Eaſt.

At Walthamſtow, aged 73, Mrs. Sophia Faeſch.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 75, Geo. Mercer, eſq.

At Barnet, the Rev. Mr. Stringer, formerly rector of St. Paul's, Philadelphia.

At his houſe, in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, the Earl of Plymouth. His lordſhip was born the 30th of March, 1751; he married a daughter of Lord Archer, by whom he had one ſon, the preſent Earl of Plymouth.

In Leiceſter-ſquare, Mr. James Taſſie, well known as a modeller; his ingenious imitations of antique *cameos* and *intaglios* have been univerſally admired, as wonderful ſpecimens of art. He was no leſs reſpected for his modeſty, gentleneſs of manners, and benevolence of heart, than for his unrivalled profeſſional merits.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Knowlys, wife of W. Knowlys, eſq.

In Bowling-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Thomas Minter Weales, ſurgeon and apothecary.

In Bedford-Row, Joah Bates, Eſq.—Mr. Bates received his education at Eton, where his muſical talents (for at that early period they had diſplayed themſelves) particularly recommended him to the attentions of Mr. Geo. Graham, one of the aſſiſtants in that college: a man whoſe elegant ſcholarſhip and polite acquiſitions had introduced him to the friendſhip of the principal literary characters of his day.—He became the voluntary tutor of Mr. Bates, who, when the buſineſs of the pupil-room was over, was encouraged to indulge his muſical propenſities at Mr. Graham's harpſichord. This diſpoſition, however, did not interrupt his ſchool ſtudies; and he proceeded in them, eſteemed by his maſters, and beloved by his aſſociates, till he left them all for the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Here he was affectionately patronized by Dr. Smith, the maſter of Trinity College, and the friend of Sir Iſaac Newton. He was among the firſt mathematicians of his age; and had directed his knowledge to the profound parts of muſical compoſition, and the perfection of muſical inſtruments. His volume on *Harmonies*, is well known to be the moſt learned Treatiſe on that ſubject which has appeared in any language. With ſuch an inſtructor and ſuch a friend, for we believe that in the latter part of Doctor Smith's life, he lived entirely with him, Mr. Bates poſſeſſed and improved the invaluable opportunity to perfect his knowledge of harmony, and to attain that reputation for muſical erudition which diſtinguiſhed his life.

Among other circumſtances very honourable to both, his kind friend recommended him to the notice and patronage of a nobleman, whoſe knowledge and love of muſic was well known, and who, at that time, poſſeſſed the power, and as it proved, the inclination, to procure for Mr. Bates ſuch an independent ſituation, as enabled him to cultivate and enjoy the ſcience, which he loved and adorned. It is alſo underſtood that he was honoured by his majeſty's gracious favour and protection.

No modern profeſſor will take offence at the opinion, that Mr. Bates ſurpaſſed the moſt learned muſicians of his time in the theory of muſic; and that his practical excellence on the inſtrument which he preferred, was peculiar to himſelf—It was the Organ.—The quirks and quibbles which are the boaſt of modern performers; the rapidity of finger, and power of tranſition, which have cauſed muſic to be defined *the art of executing* difficult things; that legerdemain of playing which indeed gives *des notes, mais rien que des notes*; that kind of performance, which Doctor Johnſon wiſhed to be impoſſible, were conſidered by Mr. Bates as very inferior acquiſitions. His object of attainment was that combination and ſucceſſion of tones,

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that production of harmony and grace of melody, which, when enforced by a certain touch, gives to inarticulate ſounds an univerſal language, and produces the predetermined effect on the mind. His organ performance was, therefore, grand and impreſſive. With a power of finger to execute in perfection whatever was worthy of execution, he made that noble inſtrument breathe the genuine, awful harmony for which it is conſtructed. Whether he ſought to expreſs the ſolemn dirge, the animating march, the ſacred hymn, or the full chorus, he could ſo tranſfuſe his knowledge and feeling into it, as to aſtoniſh and delight, to ſoothe and to elevate.

It muſt be remembered by all who were preſent at the ſeveral commemorations of Handel in Weſtminſter Abbey, how much thoſe wonderful performances were indebted to this great muſician. He not only arranged and aſſorted that ſtupendous band, but controuled its performance by his ſuperior judgment and commanding execution. By the truth and power with which he enforced the predominant tones of the organ, he alone, without any aſſiſtance from a *Maeſtro di Capella* to give the time, may be ſaid to have compreſſed a thouſand vocal and inſtrumental performers into one voice and one inſtrument. To him, alſo, may be aſcribed the undeviating correctneſs and energy of the choral performances at the concert of ancient muſic. It is almoſt ſuperfluous to add, that the object of his muſical veneration was Handel—a compoſer as ſuperior to moſt of the favourite muſicians of the preſent day, as Briareus, with his hundred hands, to an itinerant juggler with his pliant fingers.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Bates amuſed himſelf with compoſition: and that ſuch muſic as he muſt have produced, though hitherto withheld, by his modeſty, from public praiſe, will now be permitted to receive it.

As a domeſtic individual, he was amiable in his manners, pleaſing in his converſation, and of conſiderable ſcholaſtic attainments. His equanimity was rare; and it has been related of him, that on the evening of the day when the Albion Mills, of which he was a conſiderable proprietor, were deſtroyed by fire, he aſſiſted at a concert, with his uſual ſpirit and attention.

Mr. Bates married a lady, whoſe vocal powers are well known, and who added as much harmony to his life as melody to his muſic.

At his houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, Sir John Lambert, bart. an eminent banker at Paris, where he lived many years much reſpected by the Engliſh who viſited that metropolis. Mr. Lambert was in buſineſs at the time of the peace in 1763, and was ſaid to be one of the fortunate adventurers who by having early intelligence from the late Marchioneſs de Pompadour, of the ſigning the preliminaries of peace, contrived to make a very large ſum of money by ſpeculations in the Engliſh funds; the parties concerned in this tranſaction were Madame Pompadour, the late Mr. Huſke, Sir. J. Lambert, and a ſtock-broker, in London.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Several gentlemen, miniſters, and others, have formed themſelves into a ſociety at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, under the name of *The Friendly Aſſociation, for the Relief of the Friendleſs Poor and Sick, in Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, and its Vicinity.* The funds are to be raiſed and ſupported by ſubſcriptions, donations, and collections made in places of worſhip: every ſubſcriber being entitled to become a member. Part of their number are to be deputed by rotation quarterly, to viſit the abodes of perſons recommended by the members as proper objects of this charity; to report their circumſtances to the directors appointed by the ſociety; to convey the ſupplies allotted to each, and *to impart religious inſtruction and comfort to their ſouls*, which indeed is the primary object of the inſtitution. Mr. Thomas Gibſon, has been appointed chairman, Mr. Robert Hood, treaſurer, and the Rev. Thomas Haſſell, ſecretary. The Committee are the Rev. W. Graham, Rev. T. Haſſell, Rev. D. M'Indoe, Rev. I. H. Browning, Dr. Grieve, Mr. Jefferſon, Mr. Jameſon, Mr. Robertſon, Mr. Wake, Mr. Murray, Mr. Smith, Mr. Elliott; and the following gentlemen were appointed viſitors: Rev. W. Sym, Rev. W. M'Connel, Rev. A. Leidler, Mr. D. Mather, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Robſon, Mr. Morriſon, Mr. T. Croft.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Rev. Wm. Turner, to Miſs Willats.

At North Shields, Mr. Joſeph Procter, mercer, to Miſs Richardſon, Low-lights. Mr. M. Boſwell, ſurgeon, to Miſs Ramſhaw.

At Eſh, Mr. D. Henderſon, grocer, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Taylor, of Eſh Hall.

At Morpeth Mr. R. Swan, to Miſs Willats of Newcaſtle.

At Durham, Mr. James Wealey, manufacturer of Perth, to Miſs Jane Gibſon of the former place. Capt. Wheatley, of Sunderland, to Miſs Beckworth of Durham. Mr. Wm. Shaftoe, attorney, to Miſs E. White of Shincliff.

At Sunderland, Lieut. Borradaile of the Cumberland Militia, to Miſs S. Symonds, late of Shoreham, Suſſex.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Mr. Joſeph Greene, of Gateſhead, to Miſs Brown of Picktree.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Dickſon, ſpirit-merchant. Mrs. Webſter, ſchool-miſtreſs,

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miſtreſs. Miſs Jane Redford, daughter of Mr. B. Redford. Mrs. Poole, widow of the late Mr. Poole, merchant. Miſs M. Darnell, daughter of W. Darnell, eſq. Mr. David Orr, ſpirit merchant. Mr. Edward Cowling, formerly of the Spread Eagle Inn Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. Chapman, pilot. Mr. Rd. Hemſley, ſhip-builder. Aged 78, Mr. Michael Hymers, merchant. Aged 37, J. B. Forſter, eſq. Mr. Handcock, of Sandhill, ſailer. Aged 53, Mrs. Blakeney, wife of W. Blakeney, eſq. Mr. Geo. Parker. Mrs. E. Clark, relict of the late J. Clark, eſq.

At Durham, aged 47, Mr. Joſeph Richmond, butcher. Mrs. Ruſhford, formerly of the Hat and Feather Inn. Aged 42, Mr. John Thompſon, 24 years clerk of the Poſt Office. Mrs. Fiſhwick, wife of Mr. Fiſhwick of the Grey-hound. Mrs. Robſon, wife of Mr. Robſon. Aged 67, Donald M'Donald, eſq. Mrs. Purvis.

At Stockton, Mrs. Simpſon. Mrs. Rowe, a maiden lady.

At Walſingham, aged 80, Rev. Edward Wilſon, vicar of Stockton upon Teeſe.

At Deanery, near Biſhop Auckland, aged 67, Mr. T. Brown, farmer.

At Belford, aged 90, Mr. Clement Yellowly. Mrs. Churnſide, wife of Mr. Churnſide, ſhoemaker; ſhe was burnt to death in conſequence of her apron catching fire.

At North-Shields, Thomas Hinckby, eſq. attorney.

At South-Shields, aged 80, Mrs. Faviles, widow of the late N. Faviles, eſq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. John Strong, of the Royal Artillery, to Miſs Jane Mills.

At Carthwaite, Mr. Jos. Huntingdon to Miſs Betty Barnes.

At Harrington, Mr. John Penny, maſter builder at Workington, to Miſs Pierce, of Harrington.

At Camerton, Mr. Rogers, of the Bearpot iron works, to Miſs Rutherford, of Salmon-hall.

At Bridechurch, Mr. Joſeph Burton, of Great Broughton, to Miſs Armſtrong, of Workington.

At Workington, Mr. Wm. Sharp, blackſmith, to Miſs Peggy Croſsthwaite, of Welton, near Carliſle. Mr. Chriſtian Sanders, a Dane, to Miſs Kay, ſiſter to John Kay, eſq. juſtice of the peace, for the county of Cumberland.

At Penrith, Mr. J. Armſtrong, ſurgeon, to Miſs Bunton.

At Whitehaven, Rev. J. Todd, maſter of the grammar ſchool, at Keſwick, to Miſs Rookin. Mr. J Hodgſon, to Mrs. Keſwick, of the New Town.

At Ambleſide, Mr. James Barrow, of Kendal, to Miſs Knipe, of the former place.

At Betham, near Kendal, Mr. Wm. Hodgſon, to Miſs Whitaker. Mr. Cowper, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Hadwen.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 25, Miſs Ann Pringle. Francis Edwards, eſq. ſurveyor of the poſt-offices. Aged 63, Mr. Tho. Muſgrave. Aged 29, Mr. J. Mann. Mr. Tho. Matthews, ſhoemaker.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Robert Payne. Capt. M. Coombe. Aged 85, Mrs. R. Robſon. Mrs. D. Snoddam, wife of Mr. Snoddam. John Milburn, a common ſcavenger, in whoſe dwelling were found one hundred and thirty guineas. Aged 81, Mrs. Jane Pearſon. Mr. Joſeph Barraſs.

At Workington, at an advanced age, Mr. Bousfield. Aged 78, Mr. John Hodgſon, ſen. a truly reſpectable and uſeful member of ſociety. Mr. J. Fletcher, quaker.

At Egremont, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Lowes, widow, who for many years kept the inn at Cockbridge. At the time of her death, ſhe was the mother of nine children, grandmother to 96, and great grandmother to 4.

At Kendal, Mr. C. Aſkew, glazier.

At Penrith, ſuddenly, Mrs. Dixon, relict of the late Mr. Dixon, attorney.

At Egremont, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Lowes, widow.

At Cockermouth, aged 27, Mr. John Chriſtie.

YORKSHIRE.

The Barnſley Canal was opened on Saturday 8th of June, on which occaſion the proprietors of the Air and Calder Navigation, ordered two of their ſloops completely rigged and manned to attend. Theſe ſloops left the river Calder about nine in the morning, with cargoes of yarn, and other merchandize, and proceeded to Barnſley amidſt a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators. The beneficial effects of this canal in a rich mineral country, hitherto land-locked, cannot fail to be immediately felt by miners, farmers, manufacturers, and the country at large.

Married.] At York. R. Hudſon, eſq. of Beverley, to Mrs. Walton, of Skipwith.

At Leeds, Mr. Richard Brear, tobacconiſt, to Miſs M. A. Gaſkin.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Jonathan Lupton, of Sheepsear, merchant, to Miſs Sutcliffe, daughter of the late Dr. Sutcliffe, of Sheffield.

At Halifax, Mr. T. R. Peacop, of Oſbaldwick, to Miſs Wainhouſe, of the former place.

At Heath, near Halifax, Mr. Tho. Ramſden, of Halifax, to Miſs Simpſon, of the former place.

At Skipton, Dr. Buchanan, to Miſs E. Chamberlain.

At Tadcaſter, Mr. Wm. Smith, chandler, to Miſs Stephenſon.

At Wakefield, J. B. Gaunt, eſq. of London, to Miſs A. Maude, daughter of the late F. Maude, eſq. of Leatnley. At Sculcoates, Mr. A. Stovin, attorney, to Miſs Boyle, both of Hull.

At Northallerton, Mr. J. V. Cooper, painter, to Miſs Coates.

At Thorne, Mr. Swainſton, jun. to Miſs Pointer.

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Died.] At York, Shepherd Laye, esq. an amiable and accomplished young man. Aged 31, Mr. A. Roscoe, hatter. Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of G. W. Thomson, esq. Suddenly, Mrs. Wood.

At Leeds, Mr. Robert Empson. Aged 78, Mrs. Lowther.

At Beverly, Mrs. Wilson, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Wilson.

At Richmond, aged 82, John Redshaw, esq.

At Somergangs, aged 84, Charles Poole, esq. formerly an alderman of Hull.

At Hull, aged 37, Mrs. Escreet wife of Mr. T. Escreet, soap-manufacturer. Mr. E. C. Hedberg, merchant. Aged 69, Mrs. Mc Fairland, widow of the late R. M'c Fairland, esq. Aged 77, Mrs. Beatniffe, widow of R. Beatniffe, esq.

At Ripon, Thos. Horner, esq.

At Tadcaster, Miss Hartley, only daughter of Mr. Hartley.

At Easingwold, aged 80, Mr. Brown.

At Bradford, Miss Town, governess of the ladies boarding school.

At Loversall, near Doncaster, H. Overton, esq.

At Pocklington, aged 60, Mr. Wm. Hewett, brother to the late Rev. Mr. Hewett, vicar of Thornton.

At Wakefield, Mr. Wm. Wilby, hardwareman.

At Matterfey, near Bawtry, aged 72, Mr. John Cartwright, formerly of York.

At Ossnett, near Wakefield, Rev. Joseph Earnshaw.

At Selby, aged 70, Mrs. Heaton, relict of the late Mr. Heaton.

At Smeaton, near Northallerton, aged 63, Rev. Tho. Joy, B. A.

At Bradford, aged 49, Mr. J. Watkinson.

At Knaresborough, Mrs. Benson.

LANCASHIRE.

Two new docks are projecting at Liverpool, which, when completed, will add much to the beauty and accommodation of this port. The line of shipping along the shores of the river will then reach an extent of nearly two miles, and will indisputably constitute one of the grandest naval spectacles in the world. The following is the intended situation:

The northermost of the docks will reach from north to south, viz. from the north side of George's dock basin, northwardly to a place called Hog's key, Neok, and from east to west, viz. from the high to the low water mark of the river Mersey. The southermost dock will extend from north to south, viz. from the north side of the entrance into the old dock southwardly, to the north side of certain land belonging to the Duke of Bridgewater, and from east to west, it will extend from the west side of the Salthouse dock to the low water mark of the river.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. H. Ross, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Noore, daughter of J. Moore, esq. of Lancaster. Mr. W. Masbiter, merchant, to Miss Wildman, daughter of Mr. Wildman, merchant. Mr. Thomas Mason, merchant, to Miss B. Wildman.

At Manchester, Mr. John Peoley, to Miss Elizabeth Oldknow. Mr. George Hamilton, surgeon, to Miss Ward. Mr. John Wright, of Quick, in Saddleworth, to Miss Whitehead, of the former place.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Cole, shipwright, to Mrs. Jane Leech. Mr. P. Ryan, to Miss E. Bennet. Mr. George Hoskins, merchant, to Miss Allison, daughter to the late Mr. T. Allison, merchant. Mr. John Weston, merchant, to Miss E. Dalton. Mr. George Barton, to Mrs. A. Bolton. Mr. John Parr, to Miss Smalley of Holywell. Mr. Abraham Matthews, of Sligo, to Miss Murphy.

At Warrington, Mr. B. Furnivall, of Oldham, to Miss M. Rollingson, of Warrington. Mr. George Furnivall, to Miss L. Chorley.

At Houlton, Mr. William Gore, to Miss Whiteside.

At Middleton, Col. Haron, to Miss Hopwood, daughter of the late G. Hopwood, esq.

At Burnley, J. Brocklehurst, esq. of Standen-hall, to Miss Craven, late of Bancroft.

At Upholland, Mr. Worsley, to Miss Morris.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mr. Robert Tomlinson, ironmonger.

At Manchester, whilst on a visit, Mrs. H. Newton, wife of J. Newton, esq. of Liverpool. Aged 34, Mrs. Elizabeth Corbet, wife of Mr. Corbet. Mrs. Bowden, wife of Mr. Bowden. Mrs. M. Rhodes, wife of Mr. T. Rhodes, callenderer. Mr. Daniel Appleton.

At Liverpool, aged 91, Mr. John Wilson. Mr. William Moss, ship-chandler. Mr. William Haill, late commander of the ship Nymph. Miss A. M. Haywood, daughter of the late A. Heywood, esq. Captain W. Hayes, of Drogheda, aged 52. Aged 81, Mrs. Tarleton. Mr. William Read, merchant, in consequence of a fall from his horse. Mr. James Speakman, tide-waiter; he fell down while walking and expired instantly. Aged 34, Mr. Pattison, pilot. Aged 87, Mrs. Barten. Mr. William Boardman, joiner. Aged 100, Mr. J. M'Kee, joiner. Miss Joanna Lawson. Aged 27, Mr. Thomas Birch, sail-maker.

At Poulton, in the Filde, aged 67, Mrs. Greenwood.

At Bold-hall, Mr. Eaton, gardener, who has lived in that capacity in the same family near half a century.

At Preston, aged 47, Mr. Henry Freckleton.

At Ardwick, John Potter, esq.

At Upholland, near Wigan, aged 94, Mrs. Holme.

At Cross hall Mill, near Chorley, Mr. J. Threlfall, jun.

At Town-head, Mrs. Littlewood, wife of the

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the Rev. T. Littlewood, of the academy at that place.

At Deepleſs-hill, Mrs. Threpland.

At Bolton, Mrs. Naylor, wife of Mr. Naylor.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. John Haſſall, wine-merchant, to Miſs C. Chamberlain. Mr. Peers, brewer, to Mrs. Wilbraham of the Green Walls. Mr. C. Greatham, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miſs Williams, of the former place. G. Brooke, eſq. of Halton Caſtle, Salop, to Miſs Maſſey, niece to W. Maſſey, eſq. of Moſton Hall, near Cheſter.

At Witton, James Olivant, eſq. of Manchester, to Miſs Hunt, of Spring Mount, near Northwich

Middlewich, Mr. William Henſhaw, liquor-merchant, of Macclesfield, to Miſs Ayres, of the former place.

At Aſhton, the Rev. C. Sykes, of Malton, ſon of Sir C. Sykes, of Sledmore, bart. to Miſs L. D. Langford of the former place.

Died.] At Boughton, near Cheſter, aged 84, John Brailey. eſq. late poſt-maſter, of Cheſter.

At Frodſham, Mr. James Hulley, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Poynton, Mrs. Garmon, wife of Mr. George Garmon.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſterfield, Mr. Thompſon of Nottingham, to Miſs J. Bourne, daughter of the Rev. J. Bourne, of Spital.

At Hayfield, Mr. Wm. Broadhurſt, of Manchester, to Miſs Gee, of Hayfield

At Melbourn, Mr. George Banton, jun. to Miſs Fox.

At Blakewell, Mr. Marriott, maſter of an academy, at Reading, Berks, to Miſs Barlow, ſiſter of the Rev. Mr. Barlow, of Chapel-on-le-Frith.

Died.] At Derby, aged 73, Mr. George Fritchie, grocer. Mrs. K. Bingham. Aged 26, Miſs Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, draper.

At Wirkſworth, aged 49, the Rev. Ab. Bennett, author of *Experiments on Electricity.*

At Buxton, Mr. Wm. Joule, ſen. brewer, of Salford.

At Duckmanter, near Cheſterfield, Mrs. Woodhead, wife of Mr. J. Woodhead.

At Aſhborne, aged 84, Mr. Barnes.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Clayton, hoſier, to Miſs Peniſton.

At Stapleford, near Nottingham, Mr. Antill, to Miſs Alſop.

At Retford, Mr. Mills, ſurgeon, of Nottingham, to Miſs White, of Retford.

At Clifton, Mr. Morley, farmer to Miſs Deverill.

At Genalſton, Mr. M'Connel to Miſs Holdſworth.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Mettam, wife of Mr. Thomas Mettam. Aged 94, Mrs. S. Salt, widow. Mr. Butcher, late quarter-maſter in the 11th regiment of light dragoons. Aged 50, Mrs. Sanders, relict of the late Mr. Sanders, bookſeller, at Derby.

At Beeſton, near Nottingham, Mr. J. Barlow.

At Baſtwood, Mr. Geo. Bourne.

At Mansfield, Thomas Gould, eſq. Aged 84; John Litchfield, eſq.

At Awſworth, near Nuttal, Mr. Robert Ireland, farmer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. E. Saddler, to Miſs A. Atkinſon. Mr. G. Smith of the Black Bull Inn, to Mrs. Straw, widow of the late Mr. G. Straw. Mr. Emerſon, of Botſworth, to Miſs M. Caſterton of the former place. Mr. Wilkinſon of Hull, grocer, to Miſs Foſter, of Sleaford.

At Croxton, Mr. Eſpener, of Burnham, to Miſs E. Morris.

At Holiwell, near Stamford, Mr. White, farmer to Miſs Pawlett.

At Stamford, Mr. T. Mills, druggiſt, to Miſs Pleaſance, daughter of J. Pleaſance, eſq. Collector of Exciſe.

At Grantham, Mr. Williams, ſurgeon of Nottingham, to Miſs Thompſon, of the former place.

At Market-Deeping, Mr. G. Bland, butcher, to Miſs L. Butter.

At Owerby, Mr. C. Swan, of Caiſtor, to Miſs Thorpe of the former place.

At Ketton, Mr. T. Shippy, ſadler of Bourn, to Miſs Seaton, of the former place.

Died.] At Thornton, near Horncaſtle, aged 83. Mr. T. Weſt.

At Louth, M. Wigglesworth, attorney at law.

At Saltfleetby, aged 77, Mr. J. Webſter.

At Edithweſton, near Stamford, aged 21, Mrs. Iſlip, wife of Mr. Iſlip.

At Wilſthorpe, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

At Lea, near Gainſborough, aged 40, Sir E. Anderſon, Bart.

At Gainſborough, in conſequence of a fall from a cart, Mr. Woodcock. Aged 75, Mrs. Urquhart, mother to the preſent vicar of that place. Aged 55, Mr. W. Hollyday. Aged 79, Mrs. Broxholm.

At Stamford, Mrs. Harpa, wife of Mr. Harpa, iron-monger. Mrs. Lowe, widow. Mr. M. Norcliff, draper.

At Bourn, aged 64, Mrs. A. Thorpe.

At Great Hall, aged 74, Mr. J. Goodwin, ſen.

At Lincoln, aged 64, Mr. Leatherland, formerly an officer in the army. Aged 60, Mrs. Stellfox. Mrs. Lieuſeſly, wife of Mr. Lieuſeſly Baker. Aged 46. Mr. R. Brown, of the Harlequin and Columbine public houſe.

At Sleaford, Miſs M. Obbinſon, daughter of Mr. Obbinſon, druggiſt.

At Wellingore, Mr. W. Thercheval, butcher.

At Butterwick, near Boſton, Mrs. Shepherd.

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At Frieston, near Boston, Mrs. Evison.

At Horbling, near Falkingham, Mr. C. Sharman, butcher.

At Empingham, aged 83, Mrs. Bloodworth, widow of Mr. T. Bloodworth.

At Ketton, Mrs. J. Wright.

At Post Withem, aged thirty-six, the celebrated Mr. J. Hewerdine. This young man having received a liberal education, was introduced into the pay office of the army as clerk to Mr. Crawford, then ledger-keeper, but now cashier of that office. In this line he might have succeeded well in life, but having a good voice and being fond of company, he soon grew tired of the confinement of the desk and sought for some line in life more congenial to his disposition. He first joined with some young men and instituted a debating society, under the title of the Westminster Forum, where he flourished sometimes as one of their first orators. This procured him a temporary pecuniary supply. He then tried his success as a theatrical performer both on the London and country stages, but met with little success in that line. He afterwards assisted in editing some of the news papers, and by those means made a tolerable livelihood. His great fort consisted in writing numerous songs and singing them himself with a considerable degree of spirit. This naturally introduced him into public societies, when he was often the life, but more frequently the buffoon of the company. Indeed his muse has latterly descended to grossness and indecency. Such a life of continued exertions and inebriety could not continue long; he died of a decline.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Iron, upholsterer to Miss Whitehead.

At Misterton, Mr. Onley, of Lutterworth, to Miss Addock, late of Syston.

At Belgrave, Mr. Pettisen, grazier, to Miss Warner, only daughter of Mr. Warner, hosier.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Pickard, keeper of the county goal. Mr. W. Kirk, in consequence of falling from a scaffold at the building of the new assembly room.

Mr. E. Webb, chandler. He possessed strong natural abilities, and his companionable qualities were always highly distinguished, particularly an originality of satire which, though keen, always carried with it the balm of good humour. He early imbibed a love of freedom; and steadily on all occasions in the sphere in which he moved, maintained with spirit the cause of civil and religious liberty; a friend to the British constitution he avoided the extremes of Aristocratic and democratic prejudice, and like a true patriot passing by the little views of party, he looked only to the good of the whole.—But more than this he was the good father of a large family, an affectionate husband, and the friend of the distressed.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, J. T. D'Arcy, esq. lieutenant in the 80th Regt. to Miss E. Sheppard, daughter of W. Sheppard, esq.

At Hamstel Ridware, Mr. R. Longdon, aged 55, to Miss Moxon of Netherton, aged 25.

At Stafford, Mr. Fouke, surgeon, to Miss Hughes, daughter of the late Mr. Hughes, surgeon.

At Whitmore, near Newcastle under Line, Mr. D. B. Baddely, of Shelton, to Miss Whieldon of Little Penton.

At Morton, Mr. G. Greatbatch, to his cousin, Miss H. Greatbatch, both of Shelton, Staffordshire potteries.

At Leek, Mr. Bacon, of Sutton, near Nottingham, to Miss Ford, of the former place.

At Newcastle under Line, Mr. John Towers, of Clerkenwell, London, to Miss Wood, of the Brown Hills, near Burslem.

At Tutbury, Mr. Evans of Burton to Miss Stone, of Rolleston park.

At Wolstanton, John Jesse, esq. of Manchester, to Miss S. Smith, of Little Chell, Staffordshire.

At Stafford, George Brooke, esq. of Hatton Castle, Shropshire, to Miss Massey, of Moston Hall, near Chester.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mrs. Doeksey, sister of the late celebrated David Garrick, esq.

At Walsall, Mr. John Leicha, esq. liquor-merchant.

At Wolverhampton, aged 70, Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr P Richards, locksmith.

At Stafford, Mr. R. Silvester, of the Swan-inn. He was a truly honest man, highly valued for his integrity of spirit and sincerity of manners; esteemed by his neighbours as charitable, friendly, and humane to those who needed the bounty of a liberal and beneficent hand.

At Aldridge, Mrs. Wakeman.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Ward, to Mrs. Cocket, of the Fountain-inn. Mr. John Worthington, of Altrincham, Cheshire, to Mrs. Laugher, of the former place. Mr. John Littleworth, to Mrs. E. Davis. Mr. Allen, mercer, of Stafford, to Miss Tustin of the former place. Mr. Joan Hadley, to Miss M. A Partons. Mr. William Thompson, to Miss E. Harrison. Mr. Walton, factor, to Mrs. Outhwaite.

At Brailes, Mr. William Allen, grocer, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Milward, of the former place.

At Henley in Arden, Mr. James Watkins, to Miss Edwards, both of Stratford upon Avon.

At Stratford upon Avon, Mr. Knott, to Miss Mabbs, both of Birmingham.

At Stockton, Mr. Chapman, Attorney, of Rugby, to Miss Cowdell, of the same place.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Sharpe

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Sharpe, factor of the Five Ways. Aged 75, Mrs. Lindon. Aged 74, Mrs. Ann Matthews. Mrs. Hadden, a maiden lady, late of Erdington. Mr. Groves, formerly of Digbeth.

At Erdington, near Birmingham, aged 98, Mrs. Nichols.

At Coleshill, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Barker, sen.

At Gravelly Hill, near Birmingham, aged 78, Mr. Whitehouse, spoon-maker.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. At Buildwas, B. Edwardes, esq. son of the late Rev. Sir T. Edwardes, bart. to Miss M. Smitherman, of the West Coppice.

At Ellesmere, Mr. T. Windsor, to Miss M Wooding.

At Wem, Mr. John Wilson, draper, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Moreton of Cotton.

At Wenlock, after a courtship of six weeks. Mr. T. Highway, aged 70, to Miss S. Perton, aged 16.

At Hodnet, Mr. Eighton, of Kempton, to Miss Dickin, of Wollerton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Ball, bricklayer,. Mr. Jackson, gardener.

At the Black Park, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Sandford, wife of Mr. Sandford.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, of the Unicorn.

At Isle Park, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Gittins, wife of Mr. E. Gittins.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Wood, mercer.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Eldersfield, Mr J. Barnes, to Miss C. Clarke,

At Longdon, Mr. J. White. jun. of Queen Hill, to Miss Cooke, of the same place.

Died.] At Worcester, aged 88, Mrs. Morris, widow of the late Mr. Richard Morris, formerly grocer. Mrs. Rogers, wife of the late Mr. Rogers. Mrs. Milner, wife of the late Mr. Milner, taylor.

At Housen in the Parish of Cutheridge, Mr. Hundley, sen.

At Dudley, Mr. Dawes, nail-factor.

At Martley, Mrs. Dunn, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Dunn.

At Droitwich, Mr. Rea, formerly mercer at Worcester.

At Dudley, Miss Onions.

At Stourbridge, aged 80, Mr. Glazebrook.

At Elmley Lovett, Mrs. Burgis, wife of Rev. R. Burgis, Rector of that place.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Warley, Mr. Ridler, mercer, of Gloucester, to Miss Crooke, of the former place.

At Brampton Abbots, the Rev. A. G. Walker, to Miss Whitmore, of Worcester.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 79, Miss A. Hathway, daughter of the late R. Hathway, esq. Samuel Johnson, esq. attorney and treasurer of the county. Suddenly Mrs Mason, wife of Mr. E. Mason, post-master.

At Giddis's farm, in the parish of Goodrich, Mr. Thomas Wear.

At Abbeydore, Mrs. Fisher.

At Ledbury, suddenly, aged 49, Mr. William Glover.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Rannie, painter, to Miss Evans.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Witney, Mr. Wm. Brookes Lardner, to Miss Shepperd, daughter of Mr. Shepperd, jun.

Died.] At Calthorpe House, near Banbury, aged 17, James William Cobb, son of Thomas Cobb, esq. banker in Lombard-street. His illness was brought on by a cold, caught after exercise with the Banbury association, of which he was a member; he was a youth of very amiable and unaffected manners, and his worth drew forth esteem from all who knew him.

At Oxford, Mrs. Radge, widow of the late Mr. Radge, formerly porter of Christ's Church. Mrs. Hine, wife of Mr. Thomas Hine, of the Greyhound-inn.

At Basingstoke, Rev. J. Lyford, late fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

At Burford, Miss Mary Chavasse, youngest daughter of the late Mr Chavasse, surgeon.

At Clifton, Mrs. Sarah Fletcher, who put an end to her existence by hanging herself with her pocket handkerchief, which she fastened to a piece of small cord, and fixed to the curtain rod of her bedstead This unfortunate lady was proved to be deranged in her mind, by the evidence of several gentlemen before the coroner.—Her husband is a naval officer, now on his passage to India.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Thrapston, Mr. Tookey, surgeon, to Miss Etough.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. John Westley, upholsterer.

At Ecton, near Northampton, Miss Johnson, who was unfortunately killed by her brother, a boy, twelve years of age; he presented a pistol to her, ignorant that it was loaded, and lodged the whole of its contents in her body.—She expired almost instantly.

At Weston Favell, near Northampton, aged 76, Mrs. M. Knight, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Knight, late rector of that parish, and last surviving sister of the celebrated Mr. James Harvey, formerly rector of the same parish, and author of "*Meditations*," &c.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoney Stratford, J. H. Holley, esq. son of the late G. H. Holley, Esq. of Blickling, Norfolk, to Miss Pincknard of Handley.

Died.] At Chesham, the Hon. Mrs. Poulett.

At Ashton-Clinton, Mrs. F. Affleck.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Duke of Bedford's sheep-shearing, lately celebrated at Woburn, drew together the greatest meeting of the kind ever seen in England; amongst the noblemen present were, the Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Bath, the Earls of Egremont, Lauderdale, and

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and Winchelsea; the Lords Sherborn, Pretton, Ludlow, John, William, and Robert Ruſſel; the preſident and ſecretary of the board of agriculture; the preſident of the royal ſociety; Mr. Coke, M. P. for Norfolk; Sir Harry Fetherſtone, Sir John Ramſden, Sir Charles Davers, Mr. Colquhoun, M. P. for Bedford: a great aſſemblage of farmers, breeders, and graziers from every part of the kingdom. From 100 to 190 ſat down to dinner for five days ſucceſſively. Premiums offered laſt year by the Duke of Bedford, for cattle and ſheep, and ploughing, were diſtributed; and his Grace let about 70 South down and other rams, for above 1000l. The ſucceſsful candidates for ſheep were, Mr. Smith of Northamptonſhire, for a wether of 54lb. a quarter; Mr. Platt and Mr. Buſfield, both of Bedfordſhire, for ploughing with horſes; Mr. Rancinan, with a Norfolk plough; and Mr. Ducket, with an ox plough. The converſation was entirely agricultural; and much was excited by the queſtion, "Whether the new Leiceſter or the South Down were the better or more profitable breed of ſheep?—On this topic, Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, offered the gentlemen of the Leiceſterſhire ſociety a bett of 500l. that he would ſtock 100 acres with South down wethers, againſt another 100 acres, to be ſtocked by any four gentlemen of the new Leiceſterſhire breeders; but it was declined, and a ſmaller experiment propoſed to be made in Leiceſterſhire, which of courſe was not accepted. Some wool-ſtaplers attended, who, it is ſaid, did buſineſs at the prices of 1s. a pound, for long wool; and 22d. for South Down. Spaniſh wool from ſheep bred in England, was ſold at the great price of 5s. a pound. Hoſpitality could not be more nobly or be more uſefully excited than on this occaſion, by his Grace of Bedford, from whoſe magnificent manſion, and highly cultivated farm, every one went away equally pleaſed and inſtructed.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. J. Julian, B. A. of Caius College, to Miſs Nampton of Woodbridge.

At Harſton, Mr. Robert Taylor to Miſs Free of Buckland in Herefordſhire.

At Buckden, John South, eſq. to Miſs Deſborough of Huntingdon.

At Weſtwretting, Mr. John Heath, to Miſs Flack.

At Gazely, Mr. John Wilſon, to Miſs Elizabeth Teverſon of Cowlinge.

At Abingdon, Thomas Foſſet, Eſq. to Miſs Cox of Kingſton upon Thames.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Wells, widow of Mr. Wells, many years a reſpectable bricklayer in that town. Mrs. Mary Howlett, at the advanced age of 99. Mr. Joſeph Harriſon, butcher, whoſe death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe. Mr. W. Baines, B. A. of Trinity College.

At Newmarket, aged 29, Miſs Weſterman. Mr. W. Kettle, a well known character on the turf and ſod.

At Wiſbeach, Mrs. Abbott, wife of Mr. Abbott, liquor merchant. Mr. Henry Talbot, cabinet maker.

At Ely, Mr. Thomas Goodday.

At Worlington, Mrs. Buck, wife of Mr. Thomas Buck.

NORFOLK.

The receipts for the maintainance of the poor of the city of Norwich, for the year ending April 1ſt, 1799, amounted to 24,877l. 6s. 11d. of which ſum 20,630l. was raiſed by mulcts for the year—in conſequence of a large ſum remaining unpaid for militia families, there is a ballance due to the Treaſurer of 1167l. 9s. 7d.—The diſburſements amount to 26,044l. 16s. 6d. in which ſum are included 5,465l. for militia families, and 6,059l. 4s. 6d. for *out door* allowances. The poor in the houſes (about 1250) manufacture almoſt all their own clothing, for which no ſum is carried to account.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. T. Neck, merchant, of London, to Miſs Sewell, niece of Mr. S. Moore. Mr. John Scott of Greſham, to Miſs Thomaſine Leman of the former place.

At Baſton Bendiſh, Mr. Clare, Sewell, to Miſs S. Crabbe.

At St. Miles Coſſany, Edward Savill, Eſq. of Breking, Eſſex, to Miſs Webb of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 48, Mr. Laſtaugh. Aged 74, Mr. John Tomlinſon, pariſh clerk of St. Andrews ſixteen years, which place he filled with great propriety and reſpectability. Aged 67, Mrs. C. Wogan, formerly of St. George, Tombland. Aged 70, Mr. William Breſley, oat-meal maker. Aged 44, Mrs. M'Aſtley. Aged 47, Mrs. M. Dingle, wife of Mr. J. Dingle, jun. Aged 52, Mrs. Ann Howes, wife of Mr. G. Howes.

At Halt, the Rev. T. Johnſon, Rector of Beeſton and Barningham, Norwood.

At Woodton, aged 92, Mrs. Dade, relict of Mr. T. Dade.

At Great Melton, aged 20, Mr. H. Cornelius, of Craig's Court, London.

At Hunſton, aged 80, Mr James Rogers.

At Walſham, aged 80, Mrs. E. Amys.

At the Heath Houſe, Fakenham, Miſs M. King, late of Briſley.

At Harling, Mr. Pitt, of the Bull Inn.

At Reepham, aged 66, Rev. Richard Prieſt, rector of that place.

At Old Buckenham, Chriſtoper Smare, who being lunatic hung himſelf.

At Watton, Charles Browne; he was accidentally killed, by a waggon going over him.

At Diſs, aged 39, Mr. Thomas Burch, cooper.

At Intwood, Mr. M. Rackham; his father and himſelf having lived in the ſame farm nearly a century.

At Eaſt Tuddenham, Miſs Goodbody, daughter of Mr. R. Goodbody, farmer.

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At Oxborough, Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. Mann, butcher.

At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Sacker, wine cooper.

At Swaffham, aged 45, Mr. John Sutton, gun and white smith.

At Salhouse, aged 69, Richard Ward, Esq. Lieut. Col. of the East Norfolk regiment of Militia. He also acted in the commission of the peace, and as a Deputy Lieutenant. During 15 years of his earlier life, he served as an officer of Dragoons, and for the last 21 years in the militia of his country. A gentleman, who in every station, military, civil or domestic, uniformly engaged the respect, esteem and love of all with whom he was connected, or to whom he was known.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Bury, Miss Dancer.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. Norris, brazier.

At Rougham, near Bury, Mrs. Hayward, wife of Mr. W. Hayward. Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. J. Martin, farmer.

At Framlingham, Mrs. M. Howse.

At Little Saxham Hall, Mr. Robinson, farming steward to T. Mills, esq. of that place.

At Bures St. Mary, John Day; he was killed on the spot by the wheels of a waggon running over his body.

At Sudbury, Mr. J. Hayward, of the Dolphin Inn.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Stansted Dale, —— Ashton, esq.

At Aspenden Hall, by Buntingford, G. Francklyn, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Thorpe Le Soken, Mr. James Rolph, of Kent's-hill Farm, to Miss Bromley, of Little Clackton.

At Chelmsford, J. S. Milney, esq. shopkeeper, to Miss Roberts.

At North Shoebury, J. Asplin, esq. M.D. of Bury, to Miss E. Burchell, of the former place.

At Halsted, Mr. S. Backingham, of Colchester, to Miss Nokes, of the former place.

At Bentley, Mr. J. Lay, farmer, to Miss E. Garwood, of Dodnish Farm, in the same parish.

At Boxstead, Mr S. Luskin, gent. to Miss E. Skinner, of Great Bromley.

At Kirby, Mr. John Hibbs, to Miss A. Hewit, of Walton in the Naze, daughter of the late Capt. Hewit.

At Bardfield Saling, Mr. Glasscock, of Great Bardfield, farmer, to Miss Jane Willis, of the fomer place.

At Great Dunmow, Mr. H. Joice, to Miss Cornell, of Stone Hall.

At Little Cranfield, Mr. Wm. Saltmarsh, of Much-Easton-Bury, to Miss A. Stagg, of the former place.

At Kirby Le Soken, Mr. J. Smith, of Great Clackton, to Miss Baker, of the former place.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Wm. Andrews, attorney at law. Aged 10, Mr. W. Clachar, son of Mr. Clachar, bookseller.

At Colchester, Miss Child, daughter of T. Child, esq.

At Epping, Elija Goff, esq. of London.

At Kelvedon, Mr. L. Payne, of the Swan, Halsted. Aged 34, Miss A. Rayna.

At Raleigh, while on a visit, Mr. Peacock, of Beaches Farm, in the parish of Rawreth.

At Harrow, aged 67, M. Harrison, esq.

At Wansted, Mr. T. Blofs, baker.

At High Ongar, aged 80, Mr Bridge, formerly of Maldon.

At East Hanningfield, Mr. M. Lord, farmer, who fell from the frame of a roll on which he was riding, and received a blow over the head, which occasioned his death.

At Dedham, aged 86, Mrs. Colchester. Mr. Sam. Farran, feedsman.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. E. Jefferys, watchmaker, to Miss E. Foreman.

At Chilham, Mr. H. Francis, of Canterbury, to Miss Crux, of the former place.

At Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, E. Taddy, esq. of Margate, to Miss Friend, of the former place.

At Saltwood, near Hyth, Mr. W. Raisbeck, surgeon, of Appleby, Westmoreland, to Miss Kemp, of the former place.

At St. Mary Cray, Mr R. Forster, to Miss Stow, a lady of large fortune.

At Hearne, Mr. P. Warner, of Whitstaple, to Miss M. Browne, of the Red Lion at the former place.

At Feversham, Mr. Tress, grocer, of that place, to Miss Finch, of Raigham.

Died.] At Dartford, aged 84, Mrs. M. Fleet, sen.

At St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, Mr. Attwood, malster.

At Deal, aged 77, Mr. H. Groombridge, late of Yalding.

At Ulcomb, Mrs. Robins, relict of the late Mr. Robins, farmer.

At Margate, the Hon. John Tufton, brother of the Earl of Thanet, and M. P. for the borough of Appleby, Westmoreland.

At Folkestone, aged 74, Mr. J. Jagger. Aged 36, Mr. Wm. Elgar, taylor.

A Canterbury, aged 36, Mr. E. C. Gregory, sugar-refiner, Goodman's Fields, London. Aged 78, in St. John's hospital, Mr. B Foreman. Mr. Gadesby, wife of Mr. Gadesby.

At Broadmead, near Folkestone, Mr. R. Pettman, farmer.

At Sturry, Miss Lucas.

At Sandgate, Mr. Pollard, who dropped down in a fit, and instantly expired.

At Barham, Mr. J Gooden, of the Duke of Cumberland public house.

At Wrotham, Lieut Col. Shadwell of the 28th Light Dragoons. The colonel observing two men in the undress of dragoons, enquired

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quired whence they came, and demanded their furlough, and was ſtretching out his arm to lay hold of one of them, when the other drew a piſtol from his pantaloons, and firing at the colonel, ſaid, "there is our paſs." Colonel Shadwell turned round to his ſervant, crying out, "John, I am ſhot," ſtaggered about thirteen yards, and inſtantly expired. The men have ſince been taken into cuſtody.

SURREY.

Married.] At Weybridge, the Rev. Mr. Whitehouſe, to Mrs. Ewart, widow of the late J. Ewart, eſq. Their royal highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of York, honoured them with their preſence at the ceremony.

Died.] At Moden Park, Sir R. Clayton, bart. M. P. for Ilcheſter.

At Merrow Common, near Guildford, in her 104th year, Mrs. S. Battey; Mrs. Battey was born at Offingham, 19th April, 1696.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Stopham, J. Aldridge, eſq. of New Lodge, near Horſham, to Miſs Smith, daughter of W. Smith, eſq. of the former place.

Died.] At Cuckfield, Mr. G. Thomas, ſaddler, who miſtaking a deep pond, overgrown with duck weed, for a graſs platt, and ſtepping into it, was drowned.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Mortimer, John Carrick, eſq. of Baſinghall-ſtreet, to Miſs Stephens.

At Eaſt Hagbourn, the Rev. John Scott, vicar of that place, to Miſs Nell, of Southwark.

At Reading, Wm. Pilkington eſq. lieutenant in his Majeſty's Loyal Iriſh Fencibles, to Miſs E. Wainhouſe, daughter of the late Rev. W. Wainhouſe, rector of Badgworth Buttery.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Jos. Soundy, corn-dealer, Henley, to Miſs Herman, of the former place.

At Twyford, Mr. Sturges, carpenter, to Mrs. Palmer.

Died.] At Reading, aged 85, Mrs. Davenport, widow of the late Mr. Davenport. Mr. Iremonger. Aged 85, Mr. John Chant, formerly a woollen-draper.

At Ruſcombe, aged 66, Wm. Walton Knight, eſq.

At Lockinge, near Wantage, Mr. Tho. Cheſſell, taylor.

At Wantage, Mr. R. Graham, grocer.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Appleſhaw, Mr. Moody, patten-maker, of Andover, to Miſs M. Henwood, of Romſey.

At Winnall, near Wincheſter, Mr. Earle, junr. of the Soke, to Miſs Newlyn, of the former place.

At Freefolk, Mr. J. Gale, of Ovington to Miſs Dale, of the former place.

At Tufton, Mr. W. Courtney, of Newton Stacy, to Miſs Payne, of the former place.

At New Abresford, Mr. T. W. Bower, ſchool-maſter, of Wincheſter, to Miſs A. Savage, of the former place.

Died.] At Baſingſtoke, the Rev. J. Lyford, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

At Southampton, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Taylor, breeches maker. Mr. Edwards, watch-maker. Capt. Judas, in the Guernſey trade.

At Petersfield, after 16 hours extreme ſuffering, Mr. Jonah Bauble, Attorney of Lincoln, whoſe death was occaſioned by an injury received in his ſide, from a horſe in Hyde-Park on his majeſty's birth day.

At Wincheſter, Mr. Chapman, of the Crown and Cuſhion.

At Newport, Mrs. Haddon, widow of the late Mr. J. Haddon.

At Rumſey, Mrs. Elliott, widow of Mr. Elliott, late brewer.

At Lymington, Mrs. Kingſley, relict of C. Kingſley, eſq.

At Gorlton Mill, near Lymington, Mr. J. Ireland, of Milford was cruſhed to death by a wall giving way, which fell on him, while repairing a mud wall houſe.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. R. Lucas, to Miſs M. Sutton.

At Corſham, Mr. R. Manley, builder, to Miſs S. Darby, of Bathford.

At Swinden, J. Audrey, to Miſs May, daughter of the late J. May, eſq. of Hale Houſe, near Saliſbury.

At Keynſham. Mr. C. Forward, of Bourton, Dorſetſhire, to Miſs M. Wills, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mr. William Newman. Mr. Davis. Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. M. Harris. Aged 77. Alderman John Cooper, one of the ſenior juſtices of that city. Mrs. Walter, relict of the late Capt. Walter. Aged 81, Mrs. E. Turner. Mr. Payne, maſter of the Anchor inn, Warminſter, who was found drowned, and ſuppoſed to have been murdered, as ſeveral bruiſes were found on his head.

At Warminſter, Miſs Bland, daughter of Joſeph Bland, eſq. London.

At Swindon, Miſs M. Goddard, daughter of A. Goddard, eſq. Member for this county.

At Liddington, the Rev. Richard Stock, Vicar of Cheſulden, and Rector of the former place.

At Box, Mr. S Bridges.

At Corſham, aged 42, Mrs. A. Neal.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Sherborne, Mr. G. White of Buckland Newton, to Miſs Woodinott of the former place.

Died.] At Inverne, near Blandford, Miſs E. Andrews Wareham. Aged 86, R. Carruthers, eſq. who had practiſed phyſic and ſurgery above thirty years at that place, and was many years a ſurgeon in the royal navy, he having ſailed with the preſent Lord Hood in the old Thunderer of 74 guns, and with the ever memorable Admirals Hawke and Boſcawen. His great profeſſional abilities, humanity, and warm

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warm friendſhip will render his memory dear to a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance.

At Burton, at an advanced age, W. Hanſford, Eſq. maſter and commander in the royal navy.

At Caſtledown, aged 51, Mrs. Ellis of the Black-horſe.

At Toller Percorum, Mrs. M. Pitfield, wife of Mr. J. Pitfield.

At Poole, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. James Briſtowe, apothecary of that place. A man reſpectable for profeſſional and literary knowledge, and diſtinguiſhed through a long life for uniform integrity and rectitude of conduct, mildneſs and ſimplicity of manners, and great benevolence of heart.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. Heath, merchant, to Miſs Hobbs, of Wickar. N. Wilſon eſq. of Kingſton Jamaica, to Miſs Eliz. Bartlett, daughter of Mr. W. Bartlett, diſtiller of Briſtol.

At Bath, Mr. Leolie, to Miſs M'Gennis, daughter of ——M'Gennis, eſq. Rev. Dr. Gardener, to M. J. Pleiſy. John Upham, eſq. of Exeter, to Miſs E. Chapman, daughter of G. Chapman, eſq. mayor of Bath.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. Williams, one of the ſtudents of the Baptiſts Academy. Mr. Gwyer, Maſter of the City School. Miſs Cruiſe.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Richard Crutwell, many years the reſpectable and intelligent printer of *the Bath Chronicle*.

At Bath, Mrs. Norton. Madame la Marquiſe de Gage. Mr. Hannam, brewer. Mrs. Newman. Arthur Blannerhaſſett, eſq. Mr. R. Pryan. Mr. John Campbell.

At Corſham, aged 88, Mr. Hullbert, clothier.

At Kingſton Houſe, the Hon. Lucy Grey, aunt to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Floud, ſilverſmith, to Miſs Colſon.

At Ermington, Mr. George Coryndon, attorney at law, of Plymouth, to Miſs Williams of Ivy Bridge.

At Chagford, Mr. R. Partridge, farmer of Weſt Morchard, to Mrs. Ellis, relict of the late Mr. W. Ellis, of Drewſtone.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. R. Luccraft, formerly apothecary. Edmund Jefferies, eſq. The Rev. J. Marſhall, A. M. rector of the united pariſhes of St. John and St. George, and lecturer of St. Peter's Cathedral, 33 years maſter of the free grammar ſchool of that place. Mrs. M. E. Harvey Mr. Johns, plumber. R Hart, eſq. druggiſt.

At Woodland, near Plymouth, aged 75, Mr. T. Luce, much regretted.

At Barnſtaple, J. Tucker, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms of that port, which office he held for upwards of 1- years.

At Mamerton, near Plymouth, Miſs W. Lee, daughter of Captain J. Lee, of the royal navy.

At Colyton, the Rev. G. Nutcombe, vica of that place, and ſon of the Rev. N. Nutcombe, chancellor of the Cathedral, Exeter.

At Crediton, William Purches, eſq. one of the members of the corporation of that town.

At Wonford, aged 84, Mr. T. Burrows,

At Moreton-hampſtead, aged 73, Mr. T. Dunsford, ſadler.

At Barnſtaple, Miſs Blackmore, ſiſter of Mr. Blackmore, ſurgeon.

At Silverton, Miſs C. Raſhleigh, daughter of the Rev. J. Raſhleigh, rector of that place.

At Dunſtone, near Plymouth, Mrs. Clements, wife of Lieut. Clements, agent for tranſports at Exeter.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Trevenſon Houſe, near Truro, T. Kevill, eſq. and captain in the 2d Royal Cornwall Regt. to Miſs F. Coſſerat, daughter of the late Mr. E. Coſſerat, eſq. of Exeter.

At Bodmin, Lt. Short of the 23d Regt. to Miſs J. Mountſteven, of that place.

WALES.

Married.] At Swanſea, Glamorganſhire, Mr. T. Jones, linen-draper, of Bridgend, to Miſs M. Davis, of the former place.

At Holywell, Flintſhire, Mr. T. Jones, to Miſs M. Pierce.

At Chirk, Denbighſhire, Mr. Woodward, of Wallon, to Miſs Dicken, of New-hall.

At Wrexham, Denbighſhire, Mr. G. Whytock, of Hackney Middleſex, to Miſs Price, of Berſe Drelincourt.

By the Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph, at the pariſh church of St. George, in the county of Denbigh, Sir Robert Williams, bart. M. P. for the county of Carnarvon, to Miſs Anne Hughes, daughter of the Rev. E. Hughes, of Kimmel Park.

At Knighton, Radnorſhire, Geo. Green, eſq. of Ludlow, to Miſs M. Price, of the former place.

Died.] At Preſteign, Radnorſhire, Mr. R. Smith, ſon of the Rev. Mr. Smith.

At Dan-y-Graig, Breconſhire, Walter Wilkins, eſq.

At Llandovery, C. M. Baker, of the Caſtle Inn.

At Aberneywick, Cardiganſhire, after a lingering illneſs, D. Edwards, eſq. M.D.

At Haverden, aged 48, Francis Glynne, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Flint; the laſt of the male iſſue of the late Sir J. Glynne, bart. and uncle to the preſent Sir S. R. Glynne, bart

At Tyddyn, Montgomeryſhire, Mr. Rowen,

At Stanſty, near Wrexham, Denbighſhire, Mr. Bothman, French maſter, formerly a teacher in Cheſter.

At Wrexham, Denbighſhire, aged 75, Mr. Wm Jones, of the Green Man.

At Treſvyllan near Llanymynech, Aged 27, Serjeant John Read, of the Ancient Britiſh Fencibles, who was buried at Wrexham with military honours.

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SCOTLAND.

Died.] The Right Honourable Robert Macqueen, late Lord Justice-Clerk, one of the Lords of Session for Scotland. He was the son of a small land-holder in the shire of Lanark. After the usual preliminary education; he was called to the Scottish bar, —diligence, skill in the municipal law, a ready eloquence, and great acuteness of juridical discrimination, gradually recommended him to very considerable employment, as an advocate. More than twenty years since, at a time when he was, confessedly, for the united talents of a profound counsellor in the law, and a vigorous persuasive pleader, the most eminent lawyer practising before the Scottish courts; he was raised to the dignity of a Judge in the supreme courts, civil and criminal. To some Judges, the Bench may have been a place of rest from the toils of the bar. But, Mr. Macqueen, who assumed, upon his elevation, the title of Lord Braxfield, continued to exercise, as a Judge, the same assiduity and activity in business, for which he had been hitherto distinguished. His opinions were listened to, with great deference, by the ablest among his brother-judges; and to the bar and the public at large, those decisions which were founded upon *his* views of law and facts, rarely failed to give perfect satisfaction. When the late Sir Thomas Miller of Glenlee, was raised to the dignity of President, of the Court of Session, Lord Braxfield was thought worthy to succeed him in the office of Lord Justice-Clerk, or principal judge in the supreme criminal court in Scotland, as it is ordinarily constituted. In this high office, he continued to distinguish himself as before, by a display of almost unrivalled skill in the Scottish criminal law, by a temper not dispersed in ordinary cases to enforce rigorous punishment, where it could not be useful towards the ends of general security, by a firm energy of mind, that was not to be influenced in the discharge of duty, either by the fear of vulgar censure, or the ambition of popular applause. Many of the most respectable persons in Scotland, are decidedly of opinion, that, but for the boldness of Mr. Macqueen's conduct in the office of Lord Justice-Clerk, revolutionary opinions might have embroiled the public peace in that country, since the æra of the commencement of the revolution in France. Those unhappy sentences which sent Messrs. Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Margarot, and Gerald, to Botany-Bay; those which condemned Watt and Downe to the gallows; those which, more recently, were directed against the United Scotsmen, and every other severe measure in Scotland, was either suggested and directed, or at least cordially and very boldly approved by this Judge. That if less vigorous measures had been employed, dissention and disorder might have now destracted that country; no person can hastily deny.—Yet, it is extremely doubtful, whether too much recourse has not been had of late, to the precedents of the period between the restoration and the revolution. His success at the bar, and the œconomy with which he enjoyed his income, enabled him to accumulate considerable wealth. His eldest son, Dundas Macqueen, Esq. who married a daughter of the present Earl of Eglinton succeeds to the possession of his estates. His second son was an officer in the army, and was much esteemed for professional merit, and for the propriety of his conduct as a gentleman. The eldest daughter is a lady of Lord Armadale, a respectable judge; his second daughter is the mother of the present Mr. Macdonald of Clammald. He was twice married. By his second lady who survives him, he has had no children—He had lived nearly to the age of fourscore, in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, and almost to the last, in the constant, vigorous discharge of the duties of active life.

At Edinburgh, James Burnett Lord Monboddo, of whom an authentic memoir will be given in our next number. T. Elder, Esqr. of Forneth, colonel of the batallion of Edinburgh volunteers, Postmaster general for Scotland, and late chief magistrate of the Scottish metropolis. Authentic and interesting memoirs of this gentleman are also unavoidably postponed till our next.

Mr. A. Masterton, teacher. Miss Helen Menzies, daughter of the deceased, T. Menzies, of Lethem, Esq. Miss Mary Stewart Wallace, eldest daughter of Alexander Wallace, Esq. banker. Mr. Robert Dickson.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Margaret Colquhoun, relict of David Dalzell, Esq. merchant.

At St. Andrews, Dr. Joseph M'Cormick, principal of the United College of St. Salvator, and St. Leanord in the University of St. Andrew.

EAST INDIES.

Died.] Henry H. Afton, Esq.—This gentleman entered early into the army, and rose to the rank of Captain previous to the late peace. On the breaking out of the present war, he attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and shortly afterwards embarked for the East Indies. In the promotions of 1796 he attained the full rank of Colonel in the army, and at the time of his death commanded at Tanjore. In consequence of a misunderstanding between the Colonel and two of his officers, he was compelled to accept a challenge from each of them, and in the last duel received a wound which occasioned his death. He refused to fire, "as he said he believed his wound to be mortal, and that it should not be said *that the last hour of his life was an act of revenge*". He sat down on the ground was carried home, where he languished for a week in great pain and then expired.

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MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE additional papers respecting the illicit trade, which have been printed by order of the directors of the East India company, for the use of the proprietors; though they contain some facts and observations interesting to the parties concerned, furnish little further information respecting the extent or nature of these engagements. The following circumstance, as it strongly illustrates the importance of character and reputation in commercial life; shews the propriety of the caution we have just observed, in avoiding any observations affecting the parties implicated in this business. A mercantile and banking house at Dover, of the highest respectability being mentioned in the report published by the company, a report got into circulation, that the partners had all absconded, and that a large reward was offered for the apprehension of one of them; the officers of a militia regiment quartered at Dover Castle, and many other persons who had accounts with the house alluded to, immediately took out their balances, and such was the run upon the house in one day, that they were under the necessity of sending to London for £50,000, to be sent with the utmost dispatch, to meet the expected demands of the following day; which, at a great risk, in the night, they were so fortunate as to receive: the natural expectation, however, of a consequent run, of a still more important nature, on their house in London, obliged them to make ample provision for the same; the consequence of which every person acquainted with business will easily conceive; and when such effects, which might prove fatal to houses of less resources, may be the result of propagating the slightest suspicions, it should render those who draw up representations that may be made public, very careful how they introduce respectable characters in an unfavourable point of view, particularly when the evidence is not clear and direct. At the general court, held the 19th June, Mr. D. Scott, sen. was unanimously acquitted of all personal imputation respecting the illicit trade, and we have no doubt that many other persons mentioned will be found to have had no improper connection with it.

There appears at length a prospect, of at least some relief to the commerce of the port of London, by the adoption of the plan for making wet docks in the Isle of Dogs, as mentioned in our report for December last. A bill for this purpose, is pending now in parliament, but the compulsory clause for obliging *all* West India ships to load and discharge in the docks, meets with much objection; as it would in fact, establish an exclusive privilege, which might not only frequently prove very inconvenient to individuals, but would be a great impediment to any further attempts to improve the port, however judiciously planned or evidently necessary.

The effects of commerce in the advance and improvement of the ports and towns where it meets with encouragement, being highly interesting, we shall endeavour, in addition to the particulars of the trade of HULL already given, to point out the ports with which it is principally connected, and the proportion of its trade with each country; but this, with the particulars and extent of its imports and exports, we are obliged to defer to a future opportunity; we cannot however omit to notice at present the following occurence.—The Molly, Greenlandman, of Hull, arrived home on the 12th June, a full ship. Her arrival is one of the earliest remembered, but the quickness of her voyage is still more remarkable. She left the Humber on the 9th of March, but falling in with heavy weather, received some damage, and was obliged to put back for repairs; she set sail the second time on the 18th, arrived at Shetland on the 21st, and sailed thence the 2d of April: made the West Ice the 13th, and East Ice the 27th, and struck a fish the same day; got the last fish on the 22d of May. From these facts it appears, that the fishing season has been earlier at Greenland than usual, and that in proportion to the backwardness of the season here. The weather, at Greenland, this season, has been particularly favourable; and it has been frequently remarked, as well of West as East Greenland, that the weather is always favourable there, when the contrary in this country, an observation that certainly deserves attention, and which, if found just, may be useful to persons engaged in this trade. We have been favoured with the following account of the success of the London ships, on the 22d of May, the day on which the Molly left Greenland.

	Fish	Butts
Lively, Scoot - -	5 -	200
Britannia, Scoot - -	3 -	110
Prince of Wales Cutter -	3 -	90
Young Eagle, White -	3 -	100
Dingwall, Vickerman -	2 -	70
Nancy, Morison - -	4 -	120
Horn, Cullon - -	2 -	70

We noticed in our last the depressed state of the trade of BIRMINGHAM, and though the demand for the home trade has since rather increased, yet to whatever foreign market the

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merchant of Birmingham directs his attention, the prospect is still very discouraging. Russia has prohibited nearly all articles in this line, except tools, so that in fact we are at present furnishing that country, only with the means of establishing manufactories, which may ultimately rival our own; of which they seem to be well aware, from the great encouragement given to such manufactories. The prohibitory laws imposed by this state are so rigid in themselves, and so strictly executed, that the quantity of goods smuggled into the country is at present very insignificant; and among other instances of the decline of the trade of Birmingham with Russia, it appears that Mr. Boulton has not, of late, exported to that country a tenth, nor even a twentieth part of the buttons he used to do. In many parts of Germany, which might be supplied by ports still open to us, Birmingham articles are also prohibited; this is the case in all the imperial states, and most of those states, where commercial regulations are more friendly to us, are not yet recovered from the ravages of war, and have no money to spare for superfluities, as most of the articles we usually supply them with are; nor is there any prospect of a more extensive trade in these parts, as in many of our leading articles the Germans already undersell us. The trade with Holland is now entirely at a stand, for although considerable quantities of goods have been exported for that country, even after the French took possession of it, yet since the last regulations respecting English manufactures, by which it is made death to import them, no one has had courage either to order or send goods thither. France, Spain, and Italy, which together before the war, consumed more than a fourth of the Birmingham manufactures, have of course been shut markets for some time past; several orders have indeed been lately received from Spain, but few merchants have ventured to put them in hand; a renewal of the Italian trade may however be confidently expected, from the important changes that are taking place in that country; in fact some considerable orders have been already delivered for goods, for the Italian trade. Portugal had lately been the best foreign market for the manufactures of Birmingham, till the trade was checked by the dangers which threatened that country, which being in a great measure removed, it may now revive again. The exports to America are still very considerable, and might be more so, were our merchants inclined to continue that extent of credit to the Americans, of which generally speaking they have rendered themselves so undeserving. Under all these discouraging circumstances, the present very high price of the principal raw material copper, is felt by the Birmingham manufacturer as no small aggravation of his distress; the great and rapid rise of this article has caused a parliamentary investigation of the subject; the Committee appointed have made their report, but the act intended to have been passed has been deferred till the next session.

The East India Company have declared for sale, on the 4th of September, 350,000lb. cinnamon, 200,000lb. cloves, and 156lb. of oil of nutmegs or banda soap; and if any nutmegs or mace arrive, there will also be a sale of those articles at the same time.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE dryness of the weather for several weeks past, has been upon the whole, somewhat unfavourable for the corn crops; but should rain soon take place, a good harvest may still be expected. Some of the more early sown wheats, especially those on clover fallows look well, but such as were sown later and those on pea or potatoe grounds in many districts, appear rather thin as well as patchy.

In some of the turnip districts, farmers have lately been extremely busy in preparing their grounds and sowing the seed of that valuable root; for which the season has been uncommonly fine and tempting.

The hay crop is we believe almost every where, even in the best situations, but a middling one, and in many places it is extremely thin indeed, probably little more than half the quantity of last year.

In the fruit counties too, where the appearances were the most promising, much injury has lately been sustained, and the expectations of the farmer are considerably lessened; but a tolerable crop may, we apprehend, still be looked for.

GRAIN still continues high. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 64s. 2d. Barley 35s. 8d. Oats 30s. 2d..

CATTLE. Lean cattle are somewhat lower; but fat ones and milch-cows, keep up. Bee averages in Smithfield market 3s. 4d. to 5s. per stone of 8lbs. sinking the offal.

SHEEP. Mutton from 4s. to 5s. ditto.

HOGS. Pork, from 4s. to 4s. 8d. ditto.

HAY. Averages, in St. James market 3l. 12s. 6d.

STRAW. Ditto, 2l. 14s. 9d.

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SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XLVII. JULY 20, 1799. VOL. VII.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

IT will be recollected, that six months ago we gave our readers a general invitation to repeat their visit of inspection to the *National Library*: we are now at leisure to conduct them into the several apartments; and shall be happy to point out the acquisition which each has, of late, received.

HISTORY.

Dr. SOMERVILLE is already known and respected as an historian of Charles II. James II. and William III. The reputation which his former work very justly obtained him for accuracy and impartiality, will not be impaired by his recent labours in the *History of Great Britain during the Reign of Queen Anne*. Dr. Somerville, by the laudable liberality of friends, has been supplied with abundant new materials; among his many sources of information, are to be distinguished, as particularly valuable, several volumes of original manuscripts collected by the duke of Shrewsbury; various official records; copies of letters from Lord Godolphin, and other persons of eminence, preserved in the library of the earl of Hardwicke; unpublished observations of Sir John Clerk, &c. &c. &c. A selection of the most important of these papers, it was originally the intention of our author to have published in a separate volume, but, alas!

> While mailed Mars doth on his altar sit,
> Steep'd to the ears in blood,

literature is almost of necessity neglected; the warrior tyrant robs her of the power to confer an adequate remuneration for the offerings which her votaries would present. Dr. Somerville was absolutely obliged to give up the plans which he had in contemplation to pursue, from the unfavourable disposition to patronize literary productions, which the times too evidently display. He has contented himself, therefore, with publishing a few vouchers in the form of an appendix to his volume.

The pen of Mr. WILLIAM BELSHAM is not idle; he has lately published *Two Historical Dissertations, I. On the Causes of the Ministerial Secession, A. D. 1717. II. On the Treaty of Hanover, concluded A. D. 1725*. It is the object of the *first* of these dissertations to prove, that, among the motives which influenced Sir Robert Walpole's conduct, were many which had no relation to public affairs. In the *second*, Mr. Belsham proves, clearly proves, in contradiction to Mr. COXE, who asserts, that the interests of Hanover were sacrificed to those of England, that the reverse took place—that the elector king was no sooner seated on his throne, "than he began to consider in what mode the power and riches of England might be made subservient to his views of exaltation and aggrandisement as a prince of the empire; that his object was to add Bremen and Verden to his German dominions, and, in short, that the interests of England were completely sacrificed to Hanoverian politics. To these elaborate dissertations are prefixed some remarks, in reply to the animadversions of Mr. Coxe in his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole. The disgrace which Mr. Coxe laboured with so much solicitude to throw on Mr. Belsham seems to have recoiled on himself: Mr. Coxe, with more precipitance than judgment, accused the historian of the Brunswic family of having committed many errors of great magnitude: these errors, it now appears, are most of them his own: some few and trivial mistakes he has detected, which Mr. Belsham frankly acknowledges, and leaves his antagonist in full possession of the triumph he may choose to arrogate *.

Mr.

* It might be considered as a tacit and cowardly acknowledgement of error, did we omit this opportunity of noticing Mr. Belsham's vindication of two passages in his works, (see p. 182 of this vol.) on which we animadverted in our last Retrospect in such a manner as to have excited his resentment. Mr. B. probably has not adverted to the circumstance, that our Re-

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Mr. DUPPA's *Journal of the most remarkable Occurrences that took Place in Rome upon the Subversion of the Ecclesiastical Government, in* 1798, is an historical memoir of considerable interest. The author witnessed the entrance of the French army into the capital of the ancient world; he witnessed the subjugated pontiff's humiliating abdication of his temporal power; he witnessed the nominal investiture of this power in the deluded people; and he was a witness, too, of those merciless depredations which were committed by the republican army as a recompense for their time and trouble in the achievement. All accounts which have been given us of any successful invasion of the French army, and we have had too many! unite in exposing the treacherous friendship of these republican missionaries: we observe that the palaces are invariably pillaged, the churches violated, and the people at once oppressed and laughed at. Mr. Duppa, whose account of the subversion of the papal government seems to be drawn up with much impartiality, in relating the proceedings of the French at Rome, tells us, that, in the opening of the scene, "all was liberality and justice; in one and the same day all right of conquest was relinquished, and Rome declared a free and independent government: to exercise whose functions, the honestest, the ablest, and the best men that could be chosen out of the party were selected." But this sunshine was of short duration, the people were lulled by it, and a terrible tempest succeeded! It was soon discovered that the men who were made ostensible to the Roman people as provisionary governors had only the shadow of authority: at their peril, they were forced into obnoxious measures, the odium of which it was conceived themselves would alone sustain. The obvious and almost immediate consequence was, that all those persons who had any regard for their personal characters withdrew themselves, or by making opposition were compelled to retire. "The vacancies produced," says Mr. Duppa, "were now filled up by men of unscrutinized characters, who, in this opportunity, boldly stepped forward to recommend themselves, through the interest of their money, or other collateral means, and were nominated, as those means seemed to bear a proportion to their pretensions."

The Fall of Underwald, by an Eyewitness, is a publication of a similar import to the preceding.

Sir FRANCIS D'IVERNOIS has published

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trospect must in great part be a *compilation*. Though many new books really pass through our hands, for the accounts of many we are indebted to the literary journals, from which we do not scruple to borrow what appears to us marked with intelligence. The censure on Mr. B.'s palliation of King William's conduct respecting the massacre of Glencoe, we, in fact, took in substance from the Critical Review, vol. xxiii. and we believe we shall not be found to have aggravated it. The second subject of Mr. B's complaint is, that we accused Mr. B. of "decisive hostility against Mr. Hastings at the time that gentleman was under trial." We did so: the accusation is our own: we are responsible for it, and feel no disposition to recant one tittle. Mr. Belsham, in his vindication, has offered no single argument to induce a recantation: he has only given us the private opinion of Major Scott, which can no more be admitted as the justification of Mr. B. than the private opinion of another individual would have been admitted as the establishment of a charge against him. "As to the period of publication," says Mr. B "I can truly assert that it never entered into my imagination to conceive, that after nine years parliamentary investigation of the question, after pamphlets, speeches, and reports innumerable, had been circulated relative to it, that any thing I could say would in the slightest degree influence the judicial decision of the House of Peers: or that a rule of discretion adapted to common cases could possibly be supposed to apply to this." We must take the liberty to say, in self-defence, that this does not strike us as being at all to the purpose; that other people circulated pamphlets in crimination of Mr. Hastings, is certainly no excuse for Mr. B. even on the injurious and derogatory supposition, that his historic work is not entitled to more general and permanent attention than those hasty ephemeral publications; and, surely, that the trial lasted nine disgraceful years, gave him no right to look upon that as established which remained to be proved. Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, &c. might each be allowed his philippic, as a manager of the prosecution, but Mr. Belsham, notwithstanding he might not in any degree influence the judicial decision of the House of Peers, had certainly no claim to such an allowance; he ought to have considered that Mr. Hastings stood at the *bar of the nation*; that the eyes of the people of Great Britain, were almost to a man directed on him; and that the opinion which might be formed in the latter tribunal, might be regarded perhaps with more solicitude by the prisoner, than the sentence which might be pronounced in the former.

We are sorry, truly sorry, to have given offence to a gentleman whose personal character, and to an author whose writings we so much respect as those of Mr. Belsham; we utterly disclaim the most distant intention of attacking his moral character, though we have differed and still differ from him in our notions of historical propriety with regard to the point in question.

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lished the first volume of *An Historical and Political Delineation of the Administration of the French Republic, during the Year 1797, and of the Causes which produced the Revolution of September the 4th, with its Consequences.* Sir Francis d'Ivernois is known to be a party writer: this circumstance, however it may render caution necessary in giving credit to unattested facts, and in paying attention to conjectures, opinions, &c. does not in the smallest degree invalidate the truth of statements for which documents of sufficient authenticity are adduced. Those which Sir Francis refers to are the state papers of the republic, and the best printed accounts of the debates of the councils: we are sorry that we do not feel ourselves authorized to object against them: for, even deducting what may be thought necessary for supposed exaggeration in the author, the amount of misery which remains is so great, that the contemplation of it is very painful. Perhaps the most afflicting impression which the perusal of this work leaves on the mind, arises from the contemplation of the fall of institutions for public charity: The hospital of Bordeaux, which required the annual support of 390,000 livres, actually received, it seems, but 20,000 during eight months, terminating in November, 1797. The two hospitals of Toulouse, containing near 3,000 patients, by the sale of all their moveables have not been able to supply one half of their necessaries. If the statements of Sir Francis are correct, the loss of population by the mortality of illegitimate children, for whose support there were many establishments, is very serious and melancholy. Our author, in common with most persons, we believe, who have examined the business, is of opinion, that the immediate cause of the revolution in September, 1797, was the dilapidation of the finances of France *.

An octavo volume has been published by Mr. JOHN WOOD, entitled, *A general View of the History of Switzerland, with a particular Account of the Origin and Accomplishment of the late Swiss Revolution.* This work is divided into two parts, and it is somewhat remarkable, that the first is an avowed compilation from Stuart, Gibbon, and COXE, although the writer has himself been in Switzerland, and might have described, and ought to have described, from his own personal observation, those things which he now describes from the observation of others. The only part of the work which is new, is the history of the Swiss revolution; and this, like every history of a recent event which no man can regard with complacency, but, on the contrary, which every one, till the effervescence of party spirit has subsided, must, of necessity, contemplate with the eye either of rapture or abhorrence, is written with a degree of partiality, which, though hardly avoidable, must ever be censured. That man, moreover, is far too credulous for an historian who can seriously refer to the romances of l'Abbé BARRUEL and Professor ROBISON for the causes of the French revolution: but such credulity has Mr. Wood evinced.

It is with pleasure that we announce the continuation of Mr. MAURICE's labours in exploring the antiquities of India. Mr. Maurice has published the first and second parts of the second volume of his *History of Hindostan, its Arts and its Sciences, as connected with the other great Empires of Asia, during the most early Periods of the World.* It is well known that Mr. Maurice in the former volume of this work argued, that the Hindoo scriptures were a corruption and mutilation of the Mosaic: he enumerated several events, which, when stripped of the mythologic ornaments which enveloped them, were easily to be identified as events which are recorded with plainness and simplicity by the Hebrew legislator. Mr. M. examined with minuteness the chronology of the Brahmins, and with much ability exposed its extravagance by a close investigation of the rules which directed their astronomical computations. A considerable portion of this second volume is employed in detailing the events of the Avatars, or ten incarnations of Veeshnnu. It is impossible for us to speak otherwise than in general terms of this volume, which evinces the same indefatigable minuteness of research which the author has repeatedly displayed before: we may, however, add, that it is written with more than his usual attention to correctness and simplicity of style.

Mr. BICHENO has published, with additional notes, and a postscript on the present movement in the East, a third edition of his *Glance at the History of Christianity and of English Nonconformity.*

The editor of *A complete View of the Chinese*

* If our readers will trouble themselves to refer to an article of foreign intelligence at page 324 of the present volume, they will have reason to form a better opinion of the French government relative to the support of public charitable institutions, than they are led to by the statements of Sir Francis d'Ivernois.

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Chinese Empire, boasts, not without some reason, the superiority of his compilation over other abridgements which have been published of Sir George Staunton's work: the "Dissertation on the Antiquity of China" is stated to have been communicated to the editor by a writer of celebrity, who has paid more than ordinary attention to the Chinese history, and who will, in a short time, favour the world with the result of his observations and enquiries. From History, we proceed, according to our wonted arrangement, to

FINANCE.

The inequitable progression of Mr. PITT's assessment upon income is so generally felt and acknowledged, that it is hardly worth while to revive the subject: but in a retrospect of literature we cannot avoid noticing Mr. FREND's *Principles of Taxation*, in which work the author has displayed this irregularity with peculiar clearness; it may be seen from the following view of it, where the upper line gives the annual incomes, and the under line gives the scale of progression used in the taxing of them:

Ann. Inc. 60, 70, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350.
Prog. Tax. 1, 2, 5, 15, 40, 50, 60, 70.

Thus, an income of £. 70, pays double; of £. 100, five times; of £. 150, fifteen times, what an income of £. 60 pays, and so on. The irregularity is most striking in the three incomes of £. 150, £. 200, and £. 250, where the corresponding rates of taxation are 15, 40, and 50. "Thus," says Mr. Frend, "if an industrious man of £. 150 a year increases his income to £. 200, he increases his tax in the proportion of 3 to 8: if an industrious man of £. 200 a year increases his income to £. 250, he increases his tax only in the proportion of 4 to 5." The absurdity in this instance is obvious, nor is it difficult to guess the reason why Mr. Pitt did not carry his scale higher; that is to say, why he adopted a *common* progression for all incomes of above £. 200 a year, and a *peculiar* progression for those below it. "Had he acted upon those principles, which it would be ridiculous to suppose he did not entertain in his closet," says Mr. F. "the rich must have driven him headlong from his station."

The Speeches are published of Lord AUCKLAND and Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, on the income bill: they are neither of them to be distinguished for oratorical excellence, or argumentative acuteness.

Much discussion has been excited by Mr. PITT's Income Bill: we cannot enumerate the many pamphlets which have been written on the subject; but it would be improper to omit the mention of two anonymous productions, both of which have considerable merit; the one is entitled, *Thoughts on Taxation; in the Course of which the Policy of a Tax on Income is impartially investigated*; the other, *Observations on the Taxation of Property*.

Mr. ADAM's *Plan for raising the Taxes impartially, and almost free of Expence in Time of War*, evinces that its author is by no means a novice in financial speculation: he thus speaks of the national Debt: "Great Britain is frequently represented by the figure of a lion: in allusion to that simile, the causes for apprehension strike me in the following light: the invasion is a scratch that must arouse the lion; the national debt is an internal gangrene, continually gnawing the vitals, and must in the end destroy the animal."

Mr. COOKE's *Test of Taxation* is a pamphlet which shews some financial knowledge: the basis of taxation is here stated to be the *value* of property in the possession of individuals. To ascertain this value, property in general is divided into two heads: namely, permanent property subject to casualties; and industry in labour, trade, or commerce: it is evidently equitable that the latter should be more lightly taxed than the former.

Mr. KINGSBURY, in his *Address to the People of Great Britain, on the Subject of Mr. Pitt's proposed Tax on Income, &c.* betrays much violence: his reprobation of the unequal operation of the tax, however, must not be objected against.

So numerous are the plans which have been offered, with very sanguine confidence, to the premier's consideration for liquidating the national debt, that one would think it a most easy achievement: Mr. HENRY MARTINS BIRD, in the *Proposals* which he has published for paying off the whole of the national debt, and for reducing taxes immediately, tells us nothing more is requisite than to take a twelfth of every man's property! Mr. Bird is quite right in anticipating an immediate reduction of taxes when this plan shall be adopted: take away the means of paying them, and taxes will soon be reduced. Mr. B. prognosticates many evils to the state if his proposals shall be rejected; the measure of misery, however, will not be filled up before a peace is concluded, and if the minister were to take counsel from our author, the present generation, at least, would have but little reason for apprehension, for he very gravely hopes that Mr. Pitt will "advise his Majesty and the nation

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tion to reject all overtures of peace till Holland, Flanders, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain are restored to their liberties, and the hideous monster of general disorganization is driven within the ancient bounds of its own desolated territory."

Tests of the National Wealth and Finances of Great Britain, in December, 1798; one half of this pamphlet is taken up in reprobating the scheme for redeeming the land tax, and with the author's letter to Mr. Pitt, containing a plan for improving the finances.

The author of *Considerations on the Act for the Redemption of the Land-Tax* has made an observation of great moment, which escaped the notice of both houses of parliament: it is this, if a gentleman possessed of landed property should purchase the whole of the land-tax attached to such property, would he not lose his right to vote for that property? It appears that he would; for the act expressly exonerates from all assessments of money as land-tax, property, the land-tax of which shall have been redeemed by virtue of that act. But for any man to be entitled to vote, it must appear that the property for which he tenders his vote is assessed to the land-tax: this act, therefore, in annulling the assessment, seems to annul the right of voting which was attached to it. Did this consequence really escape the eagle eye of Mr. PITT, or is this redemption act a sly contrivance, a trick to undermine the power of country gentleman, and weaken the landed interest? Men who are most clamorous against innovation, do not on that account always scruple to violate the integrity of the constitution, if such violation should suit their own purposes.

Mr. FAIRMAN has published a third edition, with considerable improvements, of his useful work, entitled, *The Stocks examined and compared, or a Guide to purchase in the Public Funds.*

Mr. SIMEON POPE has submitted to the governors, &c. of the bank of England what he calls, *A Measure productive of substantial Benefits to Government and Country, the Public Funds, and Bank Stock.* The following is the measure which Mr. P. proposes: let the Bank of England (under sanction of parliament) advance to government this year the sum of ten millions, at an interest of 4 per cent, and payable in ten instalments, on the security or credit of the general income tax for the ensuing year 1800; then to be optional in the bank proprietors to extend or not the loan to the year 1801—and so on to every succeeding year as long as the tax should exist. The obvious consequence of this vaunted measure would be an unlimited and alarming emission of bank paper.

Dr. HUNTER, in his *General View of a Plan of universal and equal Taxation*, proposes the exaction of eighteen pence out of every pound of clear rental, arising from freehold lands, and one shilling in the pound from freehold houses, or the levy of five shillings on every hundred pounds of the value of all estates. Mr. Pitt would hardly think it worth his while to collect so insignificant a contribution.

An anonymous writer has published *A new Enquiry into the Principles and Policy of Taxation in the Political System of Great Britain.* As the author's ideas on the subject of taxation are very confused, it is not to be expected that he should communicate information to his reader.

The author of *Consolatory Thoughts on Taxation, &c.* proposes that "an act should be passed to prevent the further increase of the national debt, and the stock-holders be incorporated and bound to contribute, all in their several proportions, according to what the committee of proprietors might be empowered to concede by a court of proprietors." This part of his scheme may be worth attention: but surely that part of it is unjust which would impose on the land-holders a *perpetual* rent-charge. This pamphlet is well worth perusal.

GEORGE ROSE, Esq. has published *A brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain, from 1792 to 1799.* On the first blush of the business it seems a little impolitic that ministers should call the attention of the public to a subject which, in the present state of affairs, it is their interest to screen from examination; they know very well, however, that a pompous parade of figures has a very imposing appearance. The people at large, if they see any thing like an arithmetical calculation, take for granted its correctness, and of course give credit to the statement which it professes to establish; very few people are qualified to detect inaccuracies in such a work as this; and of those few, some are unwilling to take the trouble, or devote the time. On the whole, therefore, this ministerial speculation is not a bad one. Mr. Rose, it must be confessed, is a little unfortunate; for his *examination* has been examined with a degree of diligence and acuteness which it is very little prepared to endure. We need scarcely state the object of Mr. Rose's pamphlet:

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it is to create confidence in the wisdom and virtues of the present administration: it is to make us believe that our resources are almost exhaustless, and that the effect of prolonging the war is to increase the commerce and revenue of the country! In the Analytical Review for April last, this pamphlet has undergone a very masterly criticism: we know not, nor is it material that we should know, the author of it: but, be he who he may, we are sorry that he was prohibited, by the nature of the work in which he wrote, to enter so elaborately into the subject as he would have done in a separate publication. As it is, he has completely invalidated many of the most material statements in Mr Rose's work, and of course has shown that it is not to be implicitly depended on in any. We sincerely hope that the able author of that review may enlarge it, and publish, in a distinct pamphlet, a complete detection of Mr. Rose's flattering and insidious errors.

The only work which remains to be mentioned on the subject of finance is the following, which is said to contain many good observations, although by no means to display that compass of knowlege which is requisite to the political œconomist: "*Three Essays on Taxation of Income, with Remarks on the late Act of Parliament on that Subject. On the national Debt; the public Funds; on the probable Consequences of the Law for the Sale of the Land-Tax; and on the present State of Agriculture in Great Britain; with a Scheme for the Improvement of every Branch of it, and Remarks on the Difference between national Produce and Consumption.*

POLITICAL ŒCONOMY.

We are always happy when it is in our power to notice any additional labour of Count RUMFORD: his venerated name, when princes, ministers, and statesmen, when heroes and conquerors, the Zengis, the Timurs, and the Barbarossas of modern times, shall have sunk into fortunate oblivion, or are only remembered in deep-toned curses and execration—his venerated name will be pronounced with gratitude by the poor cottager, the mechanic, and day labourer; and the benedictions of the fatherless and widowed will pay honour to his memory. Count Rumford has published *Proposals for forming by Subscription, in the Metropolis of the British Empire, a public Institution for diffusing the Knowledge, and facilitating the general Introduction of useful mechanical Inventions and Improvements, and for teaching by Courses of philosophical Lectures and Experiments, the Application of Science to the common Purposes of Life.* It were superfluous to enlarge on the benefits which must result to society from an institution of this sort, founded on principles so liberal and extensive as the present. The two great objects which will constantly be had in view are, first, the speedy and general diffusion of the knowledge of all new and useful improvements in whatever quarter of the world they may originate; and, secondly, the teaching the application of scientific discoveries to the improvement of arts and manufactures in this country, and to the increase of domestic comfort and convenience. We should certainly have been tempted to have entered somewhat more particularly into the nature of this establishment, but that in a former volume it has already come under our notice*; we must take leave of the present proposals, therefore, with simply observing, that there is one article which strikes us as a deviation from that open, liberal, and communicative system which in every other respect is most scrupulously pursued. The article to which we refer is the following: "In order that the proprietors of the institution and the subscribers may have the earliest notice of all new discoveries and useful improvements that shall be made from time to time, not only in this country, but also in all the different parts of the world, the managers will employ the proper means for obtaining, as early as possible, from every part of the British empire, and from all foreign countries, authentic accounts of all such new and interesting discoveries in the various branches of science, and in arts and manufactures, and also of all such new and useful mechanical improvements, as shall be made; and a room will be set apart in the institution, where all such information will be lodged, *and where it will be kept for the sole and exclusive use and inspection of the proprietors and subscribers; and where no stranger will ever be admitted.*

We are indebted to Mr. ROBERT SAUNDERS, for some excellent *Observations on the present State and Influence of the Poor Laws; founded on Experience; and a Plan proposed for the Consideration of Parliament, by which the Affairs of the Poor may in future be better regulated.* In this volume Mr. Saunders takes a view of the sentiments of the various authors who have written on the poor laws, and appreciates their respective merits with much judgment and acuteness. The extensive power of overseers appears to him to be the root of

* See Monthly Magazine, vol. vii. p. 233.

almost

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almost all the evils which attend on the management of the poor: Mr. S. would separate the duties of the overseer from those of the collector: the consequence of this separation would be that men of talents, respectability, and consequence in the parish, who are now disgusted with the trouble of collecting money, would be reconciled to an office which is of the utmost importance, and would accept it, exonerated from so troublesome and disagreeable a task. Mr. S. puts it down as a rule with scarce any exception, that the parish which goes on *gradatim*, encreasing its rates, is adding in the same ratio to the misery and wretchedness of its poor, and *vice versâ*. In the year 1795 the rate that was granted in his own parish (Lewisham in Kent) was expended, and a debt of £100 incurred: a subscription moreover of £330 was raised and carefully expended for the relief of the poor. In the year 1797 the *same rate* provided for the poor in a very ample manner, without any private subscription, and left the sum of upwards of £600 to pay old debts! "If it should therefore be allowed," says Mr. Saunders, "(which I trust it will) that there was as little or less wretchedness among the lower class of people in the parish of Lewisham in the year 1797 than 1795, my argument is so far confirmed by practice." Mr. S. acknowledges, and the acknowledgement does honour to both parties, that his zeal in the cause which has now employed his pen was considerably roused by the sentiments contained in Count Rumford's Experimental Essays. May those sentiments rouse many others into similar activity, and activity which may be equally successful in its consequences!

The Rev. ROGERS RUDING has published *A Proposal for restoring the ancient Constitution of the Mint so far as relates to the Expence of Coinage, together with the Outline of a Plan for Improvement of the Money, and for encreasing the Difficulty of counterfeiting.* The subject of coinage is here treated with an ability adequate to its importance. The author laments that whilst other nations have derived considerable advantage from their mints, Great Britain has for nearly a century and a half coined at a great and regular expence, and has given that profit to individuals, which might with more propriety have been applied to the public service. The observations contained in this little tract are chiefly directed to the coinage of silver: but, as the author observes, many of them are equally applicable to gold and copper-money: they are stated to be the result of investigations into the ancient history of the mints of this kingdom, which history, we learn with much pleasure from the introduction, it is the intention of Mr. Ruding to lay before the public. Respecting the means of encreasing the difficulty of counterfeiting, Mr. R. is of opinion that "superiority of execution alone can protect our money from being counterfeited and debased."

They that in quarrels interpose
Must often wipe a bloody nose;

Such being the case, it is no more than prudent, on our part, to speak in terms of cautious encomium on Mr WOOD's *Address, delivered to the Committees* of several parishes met to deliberate upon the propriety of incorporating for the better relief and employment of the poor, by the establishment of a house of industry. Mr. Good, however, will not be angry with us for being of opinion that our author is well acquainted with the subject on which he writes, and that he possesses a feeling and benevolent heart. "An enquiry into the truth of the two positions of the French œconomists, that labour employed in French manufactures is unproductive, and that all taxes ultimately fall on land." This enquiry is carried on with acuteness, but the arguments which are adduced are not novel: indeed it is not to be expected that very new should be urged on a subject that has undergone such repeated and minute investigation. Our author in summing up this dispute very justly observes, "that the natural desire of men to better their condition, is the origin of the wealth of nations, whether their talents and their industry are employed in agriculture, manufactures, or commerce."

Mr. TATHAM's *Remarks on Inland Canals*, however ingenious and however just, will not enable the mere theorist to estimate the relative merits of the lock and inclined plane: they will be useful to persons already acquainted with the subject.

It appears from Mr. DODD's *Reports with Plans, Sections, &c. of the proposed dry Tunnel, or Passage from Gravesend in Kent to Tilbury in Essex*, that this vast project, far from being impracticable, is attended with fewer difficulties in its accomplishment than might at first be imagined. Mr. Dodd has dwelt on the great importance of such a tunnel, as well to the nation at large, as to the two counties in particular. In this work are incorporated reports on a canal from near Gravesend to Strou-

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Stroud, together with miscellaneous and practical observations. We ought to mention that Mr. CLARKE's *Observations on the intended Tunnel beneath the River Thames* show that there are many defects in the present state of that proposition. Mr. Dodd is also known as the author of *Letters to a Merchant on the Improvement of the Port of London, demonstrating its Practicability without wet Docks, or any additional Burdens being laid on Shipping, &c.* Mr. D's scheme is to make such an alteration in London bridge as that it will "admit of merchant vessels, such as usually navigate the pool (or larger if necessary) to pass under it."

POLITICS.

In our last retrospect we noticed, slightly indeed, but in commendatory terms, an elegant little work of Mr. FELLOWES, entitled, *A Picture of Christian Philosophy*. The same gentleman has lately published *An Address to the People on the present relative Situations of England and France*. This is, in our estimation, but a very superficial performance, abounding much more in metaphor than argument. It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Fellowes seems infinitely more tolerant to religious than political heresy: he can regard with complacency the disciples of Confucius, Mahomet, or Zoroaster; but when he has occasion to mention the French directory, he loses all command of his temper. What confidence are we to place in an author who in one of his paroxysms asserts that the directorial despots "in the space of a few years, nay of a few months, have shed more blood, have spent more treasure, have violated more obligations of humanity and of justice, than the old despotism of Versailles did *in the course of ages, from the time of the first Capet to the mild reign of Lewis the XVI!*" Mr. F. is a strenuous advocate for parliamentary reform; he opposes the universality of elective franchise, but has not brought forward a single argument which has not been adduced a hundred times before, and a hundred times before been satisfactorily answered. So far as the general tendency of this pamphlet is to create and cement unanimity among the people of this country to resist a French invasion it has our complete and unqualified approbation: at all times we will most cordially and actively co-operate with Mr. Fellows in this patriotic and incumbent labour; we cannot, however, by any means regard his "Address to the People" as a work of high merit or significance. In the "second part" which is published of the "Copies of original Letters from the army of General Buonaparte in Egypt, &c." the editor appears to be still more angry, and still more abusive than he was before: he had not sense enough to perceive that a simple unadorned publication of the intercepted correspondence would have made a much deeper impression on the public mind than any expression of his idiot rage.

Mr. BOWLES has obtruded upon us a republication of his tracts which have appeared at different periods of the war: he has called his work *The Retrospect*. Mr. Bowles's politics are well known: his plan is openly and unblushingly to avow, as the real object of the present war, the destruction of the French republic and of French republicans: what a merciless proscription!

> ——————Fools that we are
> Never to think of death and of ourselves
> At the same time!

Mr. Bowles has dedicated his book—— "To his most Christian majesty Lewis XVIII. king of France, Navarre, &c."

Mr. WYVILL, a gentleman long known and respected, has vindicated *The Secession from Parliament* of the opposition members, on the ground that such a secession, in addition to its conformity with the law and usage of parliament, when occasion is sufficiently imperious to require it, is an *anti-revolutionary measure*; a measure which powerfully appeals to the reason of the community, and does not in the least degree endanger its tranquillity. We perfectly agree with Mr. W. in his opinion.

Mr. DAVID RIVERS' *Observations on the Political Conduct of the Protestant Dissenters, &c.* are written with all the intemperance and rancour of a proselyte.

The Antijacobin newspaper, a work which evinced much talent and political fury, is republished in two octavo volumes. *The Poetry* of the Antijacobin has moreover been published in a separate volume, and the *Beauties* of it in another!

Mr. PENN's *Timely Appeal to the common Sense of the People of Great Britain, &c.* is a desultory work, touching on a variety of topics in language which is oftentimes utterly unintelligible. Mr. P. proposes one very important innovation in our national police: it is, to adopt a system of rewards instead of punishments. How far such an experiment might succeed on the large scale which is suggested, is not to be anticipated, nor is it likely to be tried. The plan, however, does honour

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to the author's heart, and is deserving of deep attention.

Application of Barruel's Memoirs of Jacobinism to the Secret Societies of Ireland and Great Britain, by the Translator of that work. This is a mere compilation, consisting of an abridgement of the Abbé's Memoirs, the reports of the Lords and Commons of Ireland respecting the rebellion, and those of the British parliament, published in 1794. The plot-making compiler of this pamphlet absolutely fancies that he discovered a link connecting the Irish and English associations with those of the German *illuminés!*

An anonymous author has published, in an elaborate pamphlet, some *Observations on the Political State of the Continent, should France be suffered to retain her immense Acquisitions; in which is reviewed the whole System of Aggrandizement, and the probable Advantages which she will derive from the Subversion of Italy and the Possession of Belgium on the Return of Peace.* The conclusion drawn from these observations is, that *any peace* would be unsafe with France so long as she is permitted to retain her *conquests.* "So shaken as we are, so wan with care," yet shall we never

——Find a time for frighted Peace to pant?

We may mention, as a political work, a selection which has been published in two 8vo. volumes, of *The Beauties of* Mr. BURKE. The contents of these volumes are alphabetically arranged, and have the advantage of a copious index. To the work is prefixed *A Sketch of Mr Burke's Life, and many Anecdotes* which escaped the research of Dr. BISSET and Mr. Mc. CORMICK. What reliance can be placed on the authenticity of these original anecdotes we know not, as the editor is anonymous.

The Rev. Mr. FALCONER has translated from the French of M. DUTENS *The Tocsin; or an Appeal to Good Sense.* This little publication is intended as a warning against atheists, theists, and those who plead for natural religion, but proceed no further. M. Dutens shows utter ignorance—for we are very unwilling to impute to him any motive of malevolence—in confounding atheists and materialists, and in considering the latter as belonging to the former.

Mr. DYER's *Address to the People of Great Britain on the Doctrine of Libels, and the Office of Juror, more particularly in Cases of Libel,* breathes the same spirit of patriotism which has ever distinguished his writings: it is almost superfluous to say, that Mr. D. seems to have studied the subject on which he treats with attention, and that he has produced a work which may be read at once with pleasure and instruction.

Neutrality of Prussia, is a pamphlet translated from the German: the writer's object is to urge that power to an union with Austria against the republic of France: he observes, with too much justice, that the continental powers could unite for the partition of Poland; and he says, what no one will dispute, that mutual safety ought to be as powerful a stimulus to union, as mutual plunder.

PETER PORCUPINE has written some *Remarks on the Explanation lately published by Dr. Priestley respecting the intercepted Letters of his friend and disciple, J. H. Stone.* We have not seen Dr. P's explanation, which, however, we cannot but consider to have been a work of supererogation. It is sufficient to say of these "Remarks," that they are, like the rest of Peter Porcupine's writings, vulgar, and contemptible to the last degree.

Mr. JOHNSON's *Serious Address to the People of England, on the Subject of a Reform, and the Necessity of Zeal and Unanimity in Defence of their Country,* well merits attention. The author writes like a man who is sincerely desirous to diminish the enemies of the government, and more warmly attach to it the friends, by remedying those abuses in the church and state which can have no sincere advocates but those who enjoy the partial and disgraceful benefits which flow from them. A great deal of matter relative to the various political societies which have existed in Great Britain and Ireland is to be found in the "Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons," which was ordered to be printed, 15th March, 1799.

A translation has appeared of the *Reponse de L. N. M. Carnot, &c. to the Report of M. Bailleul, relative to the Conspiracy of the 18th Fructidor.* It is now very generally agreed, that this is a diabolical forgery of some emigrant who is desirous to keep alive the hostility of this country against France, by persuading us, from seeming authority, that the directory is determined on eternal warfare with us. This forgery is one of the clumsiest that ever blockhead fabricated: both the original and the translation were first published by the same *English* bookseller! The director Carnot applies to an English bookseller to publish his work: this English bookseller procures a translation, and suffers the editor to write a preface, in which the author who employed him is insulted. Nor is this all: the editor tells

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us that he has no means of forming a judgment of the authenticity of this work, "but what are equally open to his readers, namely, an attentive examination of the evidence contained in the work itself:" this is very curious. Carnot's manuscript must have been presented to him by the hands of a viewless fairy in the midst of his slumbers: but it is a waste of time to expose such a stupid forgery as this is.

A Middlesex magistrate has published a pamphlet, entitled, *The Secrets of the English Bastile disclosed: to which is added, a Copy of the Rules and Orders by which the whole System is regulated.* The spirit and temper which are displayed in this pamphlet, we consider to be diametrically opposite to the spirit and temper of a true patriot, and a man of enlarged and liberal sentiments.

That this division of our Retrospect should be less long than usual, will not be surprising to those who reflect that the public attention has been, as it were, monopolised by the distracted state of

IRISH POLITICS.

It will not be expected, and it certainly will not be desired, that we should enumerate all the pamphlets which have been published on the UNION; it will be sufficient to notice a few of those which are of acknowledged excellence on either side of the question. For form's sake we mention that *The Substance* of Mr. PITT's speeches on the 23d and 31st of January, 1799, has been published; and that also of those of Messrs. ADDINGTON and DUNDAS: these speeches were pretty generally read at the time they were delivered, as have the various debates which have since taken place in the British house of commons on the subject of an union with Ireland.

The pamphlets which, in point of style, hold unequalled eminence, are, Dr. DRENNAN's two *Letters to the Right Honourable William Pitt.* Dr. Drennan is a disciple of the school of Burke: in the estimation of some persons (we are not of the number) the scholar excels the master, even in his happiest efforts. The imagery of Drennan is rich and various: but it is dazzling, and too abundant. Dr. D. advances but little that is new on his subject: the commercial advantages and disadvantages of an union are not discussed; he considers the very proposition of such an union as the grossest insult which can be offered to his country; and, in a strain of most animated and indignant eloquence, he execrates a measure which is to trample on her independence. We are not in the habit of making extracts; but we feel an impulse which is irresistible to transcribe the following passage, which perhaps, for correctness of description, for originality, elegance, and simplicity, may almost defy us to show a parallel from Burke: "Let me stop to bow to that "character—I need not name him— "greater, far greater in his voluntary "exile than Charles or Diocletian. I had "rather divide a cabbage with this man, "than a cabinet with the other. I look "up to his majestic and magnanimous "mind with the same eyes that travellers "view the dome of the Pantheon at "Rome. When they enter, nothing at "first surprises them. They see not im- "mediately its greatness; its length, "breadth, height, so nicely proportioned, "that they exactly fill the eye; and the "more it is attended to, the longer, it is "examined, its grandeur is encreased, and "their astonishment. While, perhaps, "for the pleasure of contrast, they turn "their view to a tall, ungainly Egyptian "obelisk, deeply indented with mysterious "emblems and inscrutable hieroglyphics."

Mr. GERAHTY has published two separate *Letters to the Marquis Cornwallis*, in which he has stated in plain and elegant language all the principal arguments in favour of the union; he gives a slight sketch of the history of Ireland from its conquest, and the turbulence which from that period has marked the national character. Ireland, he says, must either be united with England, and be governed by a parliament sitting in London, or she must submit to such a reform in her parliament as will inevitably lead to a democracy. Mr. Gerahty dwells on the advantages which, in his opinion, are to flow in upon his country in a full stream, and, like the waters of the Nile, to fertilise the land; it seems to trouble him very little that the *people* of Ireland are, almost to a man, hostile to the experiment; that this torrent of fertility, therefore, will be resisted in its course, and that from this very resistance it must inevitably rage and foam, and desolate the earth. Mr. Gerahty laughs, and we laugh with him, at the idea which the anti-unionists entertain of *preserving the independence* of the parliament of Ireland! To be sure, it is absurd and ludicrous enough.

To the pamphlet entitled, *Arguments for and against the Union between Great Britain and Ireland considered*, a pamphlet which, with the utmost affectation of candour and impartiality, has as little of either as can well be conceived, have been published

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lished many replies: Mr. RUDD's is desultory, and at present incomplete; Mr. JEBB's is particularly worth attention; his arguments are strong, and he reasons with great temperance. The good effects of the Scotch union are triumphantly rung in the ears of the Irish. Mr. Jebb affirms that his country is, *at present*, in a more flourishing commercial state without the union, than the Scotch are with it, who, by the bye, reaped no advantage from that measure till after the rebellion of 1745. But after all, "What," asks Mr. Jebb, "has the Scotch union done? "Are not the sixteen peers generally con- "sidered to be nominated by the minister? "And are the forty-five commoners ever "found in a minority?"

Sir JOHN JERVIS, in his *Letter to the Gentlemen of England and Ireland, on the Expediency of a Federal Union between the two Kingdoms*, warmly opposes the measure, but does not urge any arguments which are new or uncommon against it.

The author of a pamphlet, entitled, *Necessity of an incorporate Union between Great Britain and Ireland, proved from the Situation of both Kingdoms*, is a very able advocate for the cause which he has espoused: he has taken a very comprehensive view of the subject, and his arguments merit attention.

We cannot say so much of those which the same author has adduced in favour of the *Competency of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland to incorporate their Legislators*. It appears to us that nothing short of a national assembly, delegated by the people for the express purpose of consolidating the two legislatures, can have a right to adopt so important a measure. We have the authority of Mr. LOCKE on our side; and we must be of opinion that the author of this pamphlet, when he invests the legislature with the attribute of absolute and uncontrolled supremacy, utters a libel against the majesty of the people.

The Right Honourable CHARLES Viscount FALKLAND has published some *Considerations on the Competence of the Parliament of Ireland to accede to an Union with Great Britain*, in which the same side of the question is taken, though not in so peremptory and imperious a manner.

A nobleman has published *Three Letters to a Noble Lord on the projected Legislative Union, &c.* wherein he shows himself to be very ill qualified for the discussion: it is curious enough that he says the present legislature can never have the national confidence; arguing, doubtless, on the superior independence and respectability which they will derive from enlisting under the banners of our English premier: this noble writer has the ignorance (it can be nothing else) to charge the humbled catholics of the present day with a spirit of intolerance and persecution!

A member of Lincoln's Inn has published some *Legal Arguments occasioned by the Project of an Union, &c. on the Exclusion of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry in both Kingdoms from Parliament.* This is a very able performance. The author recommends the repeal of those laws by which Roman Catholics are excluded from seats in the legislature of Great Britain and Ireland; and the acts of parliament are ingeniously discussed which bear any relation to the subject.

Cease your Funning is a lively squib, wherein the author attacks Mr. COOKE's *Arguments for and against a Union, considered*, in a strain of severe irony.

To Mr. BINGLEY's *Examination into the Discontents in Ireland, &c.* the author has added a plan for the tranquillization of that kingdom. Mr. Bingley, who, from a residence of fourteen years in the country, had certainly very good opportunity of forming a judgment of its political situation, is decidedly of opinion that the Roman Catholics, particularly the peasantry, never can nor will bear patiently the tithes with which they are now borne down. He thinks that the removal of this galling and oppressive burden would speedily produce tranquillity and satisfaction. Mr. B's pamplet contains much information, and evinces him to be a man of judgment and observation.

Dr. DUIGENAN's *Answer to the Address of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, &c.* is, perhaps, as coarse and scurrilous a publication as can disgrace the press: Mr. GRATTAN is grossly insulted: he is accused of inviting to rebellion, and motives of action are imputed to him, which if the doctor could prove in a court of justice to have existed in his mind, might be attended with very fatal consequences to the culprit. If Mr. Grattan should condescend to take any notice of this pamphlet, he would probably think it right to use the *argumentum baculinum* in reply.

Dr. M'NEVIN is the *reputed* author of a pamphlet, entitled, *A Demonstration of the Necessity of a Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.* The object of this pamphlet is to excite the utmost possible indignation against the measure and the authors of it.

The *Report* is published of the debate of the Irish bar, which took place on

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Sunday the 9th of December, 1798, on the subject of the union: after a long and animated discussion it was resolved by a very great majority, "That the measure of a legislative union of this kingdom (Ireland) and Great Britain is an innovation, which it would be highly dangerous and improper to propose at the present juncture to the country."

But our readers will, perhaps, think that we have dwelt on Irish politics long enough: it may be so; but we have not enumerated half the pamphlets which have been written on them; we are not aware, however, that any have escaped us, which, for acuteness of argument or excellency of composition, might be entitled to respect.

Mr. SPENCER's *Thoughts on an Union* should be mentioned, however, as worthy of perusal: Mr. S. is of opinion that the prosperity of Scotland, which is vaunted to have been the consequence of her union with England, is rather to be attributed to the progress of national improvement throughout Europe, and to the industry of her people. This opinion is not to be despised.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

The Rev. Mr. SHAW has published the first volume of the *History and Antiquities of Staffordshire*, compiled from the manuscripts of Hurlback, Loxdale, Bishop Lyttleton, &c. &c. The present volume of this very curious and valuable work contains the ancient and modern history of twenty parishes in the hundred of Offlow, arranged geographically, with an appendix of the most curious charters, &c. It has a copious index, and is illustrated with sixty-two copper-plates.

Mr. DAVID MACPHERSON has now 'first published,' with notes, a glossary, &c. *De Origginale Cronykil of Scotland, be Andrew of Wyntown, Priowr of Sanct Serfis ynche Loch Levyne.* Winton's *Chronicle* will certainly be an useful addition to the library of the historian, the lawyer, and the antiquarian. Mr. Macpherson will receive their thanks: but his pedantry in making "confusion worse confounded," and obscurity more obscure, by the affected introduction of Saxon letters into the text, will expose him to just derision, as will his plagiarism from Mr. Pinkerton to equally just reprehension.

Mr. HINDERWELL's *History and Antiquities of Scarborough and its Vicinity*, in addition to its intrinsic worth, is a valuable work, as being the only history that we recollect of this fashionable place: the views and plans are neat and well executed, and, both as to style, and the arrangement of materials, the work is extremely respectable.

The Rev. Dr. MILNER's *Dissertation on the modern Style of altering Cathedrals, as exemplified in the Cathedral of Salisbury*, is written with more warmth than seemed necessary for the occasion. Mr. WYATT's alterations in the cathedral of Salisbury have been the subject of very eager controversy; the admirers of that gentleman speaking concerning them in terms of almost rapturous encomium, and the opposite party treating them with a degree of asperity and contempt no less extravagant. The chief accusation adduced in the present instance is the defacement of the monument of bishop Poore, the founder of the church; a neat engraving of which monument is given in the tract. Such a violation does seem an act almost of unhallowed rashness.

Mr. DYDE has published a second edition, with considerable additions and corrections, of *The History and Antiquities of Tewkesbury*: to this instructive and entertaining work are now given some additional engravings of very respectable execution.

Of the following work, the title page is so ample, that the transcription of it is sufficient.

Specimens and Parts, containing a History of the County of Kent, and a Dissertation on the Laws from the Reign of Edward the Confessor to Edward the First; of a Topographical, Commercial, Civil, and Nautical History of South Britain, with its gradual and comparative Progress in Trade, Arts, Population, and Shipping, from authentic Documents, by Samuel Henshall, Clerk, M. A. &c. It is with the greatest pleasure that we assure our readers they will not be disappointed in their expectation of a work which evinces the most laborious research, and a very uncommon acquaintance with the early history of our laws and policy.

Mr. MOORE, a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, has published *A List of the principal Castles and Monasteries in Great Britain.* The counties are placed in alphabetical order; and such buildings as Mr. M. esteems to be particularly worth notice he has distinguished by an asterisk. Our author, from sketches of his own, has given two beautiful vignettes, one of Lindisfarne cathedral, and one of Cawdor castle: these sketches are executed with so much elegance and spirit, that we are sorry Mr. Moore was not tempted to enlarge the number of them.

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A Survey has been published of the province of Moray, in which are very ably delineated its historical, geographical, and political features: this work is the joint production of two clergymen, appertaining to the diocese, both of whom are well versed in the history of their native country: the two first chapters, the former treating of the ancient inhabitants, and the latter of the antiquities of the province, are written by the Rev. Mr. GRANT, of Elgin, a gentleman acknowledged to be one of the best genealogists and antiquaries of the north. The two last chapters, the former treating of the present state of the province, and the latter of the state of agriculture, roads, &c. are furnished by the Rev. Mr. LESLIE, of Darkland, a gentleman who, to the knowledge of the theory of agriculture, adds the best information respecting its progress in his own neighbourhood. Mr. Leslie tells us, (under the head of the *Parish of Speymouth*) that the poorest of the people have all their children taught to read, and most of the boys are taught also arithmetic, and to write. Such care of the instruction of the poor excites the wonder of us South Britons, many of whom, if we contribute a parsimonious subscription to have the children of our parishes taught singing at a Sunday school, felicitate ourselves on the progressive improvement which our generosity has excited! This is not meant as a general reflection on Sunday schools; but we know that many of them are conducted on such narrow principles, that their most obvious effect is to make the children hang down their heads when the clergyman or the clerk passes by them. The Rev. Mr. OLERENSHAW's opinion as to the mode of managing Sunday schools, we have too much reason to believe is not singular*: it is the wretched policy of this country to keep the lower orders in ignorance, lest they should be unfitted for their situation in life. Mr. L. adds, "that poor-rates are not known in this country (Scotland); yet with such labour as themselves are able for, all are, by voluntary charity, provided with the necessaries of life: very little is suffered by want, there is no abuse, and little temptation to idleness."

THEOLOGY.

Mr. LUDLAM's *Six Essays upon theological, to which are added, two upon moral Subjects*, evince some acuteness and ingenuity. Does not the worthy rector provoke the thunders of his church, when he says, that "such persons as reject the application of reason do, in fact, make religion utterly impossible; and if reason is to be used in religious subjects, then, *as far* as any matter is unintelligible, *so far* it cannot be any part of religion?" We look upon this as a very judicious and sound remark, but surely it is dangerous and heterodoxical from a clergyman of the church of England.

Mr. JESSE, in his *Dissertation on the Learning and Inspiration of the Apostles*, labours earnestly, and we think successfully, to prove that the apostles were by no means so ignorant as has been generally supposed: what he says concerning the inspiration of the apostles, may by some few persons, perhaps, be deemed deficient in orthodoxy.

A pastoral Charge delivered by the Bishop of Salisbury to the clergy of his diocese, lamenting the activity of Dissenters, and the increased number of licensed preachers, registered in the diocese within the last year, has excited a number of polemic pamphlets.

Mr. WANSEY, a very respectable Dissenter, published *A Letter to the Bishop, in Defence of what he considered to be the injured and insulted Cause of the dissenting Interest.*

This letter has been replied to by a "Country Curate," who published some *Remarks* on it, contending, not indeed that the clergy of the Established Church have, or ought to have exclusively, the right of communicating public instruction, but that they have a right to oppose zeal to zeal in whatever concerns the ministry of Christ. One cannot but observe that the country curate is fighting against a shadow, for no one has denied the right of the clergy to oppose zeal to zeal. This defence of the alarmed diocesan is conducted with very becoming respect to the able author of the letter against him.

We cannot say so much of the *Strictures on a Letter, &c.* by a Critic, who speaks with an arrogance and contempt, which recoil on himself.

A gentleman, who signs himself G. W. has addressed to Mr. Wansey *A Rowland for an Oliver.* This is a lively animated letter, but is very deficient in point of argument: the author labours hard to defend the ceremony of consecrating colours from the charge which has been preferred against it of impiety and profanation. We are of that number, who, in contempt of the decrees of an episcopal synod, consider the offering of a blood-

* See our last Retrospect, page 513.

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blood-devoted banner—of a banner the emblem of misery and destruction, as one of the most gross and daring insults which can be offered to the throne of Mercy and Omnipotence.

Mr. Wansey has had several opponents, and he may have had several defenders; we know of but one. This gentleman, who styles himself "A friend to civil and religious liberty," has published a pamphlet, entitled, *Rights of Discussion, or a Vindication of Dissenters of every Denomination, with a Review of the Controversy, &c.* The ground which is here chosen is certainly tenable, but we cannot think that our author has taken every advantage which his position would allow. He has our hearty thanks, however, for vindicating, in the best manner he is able, THE RIGHTS OF DISCUSSION: there is nothing intolerant in asserting, that that man who is an enemy to these rights is a coward; he is afraid of discussion; he is afraid to meet his adversary, and *therefore* he skulks into the dark recesses and the labyrinths of mystery.

A very useful compilation has lately been published at an easy price, entitled, *The Universal Restoration, exhibited in a Series of Extracts from some of the most remarkable Authors who have written in Defence of that interesting Subject.* The authors, whose works are laid under contribution, are Winchester, White, Seigvolk, Chauncy, Newton, and Petit-pierre.

Mr. BROWNE, late of Sidney College, Cambridge, has published an *Essay on Universal Redemption, tending to prove that the general Sense of Scripture favours the Opinion of the final Salvation of all Mankind.* In this essay, which evinces much reading and knowledge, Mr. Browne very justly contends, that the English reader has been led into the idea of eternal punishments by the translators of the Greek text, who have given to the word αιωνιος, in translating it *everlasting*, a more extensive meaning than it will bear.

Mr. MALHAM's *Infant Baptism defended, &c.* is a very loose and unsatisfactory performance; the subject has been discussed an hundred times before in a much more competent manner.

A society of Unitarian Christians, in the west of England, has printed, at its own expence, a little volume of *Morning and Evening Prayers for the Use of Individuals, to which are added, Prayers on particular Subjects.* These prayers are simple and pious, but simple and pious as they are, we are afraid they would hardly be [illegible]ceed

"By a lover of purity in religious worship," who has published a pamphlet, showing, *The Divine Institution of David's Psalms, and the Unlawfulness of using uninspired Hymns in Divine Worship!*

Dr. MACLAINE has published an octavo volume of *Discourses on various Subjects, delivered in the English Church at the Hague.* They are scarcely subjects for criticism: they preserve such an uniform mediocrity of style and sentiment, that there is nothing to praise: whether their inutility and inadequacy, even to amuse, is a sufficient ground for censure, we do not determine.

Mr. PRATT, whose prospectus of a quarto polyglott bible we mentioned in a former Retrospect, has now altered his plan, and published the *Prospectus for an octavo Polyglott.* The material alterations which have taken place are, first, the reduction of the price from twelve guineas to seven pounds; secondly, the Hebrew text is printed with an elegant type; and, thirdly, the accents are omitted in the Greek. Mr. P. in his appendix, complains of the treatment which his former prospectus received from the *British Critic*, and repels their objections.

Dr. SMITH's *Lectures on the Nature and End of the Sacred Office, &c. &c.* are written with much piety and earnestness: the occasional introduction of allegory enlivens his discourses, and, on young minds, is likely to make the happiest impression. We are sorry to say that Dr. Smith has admitted into his work many Scotticisms, and inelegant expressions.

Mr. ESTLIN, the very respectable friend of the late Rev. David Jardine, of Bath, has published two posthumous volumes of *Sermons* from the original manuscripts of that gentleman: they are such as would be expected from the pen of Mr. Jardine by those who knew his talents, and who knew his temper. The unitarian tenets of the author may make his posthumous works less generally relished than if he had embraced a more fashionable system of theology: but it is impossible that any one should read these discourses without being struck with their seriousness and solemnity, without admiring, and, it is to be hoped, imbibing the liberality and philanthropy which they breathe.

The author of *Reflections upon the Clergy of the Established Church* is a decided friend to the institution, and has taken the liberty, which ought to be allowed, not merely to every friend to the eccle-

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astical establishment, but to its most inveterate enemy—*fas est et ab hoste doceri*—to point out in it what he considers to be an accidental abuse, or radically wrong. The author of this little work classes his reflections under the following heads: The importance and policy of such a body as the clergy is in England; the dignified, largely beneficed, and unofficiating clergy; the laborious clergy. Under the first head he defends the present unequal distribution of church property; he considers the whole of it, collectively taken, to be but a small allowance for the body at large; and if there were not several portions of preferment very considerably larger than the rest, men of talents and study would not sacrifice their time in the sacred service. Against the policy of this unequal distribution of clerical preferment, however, the author has himself offered one of the most complete and convincing arguments that can possibly be urged; for, under the second head, he complains that the *dignified* clergy are lukewarm! To be sure; they have attained the object of their wishes, and are satisfied: let those be zealous who are still in the pursuit: from the poor curacy to the episcopal chair, or even the prebendal stall, is a long and laborious journey; the travellers are weary, and it is very natural that they should take rest and refreshment: some of them, perhaps, fall asleep, and who can wonder at it?

A writer, who signs himself "An old friend and servant of the church," has published *A Letter to the Clergy of England, pointing out some popular Errors of bad Consequence.* This good gentleman complains that times are very much altered for the worse: and, with his ideas on the subjects of religion and government, he may very well exclaim, in a tone of lamentation and despair, that there has been a strange revolution in men's *minds*, as well as in their fortunes.

Mr. GRAVES' *Essay on the Character of the Apostles and Evangelists*, contains the substances of several discourses delivered in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, of which this author is a junior fellow; the present essay, the object of which is to prove, that the apostles and evangelists were not enthusiasts, evinces much piety and candour.

Dr. VINCE's *Two Discourses, preached before the University of Cambridge*, in answer to Mr. Hume's objections against the truth of Christianity, have all that acute reasoning and weighty argument which would be expected from him: to those, who are still wavering in their belief, we recommend the perusal of these sermons.

The public is indebted to Mr. HENRY KETT for an excellent work on prophecies, in three octavo volumes; the great object of it is to afford a new interpretation of some obscure passages in the Revelations, and to show that the career, which infidelity at present so triumphantly pursues, is in obedience to the divine commands, and that, in due time, the deluded people, with shame and contrition, will see the error of their ways, and be brought, by the light of prophecy, to the pure doctrines of Christianity. The following is the title of the publication, *History the Interpreter of Prophecy, or a View of Scriptural Prophecies, and their Accomplishment in the past and present Occurrences of the World, with Conjectures respecting their future Completion, by Henry Kett, B. D. &c.*

Mr. WHITAKER's *Family Sermons*, as the title implies, are intended for the use of domestic assemblies: not holding the same creed with this reverend author, we are better pleased with his practical than his doctrinal discourses.

To Mr. MARSHALL's *Sermons on Various Subjects* is added an address to the Deity, in the manner of Dr. Fordyce.

Mr. GRAVES's *Sermons* have the merit of mediocrity, so far as concerns composition, and the demerit of intolerance and misrepresentation, either ignorant or wilful, when they touch upon the state of the nation with whom we are at war. Mr. Graves has not yet learned of his divine Master how to love his enemies.

A great number of dull declamatory discourses have been published on occasion of national thanksgiving for victory, consecration of colours, and other subjects connected with military and naval achievements: in compassion to the authors, we shall not perpetuate the remembrance of them. Fast sermons are also very many, and very monotonous.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. BANNANTINE has published *Memoirs of Colonel Edward Marcus Despard*: Mr. B. was secretary to this active and unfortunate officer, when he was superintendant at Honduras. From this circumstance of their connection, it is not wonderful that he should speak in terms of strong indignation concerning the mysterious and seemingly hard treatment which his friend has received from the government,

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ment, which owes so much to his services. Such treatment, as is here described, excites feelings, to which an Englishman, with shame be it spoken! DARES not give utterance.

Mr. PUGH has published the third edition, considerably abridged, for the purpose of reducing its price, and extending its circulation, of the *Remarkable Occurrences in the Life of Jonas Hanway, Esq.* As this is an instructive and amusing work, we are happy to see this republication of it.

Mr. THOMAS COMBER has compiled from the original manuscripts of his great grand-father Dr. Comber, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings* of that dignitary. In this volume is a great deal of dull genealogic detail, which scarcely any one out of the family will think himself interested in perusing. The execution of this work is not entitled to very high encomium: but the author merits praise for the motive of his publication, namely, to hold up the character of an amiable, learned, and pious man as a model for imitation.

An interesting volume has been published of the *British Public Characters of* 1798. The authors of these biographical sketches have been laudably diligent in their collection of authentic materials, and their publication is in no way contaminated with the violence of party-spirit.

Mr. SEWARD, the compiler of *Anecdotes of distinguished Persons*, has lately published a similar compilation, entitled *Biographiana*. We do not feel much disposed to felicitate the public on the number, which within these few years has encreased so much, of anecdote-books; the same stories are repeated over and over again in similar, if not the same, language. Many of the anecdotes which compose these volumes (there are two), have been told before. It must be acknowledged, however, that Mr. Seward is above the ordinary class of compilers; for most of his stories are related with a degree of spirit and vivacity, which keeps alive the attention, and affords entertainment to indolent and unfrequent readers.

Mr. ADOLPHUS has published two volumes of *Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution* in a strain of such decided and extravagant partiality, as to render him entitled to but very meagre credit. Among all the characters of whom Mr. A. has given the biography, there is not an individual whom he does not regard as utterly execrable, except the king and his friends, who are described as pereminently virtuous. Manuel, who saved the king's life by the sacrifice of his own, forms no exception; it is not wonderful, therefore, that Mr. PAINE's vote on the trial should procure for him no favor or respect. Far from it,—very far from it! Mr. Paine is insulted in a manner gross, vulgar, and contemptible; but fortunately in a manner so gross, so vulgar, and so contemptible, as to reflect disgrace only on the author. These biographical memoirs, as they are called, will of course have a momentary circulation; but they will sink into merited contempt, and, if the author is fortunate, into speedy oblivion.

Mr. HICKMAN has published, in two large octavo volumes, *Memoirs of the Life of Charles Macklin, Esq. principally compiled from his own Papers and Memorandums, &c. &c.* The date of Mr. Macklin's nativity has been long the subject of dispute; the veteran himself used to insist that he was born in the last year of the last century. This, one would think, was pretty good authority: it does not, however, satisfy his biographer, who contends that he was a much older man; that, when he was thirty years old, having engaged himself in a company of strolling comedians, the greater part of whom were younger than himself, and better qualified in their profession, Mr. Macklin felt himself ashamed of his inferiority, and hesitated whether he should not give out that he was ten years younger than he actually was, for the purpose of palliating his inequality. A circumstance occurred during this hesitation which soon decided the business. The heroine of this company was a most beautiful girl of nineteen, and her charms were not lost upon Mr. M. who, feeling that the disparity of their years might be an impediment to their union, resolved at once upon an elision of ten years from his life. Whether Mr. Macklin in his latter days really forgot this youthful manœuvre, or whether he did not choose to acknowledge it, cannot now be decided. It will very properly be inquired what authority has Mr. Hickman to dispute the truth of Mr. M's. own statement relative to his age? Mr. H. brings forward no written documents, but relies on the oral evidence of the widow of Mr. Macklin, who is now alive, and who asserts, from the recorded testimony of Mr. Macklin's mother and his nurse, that he was born about two months before the battle of the Boyne: this battle was fought in

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in June, 1689. William M'Laughlin, the father of old Shylock, who softened the Irish patronymic into Macklin, commanded a troop of horse in the army of James the Second on that memorable day: his fond wife partook the fortune of her husband, and, with the infant in her arms, encountered the dangers of an engagement. The royal army was routed, and Charles was conveyed from the scene of action in a *turf-kish* * to a distant part of the country, where he lived almost without food for two days, in consequence of the absence of his mother who nursed him, but was affording consolation to her afflicted husband. Such is the story here told of Mr. Macklin's birth: if it be true, at the time of his death that veteran must have been above 107 years of age! and he must have acted on the stage within seven years of his death. These volumes which, as we before stated, were compiled chiefly from Mr. Macklin's own papers and memorandums, contain a succinct history of the stage during a period of one hundred years; they contain his criticisms on Garrick, Quin, Foote, &c. &c. With such materials before him, a biographer must have been dull indeed not to have made his volumes entertaining: we are not disposed to compliment Mr. Hickman very highly on the execution of his task: his style is very careless and slovenly, and the reflections which he now and then makes are such as would come from a school-boy.

A biographical memoir has been translated from the German, entitled, *The Confession of the celebrated Countess of Lichtenau, late Mrs. Rietz, now confined in the Fortress of Gloglau as a State Prisoner.* These confessions are said to be drawn from papers and memorandums found in possession of the countess *at the time* of her arrest: now, as these confessions relate the circumstances of her arrestation, it is indisputable that some part of them must have been written *after* that event. The countess was the daughter of a trumpeter: herself and her sister were brought up to the trade of prostitution by their own mother; they were both kept by the late king of Prussia before he ascended the throne; and the subject of the present biography preserved her unrivalled sway, after the period of his ascension, to the day of his death. Her amorous intrigues, various and deep as they were, were, if possible, exceeded in variety and stratagem by her political machinations: she was known in every court of Europe, and the king was accessible only through her means. On the death of his majesty she was immediately arrested; and there is every probability that she will be kept in confinement during the remainder of her days.

Mr. HUTCHINSON's *Biographica Medica, &c.* is a careless compilation from other dictionaries: he acknowledges himself to be under particular obligations to the authors of the *General Biographical Dictionary*: but who, from so loose and general acknowledgment, would conceive that he had taken nearly two hundred lives verbatim from that valuable work, particularly after having stated, that in the execution of his own, "he has not recurred to dictionaries only, nor contented himself with supplying the defects of one dictionary from another, and cutting off the redundances of all, &c. &c." There is something extremely disingenuous in such a measure as this is, and, we may add, extremely simple; for it was absolutely impossible that the plunder of so large a booty from the *Biographical Dictionary* should pass undetected and uncensured.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. MORRIT has published a very learned and conclusive *Vindication of Homer, and of the ancient Poets and Historians who have recorded the Siege of Troy; in Answer to two late Publications of Mr. Bryant, with a Map and Plates.* It is more than thirty years since Mr. Bryant's dissertation was written; and it is since that time that M. Chevalier has made the celebrated discovery that the modern issue of the Scamander is artificial; a discovery which removes all the geographical difficulties of the *Iliad*, and totally subverts the bold hypothesis of Mr. Bryant. Mr. Morrit traced the discovery of M. Chevalier on the spot, and, in common with many other English gentlemen, Mr. STOCKDALE, Mr. DALLAWAY, and Mr. BERNEY, gives positive evidence of its accuracy. Mr. Morrit has treated his adversary with all the candour and urbanity which are due to his deep learning and venerable age.

It is with pleasure we are enabled to announce the fourth and fifth volumes of Mr. CARR's translation of the *Dialogues of Lucian*; it is so long a time since the former volumes appeared, that we began almost to despair of seeing the work brought to a conclusion. Mr. Carr has, however, concluded his work, and with honour to himself: his translation is free, some-

* "A kind of basket placed on a car, and used principally for the purpose of conveying turf from the bogs to the habitations of the Irish."

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sometimes even paraphrastic; and he has taken many liberties with the original which some persons may think not quite justifiable: but we presume there are not many who will regret that some of the low buffoonery and licentiousness of Lucian are omitted in this lively and spirited translation.

Mr. M'CARTNEY, minister of Old Kilpatrick, has translated *The Treatise of Cicero de Officiis* with fidelity, but without much elegance: he has frequently illustrated the text in his notes and observations in a manner suitable to the capacities of young persons.

It may be proper to mention that Messrs. ROBINSONS have splendidly republished, both in quarto and octavo, *Brotier's accurate and valuable Edition of Tacitus.*

PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM.

A duodecimo volume has been published by subscription, entitled, *The Structure of the English Language, exhibiting an easy and familiar Method of acquiring a grammatical Knowledge of its constituent Parts.* A work of this kind is particularly useful to foreigners, and to them indeed it is principally addressed. On the whole it will be considered as a useful performance, although perhaps the method might have been made somewhat more "easy and familiar;" the typographical errors, which greatly perplex those for whom this work is intended, are utterly inexcusable.

L'Abbé TARDY, late M. A. in the university of Paris, has published, in French and English, *An explanatory pronouncing Dictionary of the French Language, wherein the exact Sound and Articulation of every Syllable are distinctly marked according to Mr. Walker's Method.* This work has every appearance of being likely to prove an useful assistant to the study of French: it seems to be executed with industry, ability, and accuracy.

Mr. OWEN has published the fourth part of his *Welsh and English Dictionary.* This laborious and useful work is now conducted to the end of the letter I.

Mr. SEYER, of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, has published a very ingenious dissertation *On the Syntax of the Latin Verb.* He states in his advertisement, that this volume is only a small part of what is intended to be an entire grammar of the Latin language, which, if the present should meet with approbation, he designs to accomplish. We sincerely hope that he will not be discouraged from the completion of his purpose.

We can speak in terms of the highest approbation of *The Latin Primer*, by the Rev. R. LYNE: this is one of the most simple, easy, and excellent introductions to the study of the classics that we know of: it is divided into three parts; the first containing rules for construction (which it has long been lamented are very insufficiently furnished in our school grammars) elegantly from the Latin poets: the second part affords rules of position, teaching the classic way of writing Latin with regard to the arrangement of words according to the peculiar idioms and customs of the Latin tongue: the third part into which this very useful work is divided, contains a large and plain description of the Latin verse, and of the many kinds of composition in verse, a summary account of Terence's metres, and a more minute one of metra Horatiana. The present edition (the second) is revised and enlarged by the author.

The title-page of Mr. CRABB's *Complete Introduction to the Knowledge of the German Language* betrays a degree of confidence and self-superiority which is very unbecoming: Mr. Crabb's grammar is respectable, but far from being so complete as he is willing we should imagine.

The Rev. Mr. TASKER has published a second edition of his *Series of Letters to a professional Friend, examining the several Wounds and the Deaths mentioned in the Iliad, the Eneid, and the Pharsalia of Lucan, and trying them by the Test of Anatomy and Physiology.* Mr. Tasker has executed this laborious undertaking with considerable dexterity. The present work, however, is not confined to this single subject: Mr. T. treats on a great variety of subjects connected chiefly with criticism and physiology.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

We cannot more properly introduce this article than by noticing the publication of *Tracts relating to Natural History*, by the President of the Linnæan Society: some of these tracts have already been before the public, but they are now, for the first time, collected into a volume. The first article is a translation of Linnæus's preface to the Museum Adolphi Frederici, a work containing descriptions of the various natural productions in the museum of the then king of Sweden: its date is 1754. The second article is as originally published in the first volume of the Linnæan Transactions: it is a general outline of the progress of natural history. Observations on the irritability of vegetables form the subject of the third paper, which Dr. Smith read before the Royal Society in 1798.

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The fourth, fifth, and sixth articles appeared in the Analytical Review: the first of these is a critique on Mr. Curtis's Botanical Magazine: the second, on Dr. Berkenhout's second edition of his Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain; and the third, on a work published by S. Bertezen, entitled, "Thoughts on the different Kinds of Food given to Silk Worms, and the Possibility of their being brought to Perfection in the Climate of England, founded on Experiments made near the Metropolis." The next paper was read before the Linnæan Society in 1789: it is the review of a spurious Dutch edition of Linnæus's Systema Naturæ. The remainder of the volume is the most interesting part of it: it consists of descriptions, illustrated with coloured plates, of some newly instituted genera of plants in New Holland. They are the following: I. *Sprengelia*, of which there is only one species, the *S. incarnata*, a shrub, of about two feet high; II. *Westringia*, of which the only known species is the *W. rosmarinifolia*, a shrub very much branched, and with leaves growing by fours; and, lastly, III. *Boronia*, of which four species are described, namely, *B. pinnata*, *serrulata*, *parviflora*, and *polygalifolia*. On the whole, the contents of this volume will be extremely interesting to the naturalist, although many of them are certainly not new.

Mr. ABBOT's *Flora Bedfordiensis* will be considered by the botanist as a valuable addition to his library: Bedfordshire, although one of the smallest counties in England, produces a vast diversity of plants. Mr. Abbot in the present work has described, as growing wild there, no less than 1,225 plants! These are arranged according to the Linnæan system; and, where the author observed any peculiarity, he has made such remarks as will tend to illustrate it. In the present work are six plates; the following plants are figured in them: alchemilla vulgaris; convallaria majalis; viola palustris; hydnum imbricatum; peziza cornucopioides; and lycoperdon carpobolus. It could have been wished that Mr. Abbot had selected for engraving, plants less generally known than most of these are: but the labours of Mr. Abbot, it is to be hoped, will not stop here.

It is with great pleasure that we remark the rising genius of a Scotch gentleman, who is treading with rapid steps in the same path which Werner and Kirwan have trodden before him. Mr. JAMESON has published *An Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands, and of the Island of Arran, illustrated with Copper-plates; with an Appendix, containing Observations on Peat, Kelp, and Coal.*" Mr. Jameson turns not to the right-hand or to the left: "the outline," says he, "which I now lay before the public may be thought tedious; it is true, I have not followed the plan of a *medley*, having adhered entirely to mineralogical observations, without deviating in any instance to general subjects which distract our attention, and please the fancy without any real advantage." It may well excite surprise, that a work thus purely scientific should be the production of a youth, who, at the time he made his mineralogical tour through the islands, had numbered only eighteen years! but is undoubtedly true.

Dr. HARRINGTON has published *Some new Experiments, with Observations, upon Heat, clearly shewing the erroneous Principles of the French Theory: also a Letter to* HENRY CAVENDISH, *&c.* In this philosophical farrago the author has incorporated strictures upon some late chemical papers in the Philosophical Transactions. The Doctor quarrels with all modern philosophers and chemists, and talks to them in a tone of vulgarity and imperiousness which will effectually secure him from their animadversions in reply.

Botany Displayed, by Mr. THOMPSON, is intended as an elucidation of the Linnæan system. Some of the plates are well executed; and indeed they may be said to constitute the chief value of the work.

The Second Part of the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year* 1798," is published, containing, as usual, many papers of high value.

The third volume of the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful Knowledge*, is also published; and it is highly pleasing to remark, that each volume exceeds the other in the variety and importance of its matter: in the present, there is a great deal of what is at once curious and useful. Under the head of

FINE ARTS.

We may without impropriety notice the republication of Mr. MASON's *Essay on Design in Gardening*: this essay was originally published in the year 1768, when the subject on which it treats was new; since that period, the labours of Walpole, GILPIN, and PRICE (of the latter more particularly in our estimation) have contributed in forwarding its progress to perfection. Mr. Mason has not viewed these labours with an eye of indifference; in the present republication he has very considerably augmented his original essay, and has, moreover,

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incorporated a revision of the following works which have appeared upon the subject: *Observations on Modern Gardening*; the elegant poem, entitled, *The English Garden*; the *Village Memoirs*, a novel, containing strictures on landscape gardening; Walpole's *Treatise on Modern Gardening*; and Price's *Essay on the Picturesque*. An appendix is added on *Bowers*, shewing them to have been retired chambers or residences, and not arbours, as Mr. Walpole supposes them to have been.

Mr. BARRY has published *A Letter to the Dilettanti Society, respecting the Obtension of certain Matters necessary for the Improvement of Public Taste, and for accomplishing the original Views of the Royal Academy of Great Britain*. This is the last time that Mr. Barry will sign himself, "R. A. Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy." It is well known, that his Majesty has thought proper to erase, with his own hand, the name of Mr. Barry from the list of Royal Academicians! But it is not for us to make comments on a measure of this sort. Mr. Barry's style of writing is not the most courteous and conciliating; he ridicules, with a degree of asperity not very palatable to the subjects of it, the subscription formed by individuals to learn the Venetian colouring, as if it were dull mechanism. He afterwards observes, with much and very honourable zeal, the importance of a collection of ancient art, that scholars may attain excellence by studying the master-pieces of their predecessors. Mr. Barry breathes an enthusiastic prayer for the salvation of the papal government, as the asylum and repository of all the arts which humanise society. The pontifical republic at Rome he styles the "universal treasury and theatre for the culture and support of the education of Europe; where throwing aside all privilege, rank, and claims of family and primogeniture, every thing was devoted to the general promotion of intellect. All its honours, and rewards, its mitres, purple hats, and tiara, accessible to all, to every condition, where superior worth and ability could be found, diffused such a spirit throughout Europe as was best calculated to wrestle with the brutal ferocity of the dark gothic ages, and sooner or later could not fail of being attended with the most extensive salutary effects." In this letter to the Dilettanti Society, Mr. Barry has incorporated some interesting anecdotes of Mr. Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mortimer, Hussey, &c. &c.

NOEL DEFENSANS, Esquire, has published *A Plan, preceded by a short Review of the fine Arts, to preserve among us and transmit to Posterity, the Portraits of the most distinguished Characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne; also to give Encouragement to British Artists, and to enrich and adorn London with some Galleries of Pictures, Statues, Antiques, Medals, and other valuable Curiosities, without any Expence to Government*. Mr. Defensans' plan is to appropriate the British Museum to the purpose of receiving portraits of eminent men, and specimens of art: the exhibition to be open nine months in the year, and to be inspected by the public at large on the payment of a fixed sum. He is of opinion, that the expence of the institution would be defrayed by the curiosity of the public: this is much to be questioned. An open exhibition of this sort, moreover, would almost of necessity interfere with the retirement of the present Museum. Why should they have any connection with each other? why not erect separate galleries for the admission of these portraits? The hint, however, which Mr. Defensans has thrown out is worth attention: that government should name the subjects who are to be honoured with a place in this gallery is, perhaps, exceptionable: government would soon have the nomination of the artists, and the whole scheme would presently degenerate into a mere job.

M. CONSTANT DE MASSOUL'S *Treatise on the Art of Painting, and the Composition of Colours, &c.* is a compilation from Fresnoy, Depiles, Leonardo da Vinci, &c. The object of the present publication is to inform the public that the original author has a manufactory in Bond Street, *where ladies and gentlemen may be furnished with every article necessary for painting and drawing*. From the present subject we proceed to

MATHEMATICS.

Dr. HUTTON, professor of mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, has published, in two 8vo. volumes, *A Course of Mathematics*, which he has composed, and more especially designed, for the use of the gentlemen cadets in that useful institution. Dr. Hutton's eminence in this branch of science has been universally acknowledged, and the present work will by no means derogate from the celebrity which he has so arduously earned: the object which he seems to have had chiefly in view is such an one as must lay every pupil under great obligations to him: it is that of rendering easy and familiar a most difficult and abstruse subject. The first volume

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volume treats of Arithmetic, Logarithms, Algebra, and Geometry; and the second, of Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Fluxions. It ought to be observed, that, although the title-page of this work seems to imply that it is chiefly intended for the use of military gentlemen, yet it is by no means confined to military topics, but, on the contrary, may be extremely useful to every one who is engaged in a course of mathematical studies.

The Regius Professor of Mathematics in the University of St. Andrews, Mr. NICHOLAS VILANT, has abridged for the use of students, with demonstrations and explanatory notes, *The Elements of Mathematics analyzed*, to which he has added a synopsis of the fifth book of Euclid. This most useful little work, which contains but an hundred and eighty pages, was printed, as the preface informs us, upwards of twenty years ago, and since that time has received from its author various alterations and material improvements. This is to be considered as the outline of a large and important work, which the author promises, of Mathematical Analysis: we sincerely hope that he may meet with no interruption in the prosecution of his laborious undertaking. Mr. Vilant, in his Appendix, has reduced with singular ingenuity and neatness the fifth book of Euclid's Elements into the language of algebra.

Mr. HOWARD has published *A Treatise of Spherical Geometry, containing its fundamental Properties, the Doctrine of its Loci, the Maxima and Minima of Spheres, Lines, and Areas, with an Application of those Elements to a Variety of Problems*. This work is extremely valuable to the learner; the arrangement is good, and the demonstrations, generally speaking, are at once elegant and perspicuous.

Mr. MANNING has published the second volume of his *Introduction to Arithmetic and Algebra*; it evinces the same accuracy, acuteness, and perspicuity, which gave such merited reputation to the first.

TACTICS.

An Elucidation of several Parts of his Majesty's Regulations for the Formation and Movements of Cavalry has lately been printed for the War Office: it is reported to have been drawn up by Colonel LE MERCHANT, from the elementary instructions of General DAVID DUNDAS, in his *Cavalry Movements*: this latter work is out of print.

The following publication, moreover, is said to be written in elucidation of general DUNDAS's elementary treatise: namely, *Instructions for forming a Regiment of Infantry for Parade of Exercise, together with the eighteen Manœuvres, as ordered to be practised by his Majesty's Infantry Forces, accompanied by Explanations and Diagrams.*

The Light Horse Drill is an useful work, "describing the several evolutions in a progressive series, from the first rudiments to the manœuvres of the squadron:" the descriptions are illustrated with copper-plates, which are executed with much neatness and accuracy.

A second edition has appeared of Captain REIDE's very excellent *Treatise on the Duty of Infantry Officers, and the present System of British Military Discipline.*

Mr. ROSE, junior (M. P.) is said to be the anonymous translator of *Instructions for Hussars, and Light Cavalry, acting as such in Time of War.* Mr. R. has prefixed to this little work a sensible and modest preface, and has enriched it moreover with a variety of useful notes.

The last work which we have occasion to mention under the head of Tactics, is a translation from the German, entitled, *The Officers Manual in the Field; or a Series of Military Plans, representing the principal Operations of a Campaign.* In this volume are sixty plates, very neatly and correctly executed, together with perspicuous explanations. But it is time that we should turn our swords into ploughshares, and proceed to the arts of

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

Mr. PARKINSON of Doncaster has published, what he tells us, in the title-page, is "an entire new work," *The experienced Farmer*, in which "the whole system of agriculture, husbandry, and breeding of cattle is explained and copiously enlarged upon, &c." Mr. P. in all probability is a good practical farmer: but he attempts to philosophise without being sufficiently qualified for the task: his work is destitute of arrangement and precision: he sometimes expatiates on common-place particulars, and does not always pay sufficient attention to things of importance. These volumes, notwithstanding all their defects, contain much valuable information to the *practical farmer*: he will here find some good hints toward economy in the management of horses and cattle, &c. Mr. P. is not aware how unfavourable an effect has egotism, or he would not speak so much of himself.

M. WRIGHT has published *The Art of floating Land, as it is practised in the County of Gloucester*: he conceives that the right

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right method of floating is very little underſtood, and attributes to a miſconception of this right method the frequent failure of thoſe who have tried the experiment. After having ſtated what he conſiders to be the primary object of floating,—namely, to procure a depoſit of manure by the water uſed, and by the water at the ſame time to ſhelter the land from the ſeverity of winter,—Mr. W. tells us, that the chief eſſentials of the art are, that the water be made to flow over the ſurface of the land *an inch deep* during winter, and that no part of the water ſhall be made *upon a dead level.* This latter caution ſeems to have been unneceſſary, for it is obvious that water cannot *flow* over a dead level ſurface. Mr. W. recommends the depth of an inch; for if it be deeper, and the courſe of ſuperfluous water be continued for ſeveral weeks, the graſs, unable to endure a long immerſion, will be deſtroyed; if it be leſs than an inch, ſo much water is not uſed as might be effectually ſtrained and ſifted by the graſs, ſo much mucilage is not collected as might be, nor is the land ſo completely ſheltered as is neceſſary and practicable. On the whole, this eſſay may be read with advantage.

We are happy to ſee that Mr. MARSHALL has not yet retired from his labours: he has publiſhed *The Rural Economy of the Southern Counties; comprifing Kent, Surrey, Suſſex, the Iſle of Wight, the Chalk Hills of Wiltſhire, Hampſhire, &c.* The preſent work evinces the ſame diligent and ſenſible obſervation which diſtinguiſhed his former productions, and it is written on the ſame plan: it is worthy of remark, that Mr. M. attributes the reſpectable character of the yeomanry of Kent to the law which is yet prevalent, of gavel-kind. An intereſting portion of theſe volumes is that which relates to the culture and management of hops in the diſtrict of Maidſtone, Canterbury, and Farnham: Mr. M. has given a very clear and judicious account of the cultivation of this valuable plant, and has occaſionally ſuggeſted what he conſiders to be improvements. The great objection to this work is the unneceſſary elaboration of the materials: the matter might certainly have been compreſſed into a ſingle volume, and that volume would have been ſuperior in value to the preſent two.

JURISPRUDENCE.

In purſuance of an order of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Mr. MACKINTOSH, in the early part of the preſent year, commenced a courſe of Lectures on the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations, the introductory *Diſcourſe* to which, illuſtrative of the general plan which he intended to purſue, Mr. Mackintoſh has offered for public peruſal. This introductory diſcourſe, whether we conſider it in point of ſtyle, matter, or arrangement, is equally excellent. The very eloquent writer, after having given a conciſe hiſtory of the progreſs and preſent ſtate of the ſcience which he is about to illuſtrate, after having enumerated the able authors who have written on the ſubject, and poured forth with the *ore rotundo Ciceronis*, an encomium on the verſatile genius, the profound learning, and the unwearied induſtry of Grotius, proceeds to ſketch the outlines of his lecture. He divides his ſubject into ſix parts, each of which is ſeparately conſidered: in the firſt place he propoſes to enter into an examination of the faculties and the habits of the human mind; in the ſecond part he conſiders what is our practical duty: here Mr. Mackintoſh obſerves, that almoſt all our relative duties ariſe out of the two great inſtitutions of property and marriage. Having eſtabliſhed theſe as the fundamental principles of private morality, he proceeds to an examination of man, in the third place, as a ſubject and ſovereign, as a citizen and magiſtrate: in this diviſion of his ſubject, the learned lecturer propoſes to inveſtigate the forms, and notice the particularities of the moſt celebrated governments of ancient and modern times, cloſing his inveſtigation with an account of the Conſtitution of England. Mr. M. will, in the fourth place, diſcuſs and endeavour to lay open the general principles of criminal and civil law, and will enter into a compariſon of the codes of England and of Rome. The law of nations, ſtrictly and properly ſo called, will be the ſubject of the fifth ſection: and, as an important ſupplement to his plan, he purpoſes, in the ſixth and laſt place, to offer a ſurvey of the diplomatic and conventional law of Europe, with an account of the treaties of Weſtphalia, of Oliva, of the Pyrenees, of Breda, of Nimeguen, of Ryſwich, of Utrecht, of Aix-la-Chapelle, of Paris (1763), and of Verſailles (1783). Such are the outlines which, in his lectures, Mr. Mackintoſh propoſes to fill up. Various as are the acquirements, deep as is the learning requiſite, we cannot ſuffer ourſelves to queſtion the competence of the lecturer to ſucceed in his arduous undertaking. Who but muſt wiſh ſucceſs to a man

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man who ſays, "I ſhall feel a great conſolation at the concluſion of theſe lectures, if, by a wide ſurvey and an exact examination of the condition and relation of human nature, I ſhall have confirmed but one individual in the conviction that juſtice is the permanent intereſt of all men, and of all commonwealths. To diſcover one new link of that eternal chain by which the Author of the univerſe has bound together the happineſs and the duty of his creatures, and indiſſolubly faſtened their intereſts to each other, would fill my heart with more pleaſure than all the fame with which the moſt ingenious paradox ever crowned the moſt eloquent ſophiſt?"

The learned profeſſor of civil law in the univerſity of Dublin, ARTHUR BROWNE, Eſq. has publiſhed, *A compendious View of the Civil Law*, being the ſubſtance of a courſe of lectures which he delivered there. Mr. B. ſtates his principal object in the publication of the lectures to have been the evidence of his induſtry; he was deſirous of ſhewing that he did not wiſh to enjoy the emoluments of his office without undergoing the fatigue of it. With this view he has laboured hard in his vocation—GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE. A large proportion of our legal gentlemen are very inſufficiently acquainted with the Roman juriſprudence: Mr. Browne attributes this defect, "not to want of diligence, but to the nature and quantity of the treatiſes on the ſubject, for in quantity and number they are abundant." In order to facilitate the acquiſition of a knowledge at leaſt of the leading doctrines of a ſcience "which was never deſpiſed but by thoſe who were ignorant of it," Mr. Browne conſidered that a work written in the method and order adopted by Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, might intice the ſtudent of the common law to cultivate an acquaintance with this more ancient code. The preſent work is indeed a *compendious* view of the civil law, ſo much ſo, that the author has thought it neceſſary, not indeed to apologiſe but to ſtate his reaſons, for its brevity: to thoſe who are already well verſed in the ſcience, it can only be of uſe as an abridgement *in adjumentum memoriæ*; and thoſe who are deterred by the prolixity of civilians from the ſtudy of their works, who either have not ſufficient time or not ſufficient inclination for the purpoſe, have certainly no right to object againſt the brevity and compreſſed matter of the preſent work.

As a ſequel to this volume, Mr. B. has it in contemplation to publiſh *A Sketch of the Practice of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, with ſome Caſes determined therein in Ireland, and ſome uſeful Directions to the Clergy.*

In the confined ſenſe of the word, there have lately been but few books of

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publiſhed. We ſhall enumerate the moſt material of thoſe which have rewarded our ſearch. The firſt part of volume viii. is publiſhed of *Reports of Caſes argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench in Michaelmas Term*, 1798, by C. DURNFORD and E. H. EAST of the Temple, Eſqrs. as is the fourth part of Meſſrs. BOSANQUET and PULLER's *Reports of Caſes, &c. in the Court of Common Pleas in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms* 1798. Both theſe works do great credit to the reporters; they are continued with much ſpirit and accuracy.

Mr. BEVILL's *Treatiſe on the Law of Homicide and of Larceny, at Common Law*, is ſtated to be part of a large work which for ſeveral years he has been preparing, and which was intended to contain the law upon all the offences uſually tried at the aſſizes. The preſent treatiſe relates to two offences, upon which, ſays Mr. B. there are many points that have been but inaccurately ſtated, and many which are ſtill open to litigation: he has therefore endeavoured to extract all the principles by which the law as to theſe offences is governed; he has given a diſtinct explanation of the law upon manſlaughter, in all its caſes; and, as far as depends upon the law, has ſucceeded in explaining the preciſe diſtinctions between that offence and murder. In this valuable work, Mr. Bevill has exhibited a great deal of acute diſcrimination. The chapter on duelling is an excellent one.

Mr. TOMLINS of the Inner Temple (Editor of the Law Dictionary), has publiſhed *A digeſted Index to the Seven Volumes of Term Reports in the Court of King's Bench, containing a conciſe Statement of all the Points of Law determined in that Court from Michaelmas Term, 26 George III, 1785, to Trinity Term 38 George III. 1798, inclusive, with Tables of Reference to the Names of Caſes, Statutes cited, &c.* The neceſſity of an index to theſe reports was very obvious: Mr. Tomlins has ſupplied the deſideratum in a copious, accurate, and methodical manner.

The author of *Thoughts on the Law of Forfeiture and Parliamentary Attainder for High Treaſon, as applying to the Bill* [then] *depending in the Iriſh Parliament*, is

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is an advocate for the forfeiture of property, but not for the corruption of the blood of attainted persons. This pamphlet evinces a great deal of knowledge and sound sense.

MEDICINE.

In our last Retrospect we noticed with some particularity Dr. JENNER's ingenious Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ; we are happy to find that since that time, the disease has undergone the examination of various practitioners. Dr. PEARSON, from an opinion that the observations of Dr. Jenner were not sufficiently numerous for the establishment of all that it was intended they should prove, has taken great and most laudable pains to make himself master of the subject, by collecting information from various parts of the kingdom: the information here collected is strikingly corroborative of the efficacious influence of the cow-pox. It has been observed, however, that whether this disease be spontaneously generated in the cow, or accidentally communicated to it, in either case it should be universal, where-ever there are cows, and consequently that it should be known not merely in England, but in France, Germany, &c. This certainly is not the case; the disease is totally unknown even in many parts of our own country; it is computed that in the vicinity of London are kept about six-thousand cows; and yet, from the inquiries of Dr. Pearson, it seems that the cow-pox was very little known among them.

The Medical and Physical Journal, an incipient work of much merit, under the general superintendance of Drs. BRADLEY and WILLICH, commences with an account of the cow-pox extracted from the publications of Drs. JENNER and PEARSON. Dr. BRADLEY informs us, that the disease broke out about the latter end of December among the herds of several milk-farms in the environs of London: very few of the milkers—on a single farm, one only out of two hundred—received the infection. A sufficiency of matter, however, was collected for inoculation: and this experiment was tried on a number of persons, of the age of two weeks and upwards, all of whom took the disease, and passed through it without being confined by it a single day. A letter from Dr. SIMS is inserted in the first number of this work, stating that a gentleman of Bristol, now eminent in the law, caught the infection twice when he was a lad, and used to milk some of his father's cows. This Bristol gentleman asserts, that he was afterwards inoculated for the *small-pox*, and had it in so great an abundance that his life was for some time despaired of. If this statement be accurate and true, the cow-pox must immediately fall into disrepute: but at present it is very far from being sufficiently authenticated to deter practitioners from making experiments on the influence of the disease. The Medical Journal contains the earliest information on subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, and Natural History, and promises to be an useful and interesting work.

Dr. HOOPER, of Pembroke College, has collected from the most approved authors, and published, *A compendious Medicine Dictionary*, which will be found very serviceable to students and practitioners; it contains an explanation of the terms in Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Materia Medica, Chemistry, and Practice of Physic, arranged in alphabetical order.

Mr. BROWN's *Treatise on Scrophulous Diseases* bears evident marks of juvenility. Mr. B. treats with a very unbecoming and impertinent contempt many men whose learning and abilities are beyond all comparison superior to his own. As he grows older he will probably feel ashamed of this hasty and conceited work.

In a very useful pamphlet entitled *Medical Discipline*, Mr. ALEXANDER STEWART has published some rules and regulations for the more effectual preservation of health on board the honourable East India Company's ships: the regulations proposed are given under the following heads: attention to cleanliness, air, diet, rest, exercise, clothing, and general remarks. Mr. Stewart warmly enforces the strict observance of religious and moral duties among the seamen, as having a *salubrious* tendency; a proper idea of religion, he observes with great justness, tends to introduce cleanliness, sobriety, and good order. "It teaches obedience, and a faithful and regular discharge of their respective duties: it produces a serenity of mind; banishes melancholy, discontent, and all the train of depressing affections; and thence contributes to the improvement and preservation of health." The perusal of this little work will amply reward the reader.

We are enabled to speak in terms of approbation of a work written by Mr. ELLIOT,

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ELLIOT, Surgeon in the African and West-India Merchants' service, entitled, *The Seaman's Medical Advocate*, or an attempt to shew that 500 seamen are annually, during war, lost to the British Navy in the West-India Merchants' service and on board ships of war on the West-India station, through the yellow fever and other diseases and means, from causes which, he conceives, are both unconnected with the misfortunes of war and the dangers of the sea, and which are most of them capable of being obviated. The yellow fever, he says, is frequently introduced into the royal navy by impressing men who have been wandering on shore, and who by intemperance and exposure to the night-air have contracted the disease before they are taken. The obvious remedy for this evil would be the abolition of that tyrannous and most cruel practice. As this abolition, however, is not likely to take place, Mr. Elliot recommends that the impressed, and those who are employed on the impress service, should be lodged in houses in the most dry and healthy part of the islands, and there be detained under the care of a surgeon until it can be ascertained that they have not caught the infection. Mr. Elliot states a variety of other causes of the mortality among the seamen in the West-India service, and proposes such plans as he conceives may effectually resist them.

A translation has appeared from the French of Dr. CHARLES DE MERTEN'S *Account of the Plague which raged at Moscow in* 1771. The reason which seems to have induced the translator to publish this work in the English language, is the danger to which he conceives we are exposed, of importing the pestilential contagion from America; for he believes that almost all physicians are now agreed "that the yellow fever is the plague, with such modifications as are easily referable to difference of climate and different modes of living. He is of opinion, moreover, that, in executing the hostile operations now carrying on in the Mediterranean, it is scarcely possible for our fleet and armies to keep clear of contagion. In the present volume is given a narrative of the rise and progress of the disorder, together with a detail of the methods employed in Moscow for extinguishing the contagion, and more particularly of the means by which the Foundling Hospital, situated in the centre of the city, and containing 1400 persons was preserved from the pestilence during the whole of the time it raged there. It ought to be mentioned that the translator has taken the unjustifiable liberty of making many alterations and omissions from the original work.

To Dr. JACKSON'S *Outline of the History and Cure of Fever, endemic and contagious*, &c. is added *An Explanation of the Principles of Military Discipline and Economy, with a Scheme of Medical Arrangement for the Army*. This work is in a great measure to be considered as a sequel to the treatise which Dr. Jackson published some years ago on the fevers of Jamaica and the intermittent fever of North America. The present ingenious work has a more particular relation to the contagious fever of jails, ships, and hospitals, and the yellow fever of the West Indies.

DOCTOR CLARKE'S *Medical Strictures* contain *A concise and effectual Method of curing*—all sorts of diseases; for each of which the doctor vends an infallible, and doubtless a very profitable nostrum.

In our arrangement of Domestic Literature, had we made a compartment for *incomprehensibles* and *extravagancies*, we should have been almost inclined to have placed in it *The Lectures of Doctor de Mainaduc*. This most strange volume—a quarto volume containing only 230 pages—is charged *five Guineas* in boards, by MISS PRESCOTT, the executrix, who without doubt considers, very justly, that, how extravagant soever might the doctor be, those who buy this book must be infinitely more *extravagant* than himself, and therefore can prefer the charge with a very ill grace. It is impossible for us to give our readers any idea of this work without entering into it more largely than our limits allow; unless any idea is conveyed when we say, that the present is almost such a work as might have been expected from the pen of MARTIN VAN BUTCHELL.

To medical men who practise in a warm climate, may be particularly recommended a very ingenious and useful work, by Mr. JAMES ANDERSON: it is entitled *A few Facts and Observations on the Yellow Fever of the West Indies, by which it is shewn that there have existed two Species of Fever in the West-India Islands for several Years past indiscriminately called Yellow Fever, but which have proceeded from very different Causes, with the Success attending the Method of Cure.*

THOMAS BROWNE Esq. has invited Dr. DARWIN to breake a lance with him, by the publication of some ingeni-

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ous *Observations* on the Zoonomia of that eccentric writer, endeavouring to subvert the fundamental principles of his work. We are disposed to flatter ourselves that D. Darwin will not refuse to accept the challenge of a combatant who is by no means unworthy of attention.

Mr. WHITE, apothecary to the Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary has published his *Observations and Experiments on the broad-leafed Willow-bark, illustrated with Cases.* This bark has been introduced as a substitute for the Peruvian; and Mr. W. tells us, that, since the introduction of it into the Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary, that institution has saved by it not less than £. 20. a year: the common dose is two table-spoons full of the decoction three or four times a day: in intermittents it is necessary to give one or two ounces every three hours: the form of decoction consists of two ounces of the bark boiled in two pints of water to one pint, with the addition of a dram of pimento. It is to be expected that these observations and experiments will excite the attention of medical gentleman to the virtues of other barks as well as that of the broad-leafed willow.

Dr. ONTYD has translated from the Latin of his own original *A Treatise on mortal Diseases:* the doctor has arranged the causes of death under the following seven heads: I. *Death from old age. II. From passion of the mind. III. Death either from the abundance or want of caloric. IV. From the electric shock. V. From different kinds of gas, noxious to the animal economy. VI. From poisons. VII. and lastly, death from universal diseases.* A single octavo volume does not allow sufficient room for so comprehensive a plan as the present: Dr. Ontyd has exerted a great deal of industry in reducing to their several heads a variety of facts, and his work though by no means perfect, may be read with pleasure and instruction.

Mr. Debrett has imported from Philadelphia *A View of the Science of Life on the Principles established in the Elements of Medicine of the late celebrated John Brown, &c.* by W. YATES and CHARLES MACLEAN: the desperate and deadly practice of these merciless physicians excites the mingled emotions of pity and indignation; of indignation against the practitioners, and of pity towards the victims who are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

Dr. PEARSON's *Arguments in Favour of inflammatory Diathesis in Hydrophobia considered,* is a pamphlet which does credit to its author: the object is to prove that hydrophobia is not an inflammatory disease, and that bleeding has never been successfully employed in it.

The last work which we shall mention, under the head of Medicine, is a poem, miscellaneously descriptive and didactical, in four parts, entitled, *Phthisiologia.* The author evinces himself to be a man of observation, and he displays a considerable portion of professional knowledge; but, as a poet, the share of merit due to him is very small indeed.

SURGERY.

Mr. SIMMONS, senior surgeon to the Manchester infirmary, has published some *Reflections on the Propriety of performing the cæsarean Operation:* he is so determined an enemy to it, that he says "it never can be justifiable during the parent's life, and stands recorded only to disgrace the art;" this expression surely is somewhat too positive and intolerant. To these *Reflections* Mr. S. has added a few short observations on cancer, in which he rejects the external application of arsenic, but relates a single instance, in which, taken internally in very small quantities, it was productive of material benefit. In this pamphlet Mr. Simmons has related some experiments on the supposed origin of the cow-pox; the result of which seems to prove, in the first place, that the cow-pox poison does not originate in the horse's heel, as Dr. JENNER supposes; and, in the second place, that cows will not take the small-pox.

Dr. HULL has published *A Defence of the cæsarean Operation, with Observations on Embryulcia and the Section of the Symphysis Pubis, addressed to Mr. W. Simmons.* Mr. S. had asserted, that, although the cæsarean operation is said to have been performed with success in other nations on the continent of Europe, it has proved fatal in England in every instance. "This singular difference," he continues, "in the event of an operation, is unparalleled in any other case, and, unless climate be admitted to have great influence, no sufficient cause has been yet assigned." Dr. HULL accounts in this manner for the difference of success: the operation on the continent is performed in a more early stage, before the strength of the mother has been exhausted by the continuance and repetition of tormenting and unprofitable pains, and before her life is endangered by the accession of inflammation of the abdominal cavity. This difference, therefore, Dr. Hull argues, is applicable on the ground of pre-existing disease, without having recourse to the influence of climate,

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climate, or supposing any material change in the laws of the female constitution. Mr. Simmons, in his pamphlet, had assembled a variety of quotations from Parey, Mauriceau, and Dionis, in reprobation of the cæsarean operation: Dr. Hull detects his antagonist in suppressing passages less favourable to his opinion. We are sorry that the circumstances which attend this controversy should have excited personal animosity in the polemics: it is to the interest of science that every question, more particularly a question of such paramount importance as the present, should be discussed with the utmost calmness, impartiality, and decorum: it is of consequence also, that those who are engaged in the discussion, far from endeavouring to weaken the arguments of their opponent for the purpose of displaying their own superior dexterity of defence, should expose whatever imbecillity on their own side may have escaped him. In short, those who discuss a scientific question with sincere ardour to search for the discovery of truth, will co-operate together: the one will not glory in the defeat of the other, that both will consider themselves as fighting under the same banners, and will triumph in the skill and success of each other. These remarks are extorted by the state of the present controversy, a controversy from which, if conducted with candour and acumen, may result the most important consequences. Dr. Hull accuses Mr. Simmons of having been led to the publication of his *Reflections, &c.* by the most unworthy and ungenerous motives: a fellow-practitioner in the same town with him (Manchester), Dr. Hull, had performed an unsuccessful operation, and now asserts, that it was the object of Mr. Simmons "to destroy the character of a man, whose short residence in the town had not afforded him a sufficient opportunity of making his professional attainments generally known, and to injure his coadjutors in the estimation of his townsmen." We sincerely hope that Dr. H. is mistaken in attributing such mean motives to a professional gentleman, and that Mr. Simmons will be able to vindicate his character; and, after such vindication, we sincerely hope that all recrimination will immediately cease, and both parties unite their labours in illustration of the subject.

Mr. TURNBULL has published *A few general Rules and Instructions, very necessary to be attended to by those of both Sexes who are afflicted with Ruptures.*

We are happy to announce the third edition of Mr. BLIZARD's *Lecture on the Situation of the large Blood-Vessels of the Extremities, and the Methods of making effectual Pressure on the Arteries in Case of dangerous Effusions of Blood from Wounds.* To the present edition of this very ingenious and useful work is now added a brief explanation of the nature of wounds, more particularly those received from fire-arms.

POETRY.

Since our last Retrospect, the author of *Joan of Arc* has published a second volume of *Poems:* It will be remembered, that, in the second edition of his epic, Mr. SOUTHEY omitted the Vision of the Maid of Orleans, advertising, at the same time, that he intended to republish it in accommodation to that improved edition. A large portion of the present volume is occupied with this vision, which is now divided into three books: it is very much enlarged, and, after a careful comparison of it with the original, as it stood in the ninth book of the quarto edition, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be very materially improved. The rest of the volume is filled with miscellaneous poetry: Mr. S. has given us a few specimens of *English eclogues*, after the manner of the German idylls, where the characters introduced are not the shepherds and shepherdesses, with their crooks, and their pipes, and their listening lambkins, but such characters as one may meet with, in his country rambles, almost every day. This strikes us as being a considerable improvement in bucolic poetry; and we hope it will be properly attended to.

The author of the *Pursuits of Literature* has again been obtruding his poetic trash on the public: his last, like his former, is a satirical poem; it is called, *The Shade of Alexander Pope on the Banks of the Thames.* The occasion of it is the residence of that Irish patriot, Mr. GRATTAN, at Twickenham, whose presence is *very satirically supposed* to excite the indignation of Mr. Pope's ghost: the ghost enters, therefore, and very satirically, again, asks Mr. Grattan what business he can possibly have at Twickenham? Like many other people who ask impertinent questions, the ghost waits not for an answer, but abuses Mr. Grattan for interrupting the repose and peacefulness of his shades. After having exhausted his Billingsgate, however, and feeling himself a little out of breath, he *exits* in a rage, and leaves Mr.

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Grattan where he found him. This is very severe indeed.

This satirical poem has called forth a very excellent one, entitled, *An Interview between the Shade of Pope and the Shade that assumed his Name.* The author has here represented the "Pursuer's" *Shade of Pope* as a fiend in disguise, and has made the real one arise to rebuke him for his presumption.

Mr. DUTTON, the translator of *Sebaldus Nothanker*, has published a satirical poem, called *The Literary Censor*, wherein he has commenced a war of aggression against a variety of public characters, and particularly against the unknown author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, whose name, it seems, there is a train in preparation for discovering. It really is extraordinary that a man, of whom almost every one speaks with indignation and contempt, should excite the slightest curiosity.

A new edition is published of Glover's *Leonidas*, adorned with plates: the typography is elegantly executed by BENSLEY.

Mr. LEWIS's *Love of Gain* is a poem imitated from the thirteenth satire of Juvenal: Mr. L. is writing himself down in the estimation of the public very fast. Many of the lines in the present poem are very dull and inharmonious, and several pages appear together without one parallel verse from his original.

The *Epiphany* is a Seatonian prize poem, by Mr. BOLLAND, who had obtained it on a former occasion: although there is not much novelty of thought and imagination in this composition, yet it is rendered extremely pleasing by the solemnity of the sentiment, and the harmony of the versification.

We are happy to see published the first part of *The Sacred Oratorios, as set to Music by George F. Handell*, with a promise of the editor, that a second part shall soon make its appearance, with the life of Handell, and a general index. The part at present published contains the Messiah, Athalia, Belshazzar, Deborah, Esther, Jephtha, Joseph, Israel in Egypt, Joshua, Occasional Oratorio, Samson, Saul, Solomon, Judas Maccabeus, and Susannah. Such a collection as the present will be extremely acceptable to those who frequent the oratories of Handell: it is published cheaply, elegantly, and in a very commodious form.

Mr. MURPHY has published *The Bees*, a poem, from the fourteenth book of *Vanniere's Prædium Rusticum*. Mr. M. has set about sweeping his study, and seems determined that nothing shall be lost, or he would never have published such a dull prosaic lecture as this is.

Mr. MORGAN's *Knyghte of the Golden Locks* is intended to be passed upon us for "an ancyent poem:" but something more is requisite for such a deception, than shreds and scraps from Percy's collection.

Miss SEWARD, whose poetic genius is admired wherever it is known, has published a volume of *Original Sonnets*, and odes paraphrased from Horace: it is impossible to speak of these sonnets but in terms almost of enthusiasm; the imagery is at once so vivid, glowing, and correct; the sentiments, according with the subject, are so sweet, so melancholy, or sublime; the pauses so admirably varied, and the verse so harmonious and impressive, that we may truly say, Miss Seward has excelled herself, and has given to this species of composition a dignity of which it was scarcely believed susceptible by those who have accustomed themselves to read the sniveling sorrows, the stupid monotonous melancholy, of our love-sick Passionists, who look upon fourteen lines as the only essential of a sonnet.

Mr. CHARLES LLOYD, whose *Blank Verse* we noticed on a former occasion, has written a few *Lines suggested by the Fast*, on Feb. 27, 1799. We observe the same whining, metaphysical rant in these lines, which has disgusted us before. Mr. L. seems to be one of the many *sentimentalists*, who, feeling themselves animated by the rich poetry of Mr. SOUTHEY, fancy themselves endued with his genius, his taste, and his talents: this is a miserable delusion, and ought to be done away.

We are sorry that any one should undertake to celebrate *The Patriot*, to sketch his character and his virtues, without competent ability; such, however, is the case with "A Citizen of the World," who has very unfortunately chosen this theme for the subject of his unequal song.

A great number of versifiers have attempted to do honour to Lord NELSON; among them are two poets: Mr. SOTHEBY, whose polished and spirited translation of *Oberon* we have read again and again with increased delight, and the Rev. Mr. BOWLES, with whose various effusions we have charmed many a vacant hour. The latter of these gentlemen has published, for the benefit of the widows and children

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children of the brave men who fell on that memorable day of victory, a *Song of the Battle of the Nile.* This lyrical composition will in no degree derogate from the reputation which its author has long since enjoyed; it is a wild, irregular poem, the versification is harmonious, and the imagery sometimes sublime. Mr. Sotheby's *Battle of the Nile* is a poem which does credit to his muse; it were superfluous to praise it as a composition; and if many of the sentiments be very repugnant to our feelings, as we have no room for discussion, we shall not take upon us to condemn them.

The extravagant and indiscriminate panegyric in Mr. HARVAL's *Monody on the Death of Mr. John Palmer the Comedian*, makes it ridiculous; Mr. H. has prefixed to this *piece of Pindaric* a review of his theatrical powers, with observations on the most eminent performers on the London stage. It is such a review as, we are afraid, will gain him more enemies than friends.

Miss DAYE's *Poems on various Subjects* evince much taste, feeling, and imagination: they have a still stronger claim to our approbation, as having a moral and benevolent tendency: Miss D. has been introduced to us before, and we hope to cultivate the acquaintance still further.

Theodora, or the Gamester's Progress, is the production of some one, who, in all probability, would have made the tale a very interesting and useful one, had he contented himself with writing it in prose: its interest is entirely destroyed, and its utility, in consequence, in a great measure so, by the unfortunate attempt of the author to versify.

Mrs. MOODY's *Poetic Trifles*, as she diffidently calls them, are many of them extremely beautiful and delicate; they display strong sense and feeling: Mrs. M. however, is very unsuccessful in her attempts to write blank verse.

Sidney, a Monody, occasioned by the Loss of the Viceroy Packet, in her Passage from Liverpool to Dublin, in December, 1798. There is so much mechanical sorrow in these lines, as to render them ridiculous.

The first part is published of *The Patrons of Genius, a satirical Poem, with Anecdotes of their Dependants, Votaries, and Toad-Eaters.* This is executed with great ability: the author, however, seems to have one of those caustic, acrimonious tempers, which nothing can delight. He fights with a two-edged sword: the fore-stroke cuts a whig, and the back-stroke a tory.

Henry and Acasto is a moral tale, in three parts, by the Rev. BRIAN HILL, exhibiting the various temptations to which young men are incident, and solicitously warning them to withstand them. The object and tendency of this tale are excellent, nor is the execution of it despicable; the same remark is precisely applicable to the *Irish Boy*, a ballad, dedicated to those, who, without any distinction of party, subscribe for the relief of the widows and orphans whom the calamities of Ireland have reduced to poverty.

Mr. ROSCOE, whose cultivated taste and fine imagination have often delighted us, has translated *The Nurse*, a poem, from the Italian of Luigi Tansillo. The original, as a preceptive poem on one of the most important of subjects, is recommended by the utility of its advice: the translation, to this solid excellence, has superadded all the beauty which poetry, on such a subject, could bestow. Mr. R. with great propriety, has inscribed this work, in an elegant and affectionate sonnet, to Mrs. ROSCOE, from whom eight babes have drawn their earliest nourishment.

Mr. ANDERSON's *Poems on various Subjects* rise but little above mediocrity: there are no pretensions, however, to sublimity; there are no pompous words and high-flown metaphors; there is nothing, in short, which is in any degree offensive: on the contrary, the ease and simplicity which distinguish them excite our interest.

Mr. CHEETHAM, in the pamphlet of *Poems* which he has just published, has attempted a species of composition to which he is very unequal, namely, the ode; his sonnets and Anacreontics are pleasing and spirited.

Mr. RALPH was a clergyman in Cumberland: here he resided, surrounded by the most romantic scenery of which England has to boast. The instruction of youth was his serious employment, and the cultivation of a poetic genius was his amusement. The volume, which has just appeared, of his *Poems*, was certainly not intended by the author for publication; the MSS. were left in the hands of a lady at his death (which was upwards of half a century since), who printed a few copies of them; and the present editor was induced to republish them, by the earnest desire of several persons who venerated the memory of the author, to whom they were indebted for instruction in their youth.

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youth. The poems are written in the Cumberland dialect, descriptive, generally, of the manners and scenery of the country: they have that simplicity, and those delicate touches of nature, which never fail to interest the heart. From Poetry, we proceed to

THE DRAMA.

Mr. WALKER, a member of the Arcadian Academy at Rome, has published, in one quarto volume, an *Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy, from the earliest Period to the present Time; illustrated with Specimens and Analyses of the most celebrated Tragedies; and interspersed with occasional Observations on the Italian Theatre, and biographical Notices of the principal tragic Writers of Italy.* This work will be truly acceptable to the lovers of Italian literature; and we doubt not but the labours of Mr. Walker, Mr. Roscoe, and Sir Richard Clayton, will direct the attention of their countrymen to the treasures of learning, which are so abundantly scattered through that classic climate.

The Battle of the Nile is a dramatic poem, written on the model of the Greek tragedy; the idea is professedly taken from the *Persæ* of Æschylus, and the author has been somewhat more successful in his imitation than most who have aimed at it before him.

The Captive of Spilburg, altered from the French drama, *Le Souterrain*, is published, with a neat preface by the translator.

Every now and then we hear a charge brought against the managers of our national theatres, of having detained the manuscripts of authors who send them their plays for approbation; afterwards of returning them, with a polite refusal to have any farther concern with them, and, almost immediately, of bringing on the stage some drama, immaterially altered, perhaps, from the rejected manuscript. More than one instance of this kind have lately been made public; and the managers have not condescended to vindicate themselves (at least their vindication has not reached us) from the disagreeable and ignominious charge.

Mr. REYNOLDS's *Cheap Living* is said to have been pirated in this manner from *The School for Ingratitude*, a comedy in five acts, which has lately been published. The author insinuates, in no equivocal terms, that unfair use has been made of his manuscript by the managers of Drury-lane; he states, that the coincidence of character, sentiment, and expression, between his own comedy and that which is attributed to Mr. Reynolds, "are as much beyond the power of chance, as is the system of the universe." There certainly is not much in the *School for Ingratitude* that, in our estimation, would be at all worth borrowing; but this does not alter the nature of the grievance; and we are decidedly of opinion, that any unfair use which managers make of any manuscript sent for their approbation, is an infringement of copy-right, and an actionable offence.

False and True is a play in three acts, which was performed at the Hay-market theatre with some applause: there are a few good scenes in it, but the characters are extravagant, and overcharged.

Mr. BOADEN is already known as a writer for the stage; he dramatised Mrs. RADCLIFFE's *Italian* with some little success: he has attempted the same with Mr. LEWIS's *Monk*, and has spoiled it. The play is called *Aurelio and Miranda*; the characters, in his original, are Ambrosio and Matilda.

The poverty of our own dramas continues to prompt our activity in translating: KOTZEBUE, one of the most popular dramatists in Germany, has also established his popularity in England. We noticed several of his plays on a former occasion; to the number we are now enabled to add others, none of which will derogate from the celebrity of the author.

Mr. THOMPSON has translated *Adelaide of Wulfingen*, a tragedy in four acts, exemplifying the barbarity which prevailed during the thirteenth century; and Miss PLUMPTRE has translated, with much spirit and accuracy, *The Count of Burgundy*. The plot of the former of these plays is complex and horrible in the last degree; on both which accounts, it is not likely to be so favourite a composition in this country as the latter, where the fable is remarkably simple, and where the excellence of the piece consists in delicate delineation of character.

The Reconciliation is the the name of one of Kotzebue's plays, drawn from the catastrophe: two brothers, through the amiable interference of benevolent physician, Dr. Blum, are reconciled to each other, after a law-suit of fifteen years. These domestic stories are those whose interest is most permanent: Kotzebue, therefore, in making them the foundation of his dramas, is erecting a reputation which cannot be short-lived.

Miss Plumptre and Mr. Thompson have both employed themselves in translating, from the original German of the same author, *The Virgin of the Sun*. Here Kotzebue

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Kotzebue has widely deviated from domeſtic manners. The ſcene lies in Peru! the time of action, the æra of the Spaniſh conqueſt! Notwithſtanding the incidents and characters are ſo very remote from thoſe which occur in the preſent times, yet has the author, by the intereſting ſituations in which his chief characters are placed, by a rapid ſucceſſion of events, and a delineation of undiſguiſed and artleſs love, contrived to render *The Virgin of the Sun* as generally admired as any of his productions. The tranſlations are both of them executed with ſpirit, and, from their coincidence with each other, we may add, with fidelity.

The Noble Lie is a counterpart of the *Stranger*: it ſeems that in Germany, as in England, ſome ſqueamiſh moraliſts objected to the reconciliation between Mrs. Haller and her huſband; they thought that it would be impoſſible to place any ſecurity in her repentance, and, of courſe, that the future happineſs of the couple would be deſtroyed. Kotzebue, in the preſent play, has repreſented the reconciled pair in the enjoyment of confidence and repoſe: as the huſband, however, perceives that the recollection of her former error diſturbs the ſerenity of his wife's mind, he invents a "noble lie," in order to reduce himſelf, in her eſtimation, to her own level. The Stranger tries to make his wife believe that he had ſeduced a peaſant girl, and thus endeavours to put himſelf upon a par with her. This is but a very poor trick; for, if ſhe be a woman of ſuch feeling and fine underſtanding as ſhe is repreſented, far from enjoying a triumph over the degradation of her huſband's character, this degradation would inflict additional ſorrow on herſelf. If thoſe who objected to the immorality of the *Stranger* are ſatisfied with this ſilly manœuvre, Kotzebue will have ſucceeded in his intention: and that is enough for him. Two tranſlations have appeared of this piece.

It is truly aſtoniſhing, that, after the detection which has taken place, the author of *Vortigern* ſhould ſtill inſiſt upon its being the production of Shakſpeare. This play is publiſhed, together with *Henry the Second, an hiſtorical Drama, ſuppoſed to be written by the Author of Vortigern.* We have no patience to make any comments on ſuch fooliſh forgeries.

A tragedy, *On the Death of Major André* has been imported from America. Many circumſtances attend the melancholy ſtory of Major André, which are ſo admirably calculated for dramatic effect, that we were never more diſappointed, than in the peruſal of this cold and inſipid piece: ſubjoined to it, however, are Major André's ſatirical poem of *The Cow-Chace*, with the proceedings of the court-martial, and other authentic documents concerning him. Theſe appendices give a value to the pamphlet.

Miſs HANNAH BRAND'S *Plays and Poems* have that tameneſs and inſipidity, which, in ſcreening them from notice, will ſecure them from criticiſm.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

We here find many intereſting and very valuable volumes: we ſhall therefore pay them all the attention which the nature of our article will admit.

Mr. SAMUEL HULL WILCOCKE has tranſlated from the original Dutch, in three octavo volumes, illuſtrated with maps, the *Voyages to the Eaſt Indies, by the late Splinter Stavorinus, Eſq. Rear-Admiral in the Service of the States General.* Theſe volumes, now become exceedingly intereſting from the circumſtance that almoſt all the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt have been taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh, are curious, moreover, becauſe of the very ſcanty knowledge which, from the former commercial jealouſy of the Dutch, we poſſeſs reſpecting many of thoſe ſettlements. We have a curious account of the king of Bantam's houſehold: his majeſty's body-guard, and indeed all ſuch ſervants as are admitted within the palace, are of the female ſex! Captain STAVORINUS was preſent at a grand entertainment given by his majeſty to the company's ſervants: behind his chair ſtood one of his life-guards, armed with a large gold *kris*, which ſhe continually kept raiſed on high: two female ſlaves were ſeated next to him on the ground, one holding his tobacco-box and betel-box, either of which, when he wanted it, was handed to him wrapped up in a ſilk handkerchief; and the other holding in her hand a gold ſpitting-pot for the occaſional accommodation of his majeſty! The tranſlator of this work, which compriſes a full and accurate account of all the preſent and late poſſeſſions of the Dutch in India and at the Cape of Good Hope, has executed his taſk with fidelity and diligence. To thoſe objects of natural hiſtory which Stavorinus has deſcribed, he has ſupplied the Linnean names, and has illuſtrated the text with many very valuable and intereſting notes.

Captain CROKER'S *Travels through ſeveral Provinces of Spain and Portugal* afford more entertainment and information, than

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than could possibly have been anticipated from a prisoner of war, who was prohibited from entering into either of the provinces, Cadiz or Seville. It was in the year 1780 that Captain Croker, with his regiment, sailed for Jamaica on board the Morant, a merchant ship, with sixty or seventy other vessels, escorted by his majesty's ship the Ramillies, and was taken, together with nearly the whole convoy, by the combined fleets of France and Spain. The governor of Cadiz, the Condè O'Reilly, would not suffer any of the officers to enter that city: they were conducted to Xeres, and thence to Arcos, a town in the interior of Andalusia, where lodgings were provided for them among the inhabitants, who are represented as particularly hospitable and kind.—Arcos was selected by the Condè as the place of residence for the English, *lest the officers should injure themselves by extravagance*; and Captain Croker says, that the governor showed infinite judgment in his selection, for if any spot in Spain could inculcate temperance, it certainly must be Arcos: here are neither taverns, coffee-houses, nor places of public entertainment of any kind. Beef, says he, is the colour of mahogany, not quite so hard; but as the bullock has nothing to feed on but straw and barley, the meat is incredibly tough. It will not excite surprise that the English were considered as a luxurious people, when Captain Croker tells us that he never saw a Spaniard drink more than a single glass of wine, and that the common beverage of the natives is water, cooled with ice from the Ronda, a lofty range of mountains between Arcos and Gibraltar. The Condè O'Reilly is said to have declared that the English in Andalusia, about one hundred persons, ate more beef, and drank more wine, than the camp at San Roque; and I verily believe, says Captain Croker, it is true!

Captain COLNETT has published a narrative of his *Voyage to the South Atlantic, and round Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean, for the Purpose of extending the Spermaceti Whale-Fishery, and other Objects of Commerce*," &c. &c. Captain Colnett, in consequence of a nomination for that purpose by the admiralty, sailed on the 4th of January 1793 in the Rattler, a sloop of war of 374 tons burthen, having a crew of 25 persons, men and boys, and a whaling-master, on board. He doubled Cape Horn on the 11th of April, and is of opinion that the beginning of winter, or winter itself, is the best season for passing the Cape. There is an island to the east of it, Staten-land, where he thinks that a settlement would enable us to carry on the black whale fishery in the highest southern latitudes: he recommends Staten-land as a rendezvous both for men of war and merchant ships. On the 10th of July, spermaceti whales were seen in the island La Plata: towards the end of August, in latitude 16° 13′, he saw several more, and killed three of them: "These whales were very poor, having "scarce blubber enough to float them on "the surface of the water; and when "*flinched*, that is, deprived of their fat, "their carcases sunk like a stone. They "yielded altogether but fifteen barrels of "oil." Captain C. was disappointed in his expectation of meeting with spermaceti whales off the southern parts of California; he fell in with several, and killed four between Cape Dolce and Quito, at which latter place he touched, and found still the huts standing which are mentioned in Ludlinson's voyage. The general rendezvous for these whales he conceives to be off Albemarle isle (one of the Galapagos), where he saw great numbers of them, and killed four. Captain Colnet supposes that they come hither from the coasts of Mexico and Peru, and the gulf of Panama, in order to calve; and he advises all whalers to cruise between the south-end of Narborough isle and the rock Rodondo. Captain Colnet was twenty-two months on his voyage, during which period he lost but one man, and that man by an accident, out of his whole crew, notwithstanding every individual, at one time, was more or less affected with that dreadful disorder, the yellow fever: a circumstance which is in the highest degree presumptive of the captain's care and attention. This work is, in many respects, a valuable publication; and it is with regret we mention that it is disgraced with numerous grammatical inaccuracies. In the journal of a sea-officer we do not look for the precision of a philologist; but inaccuracies, which any literary friend would have corrected, are justly considered by the public as an affront.

Mr. MUNGO PARK, the abstract of whose travels into Africa, printed by the African Association, we mentioned at some length in our last Retrospect, has now published those *Travels* in a single quarto volume. The editor of that abstract, however, made so very judicious a selection from the original minutes of Mr. Park, that but little additional matter is to be found in the present publication. It

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is anxiously to be hoped, however, that this circumstance will not prevent those who are enabled to purchase this volume, from contributing their mite towards the encouragement of so sagacious, intrepid, and indefatigable a traveller.

Major TAYLOR has published, in two octavo volumes, *Travels from England to India in the Year 1789, by the Way of Tyrol, Venice, Scandaroon, Aleppo, and over the great Desert to Bussora.* Major T. is of the Bombay establishment, and is already known as the author of some useful *Considerations on a more speedy Communication between Great Britain and her Eastern Dependencies.* The present is by no means a scientific work, but will be very useful to travellers who consult it, as affording an account of the expense of travelling, and as giving them various instructions, from which they may derive advantage.

We have accompanied Mr. WARNER in his *Second Walk through Wales* with great pleasure; he retains all his good humour and vivacity; he is equally observant of every thing which is entitled to the observation of an antiquarian, a philosopher, and a naturalist, and is in every respect the same agreeable and communicative companion that he was before.

The honourable Mrs. MURRAY's *Companion and useful Guide to the Beauties of Scotland, to the Lakes of Westmoreland, Cumberland and Lancashire, &c.* is a work, which, in point of utility, convenience, and entertainment, has been surpassed by many others of a similar nature.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

MADAME DE GENLIS, whose fascinating pen has so often been employed in the cause of virtue and morality, has written a novel which has just been translated into English: *Rash Vows, or the Effects of Enthusiasm.* The design of the present work is to show "the dangerous consequences of excessive delicacy and extreme sensibility:" to point out the necessity of governing the passions, and of making our finest feelings, and most amiable affections, subservient to the mandates of reason. There is so much inanity, or, perhaps, mischief, in many of our modern novels, that it is highly grateful when such a one as the present comes before us, which we can recommend to the attention both of mothers and daughters, with confidence of their approbation.

Helen Sinclair has merit: although it affords no striking display of character or variety of incident, yet it has the sterling merit of being favourable to the interests of morality and religion.

The Castle of St. Donats, evinces its author to be a man of talents and observation: we cannot say that we have much reason to think so of the author of an historical romance, entitled, *The Castle of Beeston*; who in jumbling together fiction and fact, has produced a very motley and inconsistent story.

Mr. SURR has selected for the subject of a novel the story of *George Barnwell*: it is scarcely possible for a writer to do himself much credit in working up these hackneyed stories; whether a celebrated novel is converted into a drama, or a drama into a novel, in either case it is not in the author's power to excite his reader's interest and attention by the charm of novelty. Mr. Surr seems capable of writing an original story, and we should, in all probability, read it with pleasure.

Norman Banditti, or the Fortress of Constance, by FELIX ELLIS, is a tale in which there is too much reason to believe that the author has delineated the sorrows of his own life: it displays taste, genius, and talents, and warmly excites the affections.

Mrs. HANWAY's *Ellinor, or the World as it goes*, is, on the whole, a respectable production; the style is easy, though somewhat elaborate, and the narrative is simple but not destitute of incident.

Mr. CHARLES LAMB's *Tale of Rosamond Gray and old blind Margaret* is one of those tender and pathetic stories which insinuate themselves into the most obdurate bosom, and for the moment excite its reluctant sensibility: it evinces a most pious and benevolent disposition, and if put into the hands of children, whom it will certainly delight, it cannot but be attended with advantage.

Mrs. ROBINSON's *False Friend*, as a novel, has most of the faults which belong to her *Walsingham*: the characters are extravagant, the incidents crowded and perplexing, and the style diffuse: as a domestic story, in which the author tells the tale of her own woes, it excites our sincerest sympathy.

Mr. D'ISRAELI, whose satirical novel, *Vaurien*, deservedly gained him the reputation of a lively and acute writer, has lately published a volume of *Romances*: they display a rich and luxuriant imagination; and the only fault we have to find with them is the style in which they are written. There are many grammatical errors, but these do not half so much disgust us, as the affected and pedantic phrases which occur in almost every page: we had much rather see Mr. D'Israeli in a plain genteel

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drab-coloured coat, than decked ridiculously in a holiday suit all bespangled with silver, and befringed with gold-lace.

We cannot speak in terms sufficiently indignant and contemptuous of Mr. WALKER's *Vagabonds*: this piece of folly, malevolence, and buffoonery, is a professed attack upon what is called the system of *new philosophy*. Mr. Walker, armed cap-a-pie, enters the field to destroy the doctrines of "political justice:" it would be uncandid to suppose that he had never read the work which excites his wrath; but it is certainly most true, that he does not understand it. Not satisfied with exposing his ignorance, however, by an indiscriminate attack upon those doctrines which are common to "political justice," and to every system of morality which we have yet seen or heard of, namely, the absurdity and criminality of duelling, the doctrine of universal sincerity, &c. Mr. Walker descends to characterise the advocate of the modern philosophy as an atheist, a highwayman, an assassin, and every thing that can be conceived bad. To complete the whole, he has made his work infamous by some allusions to Mrs. Godwin, of the most indelicate and brutal kind.

The Victim of Prejudice is a novel in two volumes, by the author of Emma Courteney: it is a pathetic and instructive story, displaying its author's strong natural powers, and an unrestricted freedom of thinking, which to some timid spirits may give displeasure. We confess that with us Miss HAYS is a favourite author, although, in the present volumes, if we had time and room, we could point out several parts which are objectionable.

The powers of KOTZEBUE are not confined to the drama: in our last Retrospect we noticed a novel of this author, and since that time the translation of another has appeared, *The constant Lover, or William and Jeannette*: it abounds with the most exquisite touches of tenderness and delicacy, and is, in short, worthy of the pen of Kotzebue. To these volumes is prefixed an account of the literary life of the author.

St. Julien is a translation from the German of AUGUSTIN LA FONTAINE: it evinces the author to be a man of ability, and is, in many respects, interesting. There is an affectation of sentiment, however, which disgusts us.

The Natural Son has been translated from the French of DIDEROT; and the translator has taken, what appears to us, the very unwarrantable liberty of making material alterations from the original. As is generally the case, he has altered for the worse.

A spirited and correct translation, by Mr. KENDALL, has appeared of ST. PIERRE's very beautiful little tale, *The Indian Cottage*.

Margarita, a novel in four volumes, has in it a great many romantic and mysterious incidents: it has not, however, those extravagancies and absurdities which often fill the pages of such works; and if the author of the present had been content with two volumes instead of four, his novel would have been better than it is.

A translation has appeared from the French, of *Letters written from Lausanne*; they are elegant and interesting in a high degree: in the second volume particularly, there are some instances of affection which sink deep into the heart.

The first volume of *Canterbury Tales* was written by Miss *Harriet* LEE; a second has since appeared, the production of Miss *Sophia* LEE. The story of the two Emilys occupies the whole of this volume, and does credit to the taste and talents of the fair author. Should this joint work be prosecuted, Miss S. Lee may perhaps pay more attention to correctness and simplicity in her language: that of the present volume is too florid.

Mr. MOSER, in an oriental romance, entitled, *The Hermit of Caucasus*, pursues the same object which has given value to his former productions, namely, the inculcation of moral principles. The present work enforces the importance and necessity of a firm reliance on the wisdom and goodness of Providence.

The Libertine has more of the romance in it than of the novel: it abounds with the most horrible of horrors. The author, however, has a fertile imagination, and gives evident proofs of a capability to write something which may do him more credit.

Mrs. WEST's *Tale of the Times* is an attack upon the new philosophism. The author of this novel has already distinguished herself as a writer; and the present work will by no means injure the reputation which she has acquired.

Sketches of Modern Life; or Man as he ought to be, is superior to the ordinary run of novels: the object of the author is to expose the evils of illegitimacy, which he does with success.

We have seen a great number of novels which are not worth the trouble of enumeration: our readers must be content with the titles of a few more. Mr. Young's

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YOUNG's *Rosemount Castle*, Miss HUNTER's *Ella, or He's always in the Way*; *The Heir of Montague*; Miss PORTER's *Octavia* has some tolerable verses in it. *The Aristocrat* is a ranting political novel; *The Confessions of a Beauty*, from the French; and *Gomer and Eleonora*, translated from a Spanish manuscript, are both of them highly immoral and indecent.

EDUCATION.

Miss MARIA EDGEWORTH is already known as the author of some very sensible *Letters to Literary Ladies*, and *The Parent's Assistant*: she has now, in conjunction with her father, Mr. RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH, published, in two quarto volumes, a system of *Practical Education*. It is obviously incompatible with our plan to afford our readers any thing like a sketch of this system, which has nothing in it visionary and theoretic, but, on the contrary, which has for its foundation a series of experiments made during the course of twenty years: we can only say, in general terms, that the present is one of the most liberal, scientific, and practical plans of education that ever came under our notice; and we hold that person to be utterly inexcusable, who shall undertake the conduct and education of youth without making himself acquainted with these volumes. In speaking with this unreserved commendation of Miss Edgeworth's performance, however, it must not be understood that we assent individually to every principle and opinion laid down in it: we do not by any means; there are several against which objections may be fairly urged, and there are some from which we entirely dissent. *Verum ubi plura nitent, haud ego paucis offendar maculis.* The chapter on *Servants* strikes us as being by far the most exceptionable of any in the work: Miss E. trembling that all the care and instruction which she bestows in order to rear up her children with strict religious notions of honour, integrity, and truth, should be counteracted by their communication with a set of persons in whose breasts these notions, these delicate sensibilities, are not very solicitously cultivated, proposes, not that cautious and restricted intercourse which, indeed, we all of us acknowledge to be necessary between servants and children, but she proposes a *total separation* between the two, as being the only certain way of avoiding contamination. What! are not children sufficiently quick in discerning and in exercising their superiority over servants without any assistance on our parts? And are not servants sufficiently sensible of their inferior stations in life, without any ungenerous mementos from us? Must we bow them down still nearer to the earth, and from the characters of servants reduce them to that of slaves? What evils can arise from the intercourse, we do not say the familiarity, between servants and children, in any degree comparable to those which must obviously and almost inevitably result from such a supercilious lesson of aristocracy as this is? May we be allowed to transcribe a passage from Mr. Godwin's Enquirer? it is admirably adapted to the present question: "We are afraid of the improper lessons which our children should learn from our servants; what sort of lesson is it that we teach them, when we hold to them such language as this? It is a lesson of the most insufferable insolence and magisterial aristocracy, that it is possible for any language to convey. We teach them, that they are themselves a precious species of creatures, that must not be touched too rudely, and that they are fenced round and defended from the common accidents of nature. We show them other human creatures, upon whose forehead the system of the universe has written the appellation of man, whose limbs outwardly seem to be formed in the same mould, but upon whom we think proper to fix a brand, and attach a label with this inscription, *Come not near me!* In the exuberance of our humanity, perhaps, we inform our children, that these creatures are to be tenderly treated, that we must neither scratch nor bite them, and that, poisonous and degraded as they are, we must rather soothe than aggravate their calamity. We may shake our heads in arrogant compassion of their lot; but we must think of them as of the puppy-dog in the hall, who is not to be touched, because he has got the mange." Whatever faults, however, there may be in Miss Edgeworth's system, there are so many excellencies in it, that, we repeat, no one who undertakes the education of youth should be unacquainted with its general principles.

Miss HANNAH MORE's *Strictures on the modern System of female Education*, is a work written with great powers of language, and abounding in admirable remarks on the vitiated manners and sentiments of the times, especially among those of higher ranks, to whom it is peculiarly addressed. That the females in this class require a monitress of the severe and rigorous cast of the lady who here takes them in hand, we are not disposed to deny. To humble their vanity by ridicule, and break

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their spirits to submission by austerity of principle, may be a very useful task. We hope, however, there are many other females who may be entrusted to form their characters by reason and knowledge without the use of so tight a curb. It is proper to observe, that the foundation and essence of Miss H. M.'s ideas of female excellence, and the test by which she tries every practice adopted in modern education, is the Christian religion as laid down in the articles of the church of England, out of the pale of which she seems to think that no genuine virtue can possibly subsist.

Mr. GILLET's *Pleasures of Reason, or the hundred Thoughts of a sensible young Lady, in French and English*, is a collection of aphorisms, containing many truths important to be impressed on the young mind.

A new Introduction to Geography, in a Series of Lessons for Youth, is just published, which is one of the best elementary treatises that we remember to have seen.

Mrs. ANN MURRAY has written *A Sequel to Mentoria, &c.* In this work are introduced lectures on astronomy and natural philosophy. When the author tells us, that her volume is principally intended to enlarge the ideas, and inspire just conceptions of the Deity from contemplation of the general system of the universe, we are afraid that it is not in our power to applaud the execution as we do the intention: indeed there is so much obscurity, inaccuracy, and affected language in this work, that it is far from being calculated for the instruction and improvement of children.

The Reader or Reciter, is a little work, by the assistance of which a person may, in some measure, teach himself what tones and pauses are proper in the reading or recitation of English prose: a few instructions are added for reading plays, "on a plan never before attempted."

Mr. BRIDEL's *Introduction to English Grammar* is a very useful and judicious publication; it is intended, and seems well adapted to answer the intention, to assist young persons in the study of other languages, and to remove many of the difficulties which impede their progress in learning.

Mrs. LOVECHILD's *Infant's Friend* is a little work in two volumes, which the instructor may use with advantage: her *Parsing Lessons for young Children* also will be found particularly useful in facilitating the acquisition of a knowledge of the principles of grammar.

Dr. MAVOR's *British Nepos, or Youth's Biographical Mirror: being select Lives of illustrious Britons who have been distinguished by their Virtues, Talents, &c.* is a well planned work, purposely written for the use of schools, where it cannot fail to become popular.

Mrs. PILKINGTON, whose indefatigable pen has produced many useful works for children, has published two tales, calculated to improve the mind and morals of youth, *Henry, or the Foundling*, and *The prejudiced Parent, or the virtuous Daughter*.

A second edition has appeared, 'revised and considerably enlarged,' of *A Dictionary of Quotations in most frequent Use, &c.*

The Sparrow is an amusing little book, by the author of *Keeper's Travels*; the object is to discourage children from teasing and ill-treating animals.

Mr. COLLARD's *Praxis of Logic* is a very useful work, and displays a great deal of acuteness and discrimination: it ought not, indeed, by any means to supersede the study of Watts or Duncan; but it is well worth being placed on the same shelf with them.

Mr. ARMSTRONG's *Elements of the Latin Tongue* may be usefully put into the hands of young students: all the rules are in English.

We are now come to the last division of our Retrospect; and we cannot more properly arrange, than under the head of

MISCELLANIES,

The Works of the late John Maclaurin, Esquire, of Dreghorn. Lord Dreghorn was the eldest son of Colin Maclaurin, the celebrated mathematician: he was left by his father in very moderate circumstances, and betook himself to the law, in which profession he rose, till in 1788 he took his seat as senator of the college of justice. A considerable portion of these volumes, as would naturally be expected, is occupied in juridical subjects: it may perhaps excite surprise, that a grave senator should amuse himself with writing verses: his Lordship, however, found a *precedent* in chief justice Blackstone; and such an authority may be followed without danger. In what degree of eminence Lord Dreghorn stands as a lawyer, we acknowledge our incompetence to judge; as a poet, we may venture to hope that his reputation will not be lasting: poetry, however, was his amusement, and does not seem to have been his study: his pretensions are humble, and we have no right to claim from a man more than he professes. In one very important respect the character of Lord

Dreghorn

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Dreghorn stands high in our estimation, namely, as a lover of liberty, as a man who acted on independent principles himself, and was zealous for the independence of others. We have already extended this article to an unusual length, or we should have stated somewhat more at large the contents of these volumes; we must satisfy ourselves with saying, that the topics which are discussed are various, and most of them interesting.

The name of Dr. FERRIAR is well known: in the Manchester Philosophical Transactions Dr. F. wrote a few *Remarks on Sterne*, which, since the publication of those volumes, he has so much enlarged as, with the assistance of a few other essays, to have formed sufficient materials for a volume. We cannot but acknowledge that we have been so much delighted with the beauties and whimsicalities of Sterne, that, when we first read Dr. Ferriar's Remarks, we scarcely felt disposed to thank him for lowering in our estimation a writer whom we regarded with the partiality of an old and familiar friend. It was time, however, that the daw should be stripped of his borrowed plumes; and Dr. Ferriar is unquestionably entitled to much praise for the pains he has taken in restoring the feathers to their several owners. Dr. F. conceives, that the ludicrous writings of Sterne may be traced to his early acquaintance with the French writers who flourished under the last princes of the race of Valois, and the first of Bourbon; "it may even be suspected, that by the influence of these writers, he was drawn aside," says Dr. F. "from his natural bias to the pathetic; for in the serious parts of his work, he seems to have depended on his own force, and to have found in his own mind whatever he wished to produce: but in the ludicrous he is generally a copyist, and sometimes follows his original so closely, that he forgets the changes of manners which gave an appearance of extravagance to what was once correct ridicule." Those who have not read Dr. Ferriar's very ingenious work, will be surprised to hear that he has detected Sterne in pilfering from the following, *among other* authors: Berfalde, D'Aubigné, Bouchet, Bruscambille, Scarron, Rabelais, Burton, Bacon, Blount, Montaigne, Bishop Hall, Donne, Swift, Burnet, &c. &c.

In our last Retrospect we noticed with satisfaction a work in vindication of the rights of woman: two publications have lately come before us on the same subject: *Alcan* is a transatlantic production; we know not the author, but he enforces his argument with great acuteness and ingenuity.

Miss RANDALL's *Letter to the Women of England on the Injustice of mental Subordination*, displays a strong understanding, but displays also too much the spirit of an Amazon to please us.

An author who signs himself 'A Friend of Truth,' has published *An Investigation into our present received Chronology, wherein it is proposed clearly to point out and prove several essential Errors, of very considerable Magnitude, contained in the Period of Time comprehended between the Birth of Abram and the Birth of Christ; the whole indisputably proved from Scripture.* We are not competent to give an opinion of this work; but it is curious to remark, how the author rises in his demands of confidence: his title-page begins with telling us, that in the investigation which follows, it is *proposed* to point out several essential errors, &c.: it ends with telling us, that the whole is *indisputably proved* from scripture.

An eye-witness, who has lived many years in the chief kingdoms of the Abyssine empire, has given us *A short Relation of the River Nile: of its Source and Current: of its overflowing the Champagnies of Egypt till it runs into the Mediterranean: and of other Curiosities.* This relation was first published by the royal society in the year 1688, having been translated from the Portuguese language by Sir Peter Wyche: nothing can be more seasonable than the present republication of this very interesting little work.

An authentic Narrative of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Squadron under the Command of Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, from its sailing from Gibraltar to the Conclusion of the glorious Battle of the Nile, has been drawn up from the minutes of an officer of rank in the squadron, and presented to the public.

Mr. JOHN WILSON has published a very useful and comprehensive work, entitled, *Tables for accurately ascertaining, by Weight and Measure, the Strength of Spirituous Liquors, from 30° to 85° of Temperature: with an Introduction, describing the Principles of the Tables, by a Variety of Examples.* The author has taken for the foundation of his work the tables contained in the 82d volume of the Philosophical Transactions, to which he has made material improvements: he has also given large extracts from Sir Charles Blagden's Reports, which accompany those tables in the 80th and 82d volume of that work.

Mr.

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Mr. CONDER has formed *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, within the last 20 Years, from the Farthing to the Penny Size.* This work, which will undoubtedly be useful to future historians, is introduced by a very sensible preface, written by the late James Wright, Esq; of Dundee, who remarks, that if, from the two thousand varieties which are described in it, a large deduction be made of those which are contemptible in point of workmanship or design, or both, one third probably will remain, which the judicious medallist will not think unworthy of his attention: these he arranges under six heads; namely, views of remarkable buildings; representations of great commercial and public works; striking emblems of the industry and genius of the country; portraits of illustrious men; historical events and characteristics of political parties; and, lastly, representations of animals, landscapes, &c: Mr. W. suggests the formation of a "Medallic Society of Britain," and urges in its favour, that such a society may afford honourable patronage to poor and industrious artists, who, by rendering permanent the most important characteristics of the present age, are preparing instruction and delight for the ages which succeed.

We cannot more properly conclude a Retrospect of Literature, than with announcing, that the Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund has published, "An Account of the Institution;" from which it appears that its resources are flourishing; that it is conducted with great judgment and impartiality; and that it fully answers the benevolent purposes for which it was established.

Retrospect of French Literature.

HISTORY.

HISTOIRE SECRETE, &c. Secret History of the French Revolution, from the Convocation of the Notables to the Capitulation of Malta, the Cessation of the Conferences at Seltz, &c. by FRANCIS PAGÈS, three volumes 8vo. The third volume of this work, which has just appeared, contains, among other interesting matter, a detail of the campaigns of BUONAPARTE in Italy, the campaigns in Switzerland and Germany, a geographical sketch of the French republic, including the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, the new denomination of weights and measures, all the treaties of peace concluded since the revolution, &c. &c.

Annales Maritimes et Coloniales, &c. Maritime and Colonial Annals, containing Discussions concerning the Navy, Navigation, Construction of Ships, &c. Voyages into Asia, Africa, and America; memorable Actions of French Seamen; Laws and Decrees relative to maritime and colonial Administration; Analyses of new Works on these Topics; List of Prizes, &c. A leading object of this work is to regenerate and render flourishing the French navy; for which purpose the author dwells upon its importance, and has collected many instances, to prove that the French sailors are not inferior in courage to the English. They seem, however, little disposed to put their equality to the proof.

Campagnes, &c. Campaigns of the French during the Revolution; by A. LIGER, vol. ii. 8vo. This volume contains the military events of 1793, the campaigns of Dumourier and Custines, &c.

Essai sur l'Histoire, &c. de Sardaigne. Essay on the geographical, political, and natural History of the Kingdom of Sardinia; by DOMINIC ALBERT AZUNI. The author of this work, who is a native of Sardinia, has furnished the public with an interesting detail of the most remarkable circumstances relative to this island, which appeared to be almost forgotten in the modern descriptions of Europe. He points out many defects in its administration, which have impeded the prosperity to which its natural advantages might raise it, and shows himself equally a good patriot, and an accurate and well-informed observer.

Mémoires Politiques et Militaires, &c. Political and military Memoirs relative to the secret History of the French Revolution, taken from the MSS. of various Generals, Commanders of Places, Spies and secret Agents, as well in France as abroad; 2 vols. 8vo. This is an amusing collection; but many of the facts related are of equivocal authority.

Annales de la République Française, &c. Annals of the French Republic from the Establishment of the Constitution of the Year 3; containing its civil, political, military, maritime, colonial, commercial, literary, scientific, &c. Annals, with the Memorials, Notes, Messages, Proclamations, Treaties, &c. &c. proper for the fundamental Knowledge of each Object; 6 large vols. 8vo. This work, when finished

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finished, is meant to be the most complete and authentic repertory of facts extant, for the important period indicated; and is intended to serve in France the purpose of the *Annual Registers* in England.

Tableau Historique, &c. An historical, literary, and political View of the sixth Year of the French Republic, &c. &c. by A. M. CECILE; 8vo. This is another imitation of the English *Annual Registers*.

Correspondance Secrète de Charette, &c. Secret Correspondence of Charette, Stoffet, Puisaye, Cormatin, d'Autichamp, Bernier, Trotté, Scepeaux, Rotherel, the Pretender, Artois, their Ministers and Agents, and other Vendéans, Chouans, and Emigrants, &c. &c.; 2 vols. 8vo. with the portrait of Charette. This is an authentic collection of pieces relative to that interesting part of French revolutionary history, the war in La Vendée.

Histoire de Pierre III. &c. History of Peter III. Emperor of Russia, printed from a Manuscript found among the Papers of Montmorin, &c. with important Additions and Explanations; followed by a secret History of the Amours and principal Lovers of Catharine II. by the Author of the *Life of Frederic II. King of Prussia*; 3 vols. 8vo. This work takes a much larger scope than its title promises, and may be considered as the history, public and private, of the Russian court, from the reign of Elizabeth to the close of that of Catherine II.; indeed many of the materials accumulated relate to a much earlier period. The proper history of Peter III. makes a small part of the three volumes, and the chief personage of the whole is Catharine, whom the author calls the "Agrippina of Anhalt." The pieces, of which this miscellany is composed, are of various value and authority: but the quantity of amusement and information afforded is very considerable; and the publication is an interesting addition to the memoirs which have already appeared, concerning the latter affairs of Russia and its sovereigns.

Mémoires Historiques et Philosophiques sur Pie VI. &c. Historical and philosophical Memoirs of Pius VI. and his Pontificate, to his Retreat into Tuscany; in which are given curious Details concerning his private Life, his Quarrels with the different Powers of Europe, the Causes which have produced the Overthrow of the papal Throne, and the Revolution of Rome; drawn from the most authentic Sources, with a Portrait of Pius VI. and a Map of the Pontine Marshes; 2 vols. 8vo. A deposed and annihilated pope was too tempting a subject for the compilers of anecdotes and memoirs, to be suffered to sink quietly in his grave, before his life was exhibited to the public curiosity. The anonymous author of these volumes seems to have performed the task of show-master with tolerable skill; and, by the help of documents, some known, some secret, has made out an interesting compilation of matter, correspondent to his title-page.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoires d'Hyppolite Clairon, &c. Memoirs of Hippolyta Clairon, and Reflexions on the dramatic Art, published by herself; 8vo. The heroine of these memoirs, one of the most celebrated actresses her country has produced, has painted her own character, and the events of her life, with much frankness, and in a very interesting manner; and the observations and instructions she has given relative to an art in which she so greatly excelled, cannot but be thought highly valuable to all engaged in the same profession. Some curious anecdotes of distinguished persons are introduced; but it will be thought extraordinary at the present day, that a woman of great strength of mind, and superior understanding, should fancy herself to have been haunted, for more than two years, by the apparition of a former lover.

Eloge de Poissonier. Eulogy of Peter-Isaac Poissonier, pronounced at the public Sitting of the Medical Society, by Citizen SUE. This piece contains several anecdotes of Poissonier during his residence at Petersburg, and notices of some of his works, which are not to be met with in Lalande's éloge.

ANTIQUITIES.

Antiquités Nationales, &c. National Antiquities, or a Collection of Monuments relative to the general and particular History of the French Empire; by AUBIN-LOUIS MILLIN, Conservator of the Museum of Antiquities in the National Library, &c. This is the fifth volume of a great work, which, from various causes, has been suspended since the year 1792. We may observe, that the resumption of these costly publications is a certain proof that security and prosperity begin to revive in France, though the return of peace alone can render them durable.

Diplomata, Chartæ, Epistolæ, &c. Diplomas, Charters, Letters, and other Documents relative to the Affairs of France, extracted from the Archives and Libraries of the Kingdom, and of foreign Countries, by the Labours of many learned men,

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men, particularly the Congregation of St. Maur. Published, and illustrated with Notes, by L. G. O. FEUDRIX DE BREQUINY, and P. J. G. LA PORTE DU THEIL; 3 vols. folio. This great work was printed in 1791, but prevented from publication by the circumstances of the times. Its present appearance affords another proof of the resumption of the usual studies in France, of which national history and antiquities always formed a distinguished part.

Recherches sur les Origines Celtiques. Inquiries concerning Celtic Antiquities, particularly those of Bugey, considered as the Cradle of the Celtic Delta; by P. J. J. BACON-TACON; 2 vols. 8vo. with ten engravings. This work is the fruit of elaborate research, and supports the patriarchal antiquity of the Celts of Bugey, by the strongest evidence, historical and literary.

GEOGRAPHY.

Recherches, &c. Inquiries concerning the systematic and positive Geography of the Ancients, to serve as a Basis for the History of ancient Geography; by P. P. J. GOPELIN, of the National Institute; 2 vols. 4to. with eighteen maps. This author, already advantageously known by his *Geography of the Ancients analysed*, has, in this work, maintained and augmented the idea formed of his learning and talents.

Dictionnaire Universel, &c. Universal Dictionary of commercial Geography; by J. PEUCHET; vol. i. 4to. This is the commencement of a very extensive and valuable work, which may be regarded as the history of the progress of wealth and industry among all nations, ancient and modern. It is the result of thirty years' labour, and will do honour to the nation when finished.

Nouvelle Géographie Universelle, &c. New Universal Geography, translated from the English of W. Guthrie; by C. NOEL, Ex-Ambassador to the Batavian Republic; 5 vols. 8vo. The great and valuable additions made to the English work, amounting to a third of the whole bulk, and comprehending all the modern discoveries, with numerous corrections and improvements, entitle this translation to be regarded almost as an original performance.

POLITICS AND COMMERCE.

Traité de l'Esprit Public, &c. A Treatise on the Spirit of Society; by DIEUDONNÉ THIBAUT; 8vo. It is the purpose of the philanthropic author of this work to point out the means of remedying the evils of mankind, by meliorating governments and political institutions.

L'Inde en rapport avec l'Europe, &c. India with relation to Europe; by ANQUETIL DUPERRON, of the late Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; 2 vols. 8vo. This well known author writes from the experience of more than twenty years' residence in India, whence his observations on the manners, legislation, arts, manufactures, commerce, &c. of the natives well deserve attention. The great purpose of his work is to point out the means of restoring the influence of the French in India, and balancing that of the English. He is a decided friend to the re-establishment of an exclusive French India-company with sovereign authority.

Système Universel, &c. Universal System of the Principles of Maritime Law in Europe; by D. A. AZUNI; translated from the Italian, with the Additions of the same Author; by J. M. DIGEON; 2 vols. 8vo. This may be regarded as a classical work on the subject.

Du Crédit Public, &c. On public and private Credit, the Means of defraying the Expence of all Services, and of effecting Reforms in the different Branches of public Economy; by A. Sabatier; 4to. The ideas contained in this pamphlet afford highly useful subjects of meditation to all persons concerned in the management of public affairs.

Constitution de la République Fr. Constitution of the French Republic, with the Laws relating to it, preceded and followed by chronological and alphabetical Tables; by Citizens CAMBACERES and OUDOT; 5 vols. 12mo. A copious collection of important matter.

Essai sur les Contributions, &c. An Essay on the Contributions proposed in France for the year 7, on those actually existing in England, and on public Credit; by LECOULTEAUX, Member of the Council of Ancients; 12mo. This work is characterised by luminous views, sound sense, and pure patriotism. He endeavours to prove, that, in the present state of things, taxes upon objects of luxury would only prevent the circulation of specie, and finally fall upon the laborious classes; and that taxes upon necessaries, judiciously imposed, are greatly preferable.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Voyages de la Perse, &c. Travels from Persia to India, and from Bengal to Persia, translated from the Persian and English, with a Summary of the Revolutions of Persia, an historical Memoir on Persepolis,

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Persepolis, and notes; by L. LANGLES; 2 vols. 16to. These volumes form part of a collection. They contain a journey from India to Mecca by Abdoul Kerym, favourite of Nadir-Shah, translated from the English; a journey from Persia to India, in the years 1442, 3, and 4; by Abd Ulrizaq, embassador from Shah Rokh to the king of Bisnagor, extracted from a Persian manuscript; and a journey from Bengal to Shiraz, in 1787 and 8; by W. FRANKLIN; translated from the English.

Voyage du ci-devant Duc du Chatelet en Portugal, &c. Travels of the late Duke du Chatelet in Portugal, published from his MS. and augmented with notes by J. F. BOURGOING; 2 vols. 8vo. This work contains many curious details on the soil and productions of Portugal, the manners of its people, its agriculture, commerce, colonies, &c. the earthquake of Lisbon, the ministry of Pombal, and other interesting topics, which render it the best account probably extant of this kingdom.

Tableau de Cayenne, &c. A View of Cayenne, or French Guaiana containing exact Account of its Climates, Productions, native People, &c. together with nautical Observations made by the Author; 8vo. The writer of this work is a military officer, and man of letters, who has made three voyages to Guaiana, employed by government to collect every information respecting this valuable colony that could be of use. He appears to have been well fitted for the task; and his observations, which are detailed with simplicity, may be relied on for their truth and accuracy.

Voyage pittoresque de la France, &c. Picturesque Tour through France, with a Description of its Departments. This grand national work, published in numbers, each containing six plates, with their explanations, is now arrived at the 78th number.

Le Prisonnier en Espagne, &c. The Prisoner in Spain, with a philosophical and sentimental Survey of the Provinces of Catalonia and Grenada; by N. MASSIAS; 18vo. This little work, written in the style of Sterne and Mercier, describes, with much vivacity and nature, the manners of the Spanish nation, the places visited by the author, and his own sensations at every scene.

Voyages et Avantures des Emigrés, &c. Travels and Adventures of the French Emigrants in Volhynia, the Government of Archangel, Siberia, Samoiedia, Kamtskatka, the Canary Islands, Majorca, Minorca, Canada, &c.; 2 vols. 8vo. In this work are contained descriptions of all the countries abovementioned, with the manners and customs of their inhabitants, observations on the Polish revolution, the articles of treaties, by which different powers engaged to expel the French emigrants, with the names of many emigrants who have undergone remarkable fortune.

Voyage à Bourdeaux, &c. Journey to Bourdeaux, and in *les Landes*, in which are described the Manners and Customs of the Country; 8vo.

Voyage dans l'Interieur de la Chine, &c. Travels into the interior of China and Tartary, by Lord MACARTNEY, &c. &c. Translated from the English of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, by J. CASTERA. Second edition; 5 vols. 8vo. The fifth volume of this new edition contains a new preface, an abridgment of the history of China, and of the life of the emperor Tchien-Long, Hüttner's travels into China and Tartary, translated from the German, and thirty-two new plates, designed in London. Several new notes to the whole work are added.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMY.

L'Art du Taupier, &c. The Art of the Mole-catcher, according to the Methods of Citizen AUBIGNAC; by Citizen DRALET; with figures. In this pamphlet the natural history of the mole is given, with the principles of the art of destroying this destructive little quadruped, in a very curious and precise detail.

Description Topographique, &c. A topographical Description of the ci-devant District of Boulogne-sur-mer, the State of its Agriculture, and Means of ameliorating it; by HENRY and DELPORTE; 8vo. This very useful undertaking is executed in a manner highly creditable to the authors.

Météorologie des Cultivateurs, &c. Meteorology for the Use of Agriculturists; by Citizen D. C. 12mo. This small work contains an account of meteorological instruments, the manner of employing them, and the use that may be made of them by farmers; also signs of the weather, drawn from natural phenomena; concluding with advice respecting health.

Compte rendu, &c. Account delivered to the Society of Agriculture at Paris of its Labours concluded, commenced, and projected, from its Institution in 1788, to the 30th of September, 1793, with the Application of its Funds during that Period; by J. L. LEFEBRE, its Agent-general; 7 vols. 8vo.

Traité sur les Bêtes à Laine, &c. Treatise on Spanish Sheep, their Rearing, Journeys, Shearing, Washing, and the Wool-trade, &c.; by the C. P. L. ASTERIE; 8vo.

8vo. This appears to be a very complete and faithful account of an important matter in rural economy. The writer has derived much of his knowledge from enquiry upon the spot.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Flora Atlantica, &c. The Flora of Mount Atlas; by DESFONTAINES; fol. Of this magnificent and very valuable work, the first volume is now finished.

Methode analytique des Fossiles, &c. An analytic Arrangement of Fossils, founded on their external Characters; by H. STRUVE; 8vo. This work, built upon the principles of Werner, is a very useful introduction to mineralogy, according to the system adopted.

Lettre sur l'Histoire Physique de la Terre, &c. A Letter on the Physical History of the Earth, addressed to Professor BLUMENBACH, containing new geological and historical Proofs of the Mission of Moses; by A. DELUC, Citizen of Geneva, &c. &c. Professor of Geology in the University of Gottingen; 8vo. A discourse is prefixed relative to the universal principle of moral obligation. The author's geological observations are interesting, and some of them new; and he does ample justice to the discoveries of Saussure, Dolomieu, and other late writers on the subject. This publication is well worthy of the high character he has acquired as a philosophical observer.

Collection Complete, &c. A complete Collection of all the Parts hitherto finished of the *Mineralogic Atlas of France*; published by A. G. MONNET, Inspector of the Mines; 1 vol. 4to. This is another of the grand national designs now carrying on in France, in the midst of so many political difficulties, which should serve as a model and stimulus to all other civilized nations.

Histoire Naturelle abrégée du Ciel, &c. Abridgment of the Natural History of the Heavens, the Air, and the Earth, or Notions on general Physics; by PHILIBERT; 8vo. Though this is only a sketch of the subject, it is drawn up with skill and intelligence, and contains all the fundamental information that is wanted by readers in general.

Plantarum Succulentarum Historia; or, a History of Succulent Plants; by A. P. DECANDOLLE, with coloured Plates; folio. This work is to appear in numbers of six plates each, with explanations, containing a physiological, botanical, and economical account of the subjects.

Histoire Naturelle de la Montagne de St. Pierre, &c. Natural History of the Mountain of St. Peter at Maestricht, with a topographical Chart of the Country, and fifty-four Plates, engraved by the best artists; by B. FAUJAS-St.-FOND; large 4to. The mountain of St. Peter, famous for its fossils, has furnished a very interesting and curious work, the fruit of much labour and attention, which the name of the author will, doubtless, recommend to the notice of mineralogists. The work appears in numbers, but the whole is entirely finished.

CHEMISTRY.

Cours Elementaire, &c. An Elementary Course of Chemistry, theoretical and practical, according to the new Nomenclature, in which are given most of the useful and agreeable Processes belonging to this Science; by Citizen ALYON; 2 vols. 8vo. This is an excellent work of the kind, not only for students, but for practised chemists, on account of its processes, and a number of particular preparations, not before made public.

Manuel d'un Cours de Chymie, &c. Manuel of a Course of Chemistry, or a Series of Experiments and Demonstrations, which shou'd compose a complete Course on this Science; by E. J. B. BOUILLON LAGRANGE, Professor in the Central Schools of Paris, and the School of Pharmacy; 2 vols. 8vo. The plan of this work is that lately adopted by Fourcroy. It is accompanied with the new signs or marks adopted by the French chemists, and with plates representing the apparatus of different operations. Many new experiments are described; and, on the whole, this manual may rank with the most useful elementary works.

Annales de Chymie. Annals of Chemistry; by GUYTON, MORVEAU, MONGE, &c. Of this very useful work, the 27th volume has appeared, containing several curious articles.

Opuscules Chymiques, &c. Chemical Tracts of Peter Bayen; 2 vols. 8vo. This collection of the works of a late very eminent chemist is made by PARMENTIER and MALATRET.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Nosographie Philosophique, &c. Philosophical Nosography, or the Analytic Method applied to Medicine, by P. H. PINEL, Prof. of Medicine at Paris. 2 vols. 8vo. In this work a new classification of diseases is attempted, free from the theoretical deductions of other systematists, and grounded upon distinctions discovered by analysis. Thus fevers are arranged under six orders, bearing the names of *Angeiotenic*, in which an irritation subsists in the coats of the blood-vessels; *Meningo-gastric*, the seat of which is in the coats of the stomach

stomach and duodenum; *Adeno-meningic*, in which there is an irritation of the mucous membranes of cavities; *Adynamic*, in which the muscular fibres are affected with atony; *Ataxic*, in which the nervous system is directly attacked; and *Adeno-nervous*, in which the nerves and glands are subjected to the influence of a deleterious contagion. Probably few readers will discover more simplicity or less hypothesis in this classification than in the more usual ones.

L'Ami des Orphelins, &c. The Orphan's Friend, or Nurse's Manual, by J. M. LAMBIN, 8vo. An useful family work on the rearing of children.

Traité des Maladies des Voies Urinaires, &c. A Treatise on the Diseases of the Urinary Passages, by P. J. DESAULT. This work is extracted from Desault's Journal, with the addition of many new cases and observations.

Medicine preservative et curative, &c. A Treatise on preservative and curative Medicine, general and particular, for the Use of young Practitioners, and Persons careful of their Health; by N. F. ROUGNON; 2 vols, 8vo. This is a plain practical work, the result of experience, particularly valuable for the means it points out of preservation from each particular disease.

Discours sur la Douleur, &c. A Discourse on Pain, by MARK ANTONY PETIT, M.D. 8vo. In this piece the external and internal causes of pain, its effects on the solids and fluids, the nature of irritability and sensibility, &c. are discussed, and a variety of curious facts relative to the subject are introduced.

Traité de Medicine clinique, &c. A Treatise on clinical Practice in the principal Army-diseases which have reigned in the hospitals during the late years of war, by P. J. ROUCHER, 2 vols, 8vo.

Bibliotheque Germanique Medico-Chirurgicale, &c. An Extract from the best Works in Physic and Surgery published in Germany, by BREWER, No. 1. The first number of this work contains methods of treating the small-pox. It is to be continued monthly.

Actes de la Société, &c. Transactions of the Medical, Chirurgical, and Pharmaceutical Society at Brussels, vol. 1st. 8vo. This volume contains, besides the history of the society, twenty-nine memoirs on different practical subjects.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Les Lois eclaurées, &c. The Laws enlightened by the Physical Sciences; or, a Treatise on Legal Medicine, and the Public Preservation of Health; by F. E. FODERE: 3 vols, 8vo. This work is the result of many years' labour, and may be regarded as completely answering its proposed end. It will be found very useful to all magistrates, civil and criminal officers, and the administrators of all departments in which the public health is concerned.

VETERINARY ART.

Instructions et Observations, &c. Instructions and Remarks on the Diseases of domestic Animals, with the curative and preservative Means, and the Methods of multiplying them, rearing them to Advantage, and purchasing them without being defrauded. There is added an analysis of ancient and modern veterinary works, as a substitute for all that has been written on the subject. By citizens CHABERT, FLANDRIN, and HUZARD. Of this useful work six volumes have been printed, and it is still going on.

Tableaux Comparatifs, &c. Comparative Views of the Anatomy of those domestic Animals which are the most essential to Agriculture, arranged according to an uniform Plan of Classification; by J. GIRARD, Professor of Anatomy at the veterinary school of Alfort. As anatomy is the groundwork of the veterinary art, this publication will be very useful as an elementary work to the students of that branch of the healing art.

BELLES LETTRES.

Oeuvres diverses de J. J. Barthelemy. Miscellaneous Works of J. J. BARTHELEMY, 2 vols, 8vo. This collection of the smaller pieces of the celebrated author of Anacharsis is preceded by a well-written eulogy of this eminent man, containing excellent remarks on his writings. The collection itself consists of a short treatise on morals; the romance of Charite and Polydore; the burlesque poem, entitled, La Chanteloupe, or the war of the flies; extracts from works on antiquities, medals, &c. originally inserted in the Journal des Savans; reply to a letter from Hans Stanley, on the division of booty among ancient nations; fragments of a literary tour in Italy and the south of France; several papers on subjects of ancient art, and the study of medals; and a selection of letters to different persons.

Lettres Originales de J. J. Rousseau, &c. Original Letters of J. J. Rousseau, to Madame de ***, Madame la Marechale de Luxemburgh, M. de Malesherbes, d'Alembert, and others. A fac-simile engraving of a letter in the hand of Rousseau is prefixed, and six plates of music are subjoined,

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joined. These letters are of no great importance, but will serve to add to the knowledge of the life and sentiments of their eminent and extraordinary author. The editor is Charles Pougens.

Melanges Extraits des Manuscrits de Mad. Necker. Miscellanies extracted from the Manuscripts of Madame Necker; 3 vols. 8vo. The celebrated husband of this lady, who is the editor of these volumes, informs us, that Mad. Necker had early adopted the custom of committing to paper the thoughts suggested to her by meditating upon the characters and events of the world. The quickness of her understanding, and her turn for reflexion, made her journal very voluminous; and it has afforded the editor a select miscellany of observations, maxims, critiques, &c. which he has given in the unconnected form in which they were written. They display an excellent heart, much sagacity and ingenuity, and a profound knowledge of mankind. Perhaps the passion for saying new and striking things has, in some instances, led her to over-refinement; but on the whole, her sentiments are as just as her style is elegant.

Correspondance de Voltaire, &c. Correspondence between Voltaire and the Cardinal de Bernis, from 1761 to 1777, published from their original Letters; with notes; by Cit. BOURGOING; 8vo. There are no doubts of the authenticity of these letters, which were communicated by the chevalier Azara, the intimate friend of the cardinal, and at present ambassador from Spain to the French republic. The letters are 99 in number. Most of them relate to subjects of literature; some to the public topics and events of the time. Voltaire in his, attacks religion without reserve; yet he sends to the pope a formal attestation, signed by the neighbouring clergy, of his regularity in performing the duties of a catholic at the church of Ferney. Bernis carefully avoids giving his sentiments on these subjects, and preserves throughout the decorum belonging to his character. His letters show an amiable spirit, and a cultivated mind, and he frequently gives good advice to Voltaire, which the latter was not very ready to take. This correspondence is a valuable addition to the works of either of these distinguished persons.

Correspondance entre Frederic II. &c. Correspondence between Frederic II, King of Prussia and the Marquis d'Argens, with the Epistles of the King to the Marquis. 2 vols, 8vo. The peculiar intimacy between the king of Prussia and the marquis d'Argens, renders their correspondence very interesting. Of these letters, the greater number are printed in the posthumous works of Frederic; but 59 are added in this collection, of unsuspected authenticity.

NOVELS.

Le Nouveau Diable Boiteaux, &c. The new Devil upon Two Sticks (or *Lame Devil*), a philosophical and moral Picture of Paris; 2 vols. 8vo. Borrowing the plan, rather than the manners and spirit of Le Sage, this writer makes his fiction subservient to a great mass of reflections, political, literary, moral, &c. rather of the grave, sarcastic, and philosophical cast, than of the light and humourous. Public institutions of all sorts pass in review before him, from those of the important departments in administration, down to comic operas and ballets. He displays considerable reading and knowledge of the world; but his principles are, in many respects, objectionable, and he betrays much of the arrogance and self-conceit which characterise the modern school of reformers.

GRAMMAR.

Nouveau Dictionnaire portatif, &c. A new portable Dictionary of the French Tongue, composed from the last Edition of Wailly's Abridgment of Richelet, the Dictionary of Grammar and Literature in the Methodical Encyclopædia, &c; to which are joined, 1. An Extract of French Synonymes, from Girard, &c; 2. A Method of Pronunciation; 3. The new Words and other Alterations introduced by the French Revolution; 4. A Geographical Vocabulary, with the Latin Names of Places; by C. M. GATTEL; 2 vols. 8vo. This is characterised as the most copious, complete, and useful dictionary of the kind.

THEOLOGY.

Lettre du Citoyen Gregoire, &c. A Letter from Cit. GREGOIRE, Bishop of Blois, Representative of the French People, to RAMON-JOSEPH DE ARCE; Archbishop of Burgos, Inquisitor-general of Spain. This reply of Gregoire to the Spanish archbishop's letter to him in favour of the inquisition, is full of sense, and solidity of argument.

PHILOSOPHY.

Reveries, &c. Reveries on the primitive Nature of Man, on his Sensations, on the Means of Happiness indicated by them, on the State of Society which would preserve most of his primordial Forms, by P. SENANCOUR. First Part. 8vo. The leading ideas of this author may be in part gathered

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cluded from his title-page. They are unfolded with considerable ingenuity in this introductory part of his system.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Essai sur la Theorie des Nombres, &c. An Essay on the Theory of Numbers, by A. M. Le GENDRE, of the National Institute; 4to. with very extensive tables.

De la Resolution des Equations numeriques, &c. On the Resolution of numerical Equations of all Degrees; by J. L. LAGRANGE, of the National Institute, 4to. Both the above are works of reputation.

Leçons Elementaires, &c. Elementary Lessons of Arithmetic and Algebra; by P. TEDENAT, Associate of the National Institute. Without any pretensions to novelty, this is an useful elementary work, on account of its clearness of method.

Moyens d'apprendre, &c. Method of learning to reckon with Accuracy and Facility; a posthumous work of Condorcet, 12mo. This work is said to unite the elements of arithmetic with those of logic.

Introduction à l'Algebre, &c. Introduction to Algebra; containing among other Things, an Arithmetic of direct or positive, and of inverse or negative Quantities; by EM. DEVEREY, professor of mathematics at Lausanne. The work of a promising young mathematician, who seems desirous of giving new views of his subject.

Traité des Montres à Longitudes, &c. A Treatise on Longitude-watches or Time-pieces, containing all the Details of their Construction, the Mode of trying them, &c. to which are added, a Memoir on the working of Clocks and Time-pieces, the Description of two astronomical Clocks, and an Essay on a Method of preserving the Relation of Weights and Measures, and establishing an universal and perpetual Measure; by FERD. BERTHOUD, mechanician to the navy, 4to, with plates. A second volume of this work is printed, but not yet published. It is a performance of great value, and has obtained the approbation of that eminent astronomer, Lalande.

Mémoire contenant, &c. Memoir containing theoretical Explanations of a Trigonometric Chart, serving to reduce the apparent Distance between the Moon and the Sun or another Star, to a true Distance, and to resolve other Questions of Navigation; by MAINGON, lieutenant of a vessel, 4to. This is mentioned by Lalande as an ingenious, easy, and exact method of reducing distances by rule and compass with a single chart.

Traité de l'Installation, &c. Treatise on the Installation of Vessels, by Cit. BURGUES MISSIESSY, Rear-admiral. Printed by order of Government, 4to. with many plates. By the word *installation*, the author means that disposition of moveable and immoveable articles in a ship which may best secure the steadiness and regularity of its motions, and prove most commodious in sailing and time of action. The discussion of this subject has led him into many delicate and curious calculations, which render his work truly scientific.

MISCELLANIES.

La Mythologie mise à la portée de tout le Monde. Mythology rendered universally intelligible, ornamented with 100 Figures, coloured, or in black and white, drawn and engraved by the ablest Artists in Paris; an elementary Work, indispensable to young Persons of both Sexes, and useful to all Readers. A new Edition, printed by DIDOT the Younger, 12 vols, 18vo. Though this is entitled a new edition, the plates only are old, but the text is quite new. This work may be regarded as the first complete elementary treatise of mythology, all others having rather been particular systems or interpretations of mythology. It is very carefully printed, and agreeably joins instruction with amusement.

Recherches Historiques, &c. Historical, literary, and critical Inquiries concerning the Origin of Printing, particularly its first Establishments in the 15th Century in Belgium; adorned with the Portraits and Devices of the first Belgic Printers; by Cit. LAMBINET, 8vo. This curious work is the fruit of much research, aided by particular opportunities of information in the Low Countries.

Half-yearly Retrospect of German Literature.

THE great variety of valuable publications which of late have appeared in Germany, and the limits of our magazine, will not permit us, this time, to mention much more than the titles of many works which deserve a more ample notice, and reduces us to the unpleasant necessity of giving only a succinct account of a yet greater number, which merit a more circumstantial review. However, we flatter ourselves that our readers will do us the justice to believe, that no consideration whatever will induce us to withhold any important information which we can give consistently

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consistently with the compass of our magazine.

EDUCATION.

Ueber den Unterricht des Volks in den Strafgesetzen auf Schulen, von Dr. CARL AUG. TITTMANN, &c. &c. pp. 165, 8vo. 1799. On the Instruction of the People in the Penal Laws, at School. Mr. Tittmann answers in the first part of this valuable publication the question: What instruction in the penal laws ought to be given in public schools? He judiciously excludes from this instruction a complete theory of penal laws; and proves, in a very satisfactory manner, that it is highly necessary the rising generation should be furnished with clear notions of unlawful actions, and made acquainted with the reason of their being contrary to law. He cautions, however, all teachers not to acquaint their pupils with unnatural actions, and such transgressions as can take place only in higher civil relations. The second part treats on the method after which the penal laws should be taught in public schools. We cannot withhold our applause from the author of this useful little work, for having brought this highly important subject on the carpet, but at the same time wish he had been less verbose.

Briefe von Selmar, als Vater, ueber jugenliche, Vergnugens, pp. VIII. and 142. Letters to Selmar, the Father, on juvenile Amusement The proposals of the author for amusing and employing youth, are indeed not new, but will, nevertheless, be serviceable to parents and tutors who are at a loss how to occupy children properly.

Merkwuerdige Beispiele zur Befoerderung der Kenntniss der Seelenkraefte der Thiere, von J. G. TRIMOLT, 8vo, 1798. Remarkable Examples for promoting the Knowledge of the mental Powers of Animals. A very useful and entertaining collection of striking instances, proving that brutes also have souls, accompanied with many instructive reflexions.

Lehren der Weisheit und Tugend, von WAGNER, 1799. Instructions of Wisdom and Virtue, in select Fables and Songs, for the Use of young People. A very judicious collection.

Der Marquisin von LAMBERT, *Samtliche Schriften*, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 16. u. 278. The Works of the Marchioness de LAMBERT, intended for the Improvement of young Ladies, re-published with Alterations, and enriched with Annotations, by K. H. HEIDENREICH. The judicious care with which Mr. H. has selected the most valuable pieces of Lady L.'s works for the use of young ladies, and the critical taste with which he has cleared them of their excrescencies, intitles him to the gratitude of the fair sex. His annotations are not numerous, but nevertheless a valuable addition to her useful work.

Beitrage zur Kritick des Schulunterrichts, von C. F. ETZLER, No. 1, 2. u. 3. 1798. 8vo. Contributions towards a Criticism of School Instruction. This valuable work, which is to be continued annually, ought to be in the hands of all instructors of youth.

GEOGRAPHY.

Fragmente ueber Italien, &c. &c. Th. I. 1798. pp. 390. 8vo. Fragments on Italy, from the Journal of a young German. The author of these fragments visited Italy in the years 1796 and 1797. He treats on a great variety of subjects in a plain and lively style, keeping the interest of the present moment constantly in view, which, we do not doubt, will procure him many readers. We are therefore sorry to say, that he frequently is incorrect in his statements, and unjust in his judgments, especially when speaking of the taste of his own countrymen.

Topographisches Bilderwerk, &c. &c. *Nr. I. II.* 1798; *fol.* Topographical Prints, containing Prospects of interesting Cities, Fortresses, Castles, Villages, Hamlets, &c. &c. along with an accurate Description of them, for the Instruction of young People in Geography, and the Amusement of Travellers. These two numbers contain ten plates, and forty-eight pages text. The author displays more good intention than ability.

Staats Handbuch des Schwaebischen Reichskreises, &c. &c. *Th. I.* pp. 428. *Th. II.* pp. 372. Statistical Manual of the Circle of Suabia for the Year 1799. Dr. CH. FR. SPEIDEL, the author of this interesting work, has collected and arranged his materials with great diligence and judgment, and deserves the thanks of his countrymen for the information and the pertinent observations which it contains.

Handbuch der alten Erdbeschreibung, &c. &c. *von Dr. P. J. Bruns. Nuremberg*, 1798; pp. 178. *u.* 112; 8vo. Manual of ancient Geography, for the Use of d'Anville's eleven larger Maps. First Part of Vol. II. Asia. Second, enlarged edition. This manual is the joint composition of several literary gentlemen, and was published first in the year 1780. The present edition distinguishes itself by many improvements. We were particularly well pleased with the description of Palestine;

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lestine; but that of the other countries of Asia, especially of the larger ones, is extremely defective and inaccurate.

Meine letzte Reise nach, Paris, 1798; pp. 216; 8vo. My late Journey to Paris. Mr. MEISTER, of Zurich, the author of this little work, draws a very interesting and judicious comparison between the state of Paris before and after the revolution, and has enlivened it with many observations on the present national spirit of the French, on their finances and constitution, as well as on the influence of the war over that singular nation, which deserve being read. His style is animated and correct.

HISTORY.

Jahrbuecher der Preussischen Monarchie, &c. &c. 3. *Th.* 1798. Annals of the Prussian Monarchy under the Reign of Frederick William III. This valuable work treats at large on the civil, military, and financial state of Prussia, as well as on the trade, manufactures, agriculture, literature, morals, and manners of its inhabitants. It also comprehends the external relations of that kingdom, and gives a very circumstantial account of the king and his august house. The support which the state-offices give to the author of these annals, by order of the king, reflects much honour on that young and promising monarch.

Historische Schriften, und Sammlungen ungedruckter Urkunden, &c. &c. *von J. A. von Schultes*, 1798; 2*s. Bogen*; 4to. Historical Tracts, and Collections of manuscript Documents, intended for the Elucidation of the German History and Geography of the middle Age. Digested and published by J. A. VON SCHULTES. This periodical publication is a most useful contribution towards the improvement of the special history of Germany.

Kleine Weltgeschichte, &c. &c. *von Galletti. Th. III. u. IV.* An Epitome of Universal History, equally adapted for Instruction and Amusement. The opinion which we have given of the two first volumes of this work in our last Retrospect, applies also to these additional volumes.

Ueber die Wegfuehrung der Kunstwerke aus den eroberten Laendern nach Rom, &c. &c. *Leipzig*, 1798; pp. 8. *u.* 104; 8vo. On the Transportation of the Works of Art from the conquered Countries to Rome; a Lecture read in the Antiquarian Society of Hesse-Cassel; by L. VOELKEL. Every antiquarian will read this elaborate lecture with satisfaction.

Historisch-Genealogischer Kalender auf das Jahr, 1799, &c. &c. pp. 222. *u.* 160. Historico-Genealogical Almanac for the year 1799; containing the History of Italy, and a genealogical Index, with historical, geographical, and statistical Accounts of the latest Events of Countries and their Inhabitants; embellished with Copper-Plates and a Map. This Almanac, which made its first appearance in the year 1796, continues its career with many improvements. The history of Germany is succeeded by that of Italy, which is closely connected with the former. The latest historical events are related with great fidelity, and the author's observations and conclusions breathe a spirit of independence verging sometimes on temerity. The plates are executed with diligence and taste, and the map of Italy does honour to the talents of Mr. CULEMAN, who has designed it.

Vergleichung des aeltern und neuern Russlands, &c. &c. *erster B.* pp. 8. *u.* 347. *Zweiter B.* pp. 368; 8vo. *Leipzig*, 1798. Comparison between ancient and modern Russia, with respect to the natural Disposition of the Inhabitants, to their Culture, Morals, Manner of Life, and Customs, as well as to the Constitution and Administration of the Empire; by Professor MEINERS of Goettingen. The copious title of this work saves us the trouble of pointing out its object. We observe only that it contains two sections, which the title gave us no reason to expect finding in it. They treat on the extent and power of the neighbouring countries, the climate and the nature of the soil of Russia. The chief merit of the work consists in the picture of ancient Russia, which composes by far the greater part. Mr. M. gives in the introduction a catalogue of travellers and other authors who have written on Russia, together with short observations and criticisms on them, which cannot but be acceptable to young literati. The work is tolerably well executed, although we must observe that the materials might be better connected, and that Mr. M. is not always as consistent and impartial in his observations, as we could have expected a philosophical writer of his celebrity would be.

Authentische Geschichte des Franzoesischen Revolutions Krieges in Italien, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 312; 8vo. Authentic History of the French revolutionary War in Italy, related with a constant retrospect to the Share which Tuscany had in it; together with Documents and some general Observations, &c. &c. All events of the French revolutionary war in Italy, from October, 1793, to May, 1797, when Leghorn was evacuated

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evacuated again, are related here in historical connexion. The author leans evidently to the French party, and the newspaper of Florence seems to be the chief source of his information, which renders his impartiality very much suspected, as it is known that the French legation had much influence over that paper in the years 1796 and 1797.

Geschichte der Republic Frankreich, &c. &c. *von J. C. G. Schuurmann. Halle*, 1798; pp. 4. *u.* 792; 8vo. History of the French Republic under the directorial Government, to the definitive Treaty with Austria; together with diplomatical Documents. Willing, as we are, to agree with the author, that the energy which the directory displayed already in the first years, deserves admiration and a very serious consideration, yet we cannot but confess that we deem the publication of a connected history of those events, at the present time, a very difficult task. The author, who professes to have been an ocular witness of the formation of some of the most important events which he relates, and to have had an opportunity of informing himself, from the best sources, of those incidents which did not happen under his eyes, protests to have impartially inquired into the authenticity of his vouchers, and to have related them without either *hatred* or *prejudice*, must indeed have very singular ideas of impartiality, hatred, and prejudice, as he every where displays the most decided predilection for the French republic, and relies implicitly upon the truth of the French official reports. We need but observe, that he maintains REUBEL had acted towards the Swiss and America with the most impartial justice, to convince our readers of the truth of our assertion. We must, however, do the author the justice to confess, that he has arranged his materials very well, and that his diction is commendable.

Deutschlands National-Kalender, &c. &c. *fuer das Jahr*, 1789. *Leipzig*, pp. 334. German National-Almanac, intended to promote an accurate Knowledge of the present State of all German Countries; containing Saxony and Bavaria, along with the Countries attached to them. This Almanac has the common size of a book, and is designed to give, by degrees, a complete and concise statistic account of all Germany, a task to which the editor appears to be perfectly equal.

Geschichts-und-Staats-Kalender, &c. &c. 1798. *Nr. I.* pp. 172. *Nr. II.* pp. 171—343; 8vo. Historical and statistical Account of the present Times. A new periodical work, which distinguishes itself neither by novelty nor brevity.

Miscellaneen, &c. &c. *von J. Arnoldi. Marburg*, 1798; pp. 474; 8vo. Diplomatical and Historical Miscellanies. The author, who is counsellor of the regency of Orange-Nassau, has communicated in these miscellanies very interesting papers out of the archives of his country, which are highly important to the historical enquirer.

Monatliche historisch, literarisch, artistische Anzeigen, &c. &c. *von J. C. S. Kiefaber*, 1798; pp. 192; 8vo. Monthly historical, literary, and artistical intelligence, to promote the knowledge of the ancient and modern history of Nuremberg. Second annual contribution.

Gemaehlde aus der Preussischen Geschichte, &c. &c. 1799; pp. 14. *u.* 241; 8vo. Pictures taken from the Prussian History. A contribution towards the promotion of loyalty and fidelity to the king and the country. These pictures seem to be pretty well calculated to produce the desired effect.

Neueste Geschichte von Europa, von Professor G. K. F. Seidel. I. Th. Berlin, 1798; pp. 324; 8vo. Modern History of Europe, from the End of the Seven Years' War. Mr. SEIDEL is an attentive and dispassionate observer, who satisfies his readers in most instances as much as is possible for a man, who does not derive all his information from the first and original sources. He is pretty safe from the *ne quid falsi dicere audeat*; but, naturally, much less from the *ne quid veri non audeat*. The present volume comprehends the history of Portugal, Spain and France, previous to the commencement of the American war.

Religion und Gottesdienstliche Gebraeuche der juengst entstandenen Gottesverehrer und Menschenfreunde in Frankreich, &c. &c. 1798; *Nr. I*; pp. 16. *u.* 160. *Nr. II.* pp. 191. Religion and religious Rites of the Theophilanthropists, a Society lately formed in France. After the second original edition. The general information which this publication gives of the origin, progress, institution, and doctrines of this singular sect, contains very little which is not already sufficiently known in England. We shall therefore refer those of our readers, who are curious to inform themselves more particularly of the spirit of that religious society, to the work itself, observing only that the discourses and lectures which it contains, do not rise above mediocrity. The hymns, however, are sublime, without being difficult to be understood.

Vertraeuliche

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Vertrauliche Briefe ueber Frankreich, &c. &c. *Th. I.* pp. 358. *Th. II.* 372. *Zurich*, 1798; 8vo. Familiar Letters on France and Paris The author of these letters observed the progress of the great events which have taken place in France for several years, at first on the frontiers of that country, and afterwards at the principal theatre itself. The letters are directed to a female friend, and begin with pleasing pictures of the romantic environs of Geneva, the customs and morals of the Swiss. and the disposition of that unfortunate nation, who then were yet blessed with internal and external peace; and his letters on Paris and France form no unpleasing companion to those of Miss WILLIAMS, which have been read with so much avidity in this country. An English translation of these letters being in hand, we shall give our opinion of their merits and demerits at large on its first appearance, observing only that, notwithstanding its defects, it contains many anecdotes, which have not been generally known hitherto, and many observations and remarks, which are the result of impartial reflexion. We were particularly pleased with the interesting history of Amelia, a French emigrant, which is told extremely well, and accompanied with observations that reflect honour on the author's head and heart.

Protocoll der Reichsfriedens deputation zu Rastadt, &c. &c. *herausgegeben*; *von H. M. von Bellinghausen*; *No. I. II. III. IV. V. VI.* 1798; 4to. Protocol of the Congress of Rastadt, together with all Supplements published; diligently compared with the originals, and accompanied with some elucidating observations. No. I. contains the protocols of the first, second, and third session, 1798; pp. 70. No. II. contains the protocols of the fourth, fifth, and sixth session, 1798; pp. 70—132. No. III. contains the protocols of the seventh to the thirteenth session, pp. 133—204. No IV. contains the protocols of the fourteenth to the twentieth session; pp. 205—288. No. V. twenty-first to the thirtieth session; pp. 289—430; and No. VI. thirty-first to fortieth session. The materials from which this work is composed are extremely defective, consisting chiefly of mutilated documents, newspaper intelligence, pamphlets, whose authors shun the light, fictitious cabinet-documents and controversial writings, which evidently bear the stamp of violent party-spirit.

Historische Uebersichs der Politic Englands und Frankreichs, &c. &c. *von Herbert Marsh. Leipzig*, 1799; pp. 602; 8vo. Historical Review of the Policy of England and France, from the Time of the Conference at Pilnitz to the Declaration of War against England, founded upon authentic Documents. This excellent publication, of which our nation has reason to be proud, as Mr. MARSH is a native of England, has an undoubted claim to the applause of the impartial public, because it investigates, with uncommon calmness and candour, one of the most remarkable periods of the modern revolutionary history, which has so frequently been misrepresented by ignorant illuminators, and self-created apostles of liberty. The author, who is honourably known to the English public by his theological writings, and has lived many years in Germany, proves, by indisputable arguments, that Great Britain tried all possible means, since the year 1789, to live in friendship with France; that the ever-changing rulers of the new republic were convinced of this peaceable disposition; and that the English government, after the declaration of war, strove, with unabated assiduity, to settle all differences, and to restore peace between the two contending nations. Mr. Marsh founds his historical account upon written negociations between the two powers, the journals of the national convention, and other authentic papers. The author proves, by the judicious observations which he makes upon the facts collected by him with great diligence, how fallacious the sophisms of Mr. ARCHENHOLZ, and his numerous imitators are, and examines the assertions of those writers with critical acuteness, selecting from their contradictions and exaggerations every authenticated intelligence that serves to strengthen his arguments. He treats in fourteen sections, in a foreign language, which he writes with uncommon correctness, and no small degree of elegance and simplicity, on the relations of Great Britain towards France to the year 1793; and on the measures which our government took, up to that period, to preserve peace, till France at last declared a war, which already had been prepared, by appeals to the people of England, by the recognition of a revolutionary society, existing at that time in our country, and by the secret negociations into which she had entered. He has devoted a particular appendix to an exact and impartial account of the repeated but fruitless endeavours of our government, to obtain peace by the sacrifice of all our conquests. He proves, in a most incontrovertible manner, that England neither was the primary spring

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of the conferences of Pilnitz, nor had any inclination to join the alliance against France, and that the republican rulers of that country were perfectly convinced of the peaceable disposition of her old rival. We conclude our account of this able performance with the wish, that Mr. Marsh may soon gratify us with a translation of it.

Vorlesungen ueber die Synchronistischen Tabellen, &c. &c. *von M. Dan. G. J. Huebler. Erster Band*, 1798; pp. 376; 8vo. Lectures on the synchronistic Tables of the general History of Nations. The present commentary proves, that the author is intimately acquainted with history. It is the fruit of diligent and laborious gleanings from the best historical works which Germany possesses, and here are compressed in an useful and well-connected extract. Mr. H. has therefore not the least reason for accusing himself of vanity, in believing that his book will afford every teacher, who has to instruct young people in history, an assistance, which he otherwise would be obliged to procure by extensive reading. Mr. M. has founded the history of every individual nation upon some modern author of eminence, and completed his statements, by collecting the scattered accounts of others on the same subject. Professor Gatterer's works are the principal source from which he draws his intelligence, but he, at the same time, has recourse, in every individual section, to all other authors who have investigated the same subject. Thus, for instance, Michaëlis is his constant auxiliary guide, besides Gatterer, in the history of the Jews; and Heeren, in the sections in which he relates the history of the Phenicians. The history of the Israelites occupies the greater part of the present first volume, which goes no farther than the reign of Cyrus, and the foundation of the Roman state. Mr. H. promises to complete his useful work with the third volume; but we apprehend he will not be capable of keeping his word, if he does not confine his plan in smaller limits, which we would advise him to do, lest he should defeat the principal object of his work, by rendering it too expensive and voluminous for that class of people, whose wants it is particularly designed to supply.

NATURAL HISTORY.

De Loy's *Chronologische Geschichte der Naturlehre*, &c. &c. *Leipzig*, 1798. De Loy's Chronological History of Natural History, for Inquirers and Amateurs, translated from the French by Kuehn, professor at Leipzig. This work appeared in the year 1786, at Strasburg, under the title, *Abrégé Chronologique, pour servir à l'Histoire de la Physique jusqu'à nos Jours*, and we cannot comprehend how it could obtain the unmerited honour of being translated, as it is full of inaccuracies, and far from being what the title promises.

Botanik fuer Frauenzimmer und Pflanzenliebhaber, &c. &c. *von Dr. A. G. C. Batsch. Weymar*, 1798; 8vo. Botany for Ladies and Lovers of Plants, who are no Literati. Second enlarged edition. The new edition of these excellent outlines of botany, is a proof of their having been as well received as they deserve. The plates are well executed.

Der kleine Vogelfaenger, &c. &c. *Leipzig*, 1798. The Little Bird-catcher, Vol. I. from A to F. A very useful book for boys who are designed for the study of rural economy, or wish for an useful exercise of their body. It also will prove acceptable to all lovers of birds in general.

Carl Gottl. Rafn's *Entwurf einer Pflanzenphysiologie*, &c. &c. *Leipzig und Koppenhagen*, 1798; pp. 346; 8vo. *C. G. Rafn's.* Sketch of a Physiology of Plants, founded upon the modern, physical, and chemical Theories; with Additions and Alterations; translated from the Danish by J. A. Markussen. The author has successfully attempted to collect, and systematically to arrange, in this sketch, all modern discoveries in the economy of plants. Many heads might indeed have been filled up more completely; however, we must do the author the justice to confess, that he displays much diligence, and sound judgment in this little work.

Der Fortsetzung der Pflanzenthiere neunte Lieferung. Nurnberg, &c. &c. 1798; Ninth Number of the Continuation of Animal-plants; three Sheets Text, and ten coloured Plates. Mr. Esper, the learned author of this valuable work, continues to throw much light upon this long-neglected branch of natural history. The plates are executed with taste and accuracy, and the description of the plants is drawn up with scientific clearness and precision.

Gustavi Paykul. *Fauna Suecica, Insecta*; *Tom. II.* 1798; pp. 234. We are happy to be able to inform our readers, that the author of this valuable work, mentioned in our last Retrospect, to which we beg leave to refer, continues to communicate his able researches with unabated zeal and diligence.

Abhandlung von den Sowohl aeusserlichen als

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als innerlichen Krankheiten der Jagd- und anderer hunde, &c. &c. *von C. G. K.* 1798; pp. 87; 8vo. A Treatise on the external and internal Diseases of Hounds and Dogs, together with complete Instructions for curing them, and a short Observation on their Instinct of Copulation, &c. &c. This is a concise extract from several eminent works on the same subject, and will prove useful to all keepers of dogs and hounds, who wish to preserve the health of these useful animals.

POLITICS.

Neueste Staatenkunde, &c. &c. Latest Statistic; a Journal for Princes and Nations; No. I. and II. pp. 279; 8vo. This is rather a political than a statistical journal. The unexpected events of our times proved how short-sighted was the policy of the Germans; how deficient and superficial their knowledge and calculation of political power; and how impenetrable futurity was to their view: This defect is to be removed by the present journal; and it is Mr. CHARLES JULIUS LANGE, Professor at Baireuth, who thus humanely commiserates the distress of the poor German princes and their subjects.

CHRISTOPHORI SAXI *Oratio honoraria in Legis Regiæ Patronos—habita Publice—cum Magistratu Academico quartum abdicaret*, 1798; 12 Sheets, 4to. Although we cannot subscribe to the principles after which Mr. S. professor at Utrecht, condemns all monarchies, *in toto*, and are perfectly convinced that his manner of arguing would equally serve to prove, that all aristocratical and democratical forms of government ought to be rejected; yet we cannot help confessing, that the present oration distinguishes itself eminently by a rich fund of erudition, and an uncommon flow of manly eloquence. The author displays a profound knowledge of history in the formation and execution of his arguments, and we were astonished at the youthful enthusiasm with which here a man speaks, who has completed his eighty-fourth year. The great power and fullness of expression with which he delivers his sentiments, and the extensive knowledge of the works of the ancient classics which he displays, indemnifies the reader amply for the occasional obscurities which arise from the frequent use of obsolete words, and the length of his periods.—He opens his speech by showing what the defenders and panegyrists of royalism mean by *lex regia*, and then attempts to bring their opinion before the tribunal of reason and pragmatical history, in order to prove not only its dangerous tendency, but also its being utterly inadmissible. He finally applies the results of these premises to the new Batavian republic. As for the first part of his speech, in which he labours to prove that such a law never was sanctioned by the general consent of a whole nation, we have no room for refuting here his arguments, and showing their fallacy. We must content ourselves with following only the course of his ideas. He admits, p. 7, and even proves by the historical testimonies of Aristotle, Cicero, Tacitus, and Justin, that the older nations had kings and supreme rulers, but denies their having been suffered to exercise a despotic sway like those who ruled over Asia and Europe in later times, particularly during the existence of the Roman monarchy, and like the princes of our age; insisting that they had been men, who, eminent by their superiority of understanding and humanity, surpassed the rest of the people, administered justice in peace, and commanded the army in time of war. In vain (continues the venerable orator, p. 11.) do the royalists (*idoli regii præcones*) assert in their defence, that the four principal nations of the east and the west, either introduced the *lex regia* by divine admonition, or that it was confirmed by the general consent of the people. He argues, with great ability, that neither the one nor the other can be proved by undoubted historical facts, contesting, with uncommon critical acuteness, the authenticity of the famous *lex regia Romanorum*, and concludes the results of his historical investigations, p. 34, with these words: *Lex regia, quam existimo tum fuisse, ortu fuit insidiatrix et lenis, progressione rapax, sed ingeniose lenta, eventu tremens et hominum civitati perniciosa. Duobus certe modis perlata fuit, victaque libertas in dominationem vertit*: FRAUDE *et* VI.—The speech of the orator grows uncommonly animated, where he declares himself against all hereditary monarchies, the baneful consequences of which he paints with horrid colours. Although we differ as well in this as in many other points from the venerable orator, yet we must confess that we have perused his speech with peculiar pleasure, as a most elegant piece of profound erudition, and forcible eloquence.

BELLES LETTRES.

1. *Almanach zur Beförderung des allgemeinen und häuslichen Glücks*, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 222. Almanac for the Pro-

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motion of general and domestic Happiness, dedicated to all good men, for the year 1798.

2. *Bergisches Taschenbuch*, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 330. Pocket-book for the duchy of Berg, for the year 1798. For Instruction and Amusement. Published by W. ASCHENBERG.

3. *Berlinischer Almanach*, &c. &c. Almanac of Berlin for the Year 1798; designed for the Amusement of social Circles, by ADOLPHI; with Music, by W. F. SCHULTZ. No. I. contains chiefly pieces in prose, amongst others a fragment of a romance, in letters, *The Family of Bergfeld*, and another unfinished tale, some pieces of natural history, moral reflexions and riddles. The most interesting piece is *The Girl of the Vendee*. This almanac may agreeably fill up some vacant hours. The plates are very indifferent. No. II. contains more, and better engravings. Its interest is merely local. No. III. is a most pitiful compilation of nonsense.

Brennus, eine Oper, &c. &c. pp. 116. Fol. Brennus, an Opera, in three Acts, with German and Italian Words. The Music by G. F. REICHARDT. First act. This opera was composed in the year 1789, for the royal theatre at Berlin, and is an additional proof of the scientific skill of Mr. Reichardt, whose compositions are not unknown in this country, and ranked with those of the celebrated GLUCK. We can safely recommend this classical performance as a pattern to young artists, who are inclined to devote their talents to the theatre, and shall with pleasure discuss the merits of this work more at large, as soon as the rest appears. If the poetry of the whole piece be like that of the first act, we must give it the preference to many pieces which derive their merit entirely from the music, and, without its assistance, scarcely would be endured by an auditory not totally destitute of good sense.

Das Haus von Grodnow, &c. &c. *von J. G. D. Schmiedtgen* 1798. *Th. I.* pp. 300. *Th. II.* pp. 272; 8vo. The Family of Grodnow; or Love after Marriage. The subject of this novel does honour to the author's choice, but the execution of it will undoubtedly not have procured him much celebrity in Germany.

Reisen unter Sonne, Mond und Sternen, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 220; 8vo. Travels under Sun, Moon, and Stars, a biographical Picture. This novel is nothing else but a most pitiful caricature, totally destitute of wit and taste.

Correza, der Franke, &c. &c. *von J. Goebel*, 1799. *Th. I.* pp. 190; 8vo. Correza, the Frenchman; from the Archives of the Templars. The absurdity of this novel is the only prominent feature by which it distinguishes itself from the rest of its brethren.

Dyveke, &c. &c. *von R. L.* 1798. Dyveke, a Tragedy, in five Acts, after the Danish Original. The original is a favourite piece on the Danish theatre, and the subject of it is taken from the history of Denmark. Dyveke was the mistress of Christiern II. After his marriage, the partisans of the queen, or rather the nobility, who are provoked at the arrogance of Dyveke's mother, endeavour to supersede her. The queen is yet ignorant of her having a rival, and tries every mean to obtain the love of her lord. Torpen Ope, a nobleman and governor of the castle where she resides, is in love with Dyveke. Torpen, who entertains the most generous sentiments for her, prevails upon her to fly with him, in order to save herself and her mother from the persecution of the queen; but a perfidious priest, who is connected with the queen's governess, causes her to be poisoned before that plan is executed. The language and dialogue are dignified; however, we have met with many passages which lead us to suspect, that the translator has not done justice to the original.

Obolen von Seume. Th. I. pp. 208. *Th. II.* pp. 208. *Leipzig*, 1798; 8vo. Oboli. A collection of poetical and prose pieces of some merit. The first volume contains, amongst others, a very good translation of Gray's celebrated elegy.

Jella, &c. &c. *Th. I.* pp. 255. *Th. II.* pp. 256; 8vo; 1798. Jella; or, the Morlachian Girl. This novel distinguishes itself favourably from the rest of its brethren by its originality and simplicity of style; and exhibits an interesting picture of a Sclavonian nation, with whose history the artless tale is pleasingly connected. We have read it with encreasing interest from beginning to end; and, if the rage for translations of German novels should continue, we should not be sorry to see it appear in an English garb, of which it is more deserving, than most of those unnatural compositions, which of late have been introduced into this country from abroad.

Suschens Ausflug, &c. &c. 1799; pp. 16; u. 228; 8vo. Susan's Dowry; or, the

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the Hiſtory of the Counteſs of Senneterre, related by herſelf. This is a tranſlation from a French novel, *Le Dot de Suzette*, which was publiſhed laſt year at Paris, and received with uncommon applauſe, of which it is not undeſerving.

Der grauengel, &c. &c. 1798; pp. 224; 8vo. The Grey Angel, an Oriental Tale; by J. F. ARNOLD. Mr. Arnold would do well to ſtudy his language, and to cultivate his taſte carefully, before he attempts again to write for the public.

Rudolph von Werdenberg, von Aug Lafontaine, 1798; pp. 609; 8vo. This is one of the moſt pleaſing and inſtructive compoſitions of the novel kind which we have ſeen of late, and reflects no ſmall degree of honour on the talents and the philanthropic diſpoſitions of its celebrated author, who was the firſt popular writer in Germany who ſucceeded, by his two intereſting romances, *Clara Dupleſſis*, and *Count St. Julien*, in recalling his nation from the abſurd predilection for unnatural and horrid compoſitions, to which the Germans were glaringly addicted within the laſt ten years, and which, to our diſgrace, was alſo introduced, and promoted in this country by writers of ſome eminence. The revolution which took place in the country of the Griſons in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and completed the final eſtabliſhment of Swiſs liberty, is the main hinge upon which this intereſting tale turns. The author has intimately blended his account of the origin, progreſs, and final iſſue of that memorable event, with the fate of Werdenberg, who is not altogether a mere imaginary being, and really acted a conſpicuous part in the ſtruggles of the brave Griſons for liberty, which gives additional intereſt to the relation of his life. The language is unaffected and dignified, the incidents are harmoniouſly united, the principles which animate the beautiful tale are excellent, and deſerving of ſerious conſideration in our revolutionary times; the *tout enſemble* is by far ſuperior to any of the compoſitions of Mr. L. which we have ſeen as yet, and calculated not only to amuſe novel readers of the common claſs, but alſo to intereſt the heart and the underſtanding of thoſe, who look for more ſubſtantial food than that which books of this kind commonly afford. We cannot reſiſt the temptation of extracting a few paſſages, which will convince our readers of the truth of this aſſertion. "Dear Rudolph (ſays father Anthony, the venerable tutor of Werdenberg, to his pupil), dear Rudolph, wiſdom is the only power by which mankind ought to be ruled; it is the ſword which God gave to man, to drive violence out of the world. Teach, inſtruct, propagate knowledge, wiſdom and virtue, expel error and ſuperſtition; and injuſtice and oppreſſion will gradually ceaſe to prevail in the world. You would vainly attempt to eſtabliſh liberty, while the people are not wiſer and more virtuous than they are at preſent, although you ſhould overturn all thrones, and leave not one prince who could invade her auguſt empire. Liberty conſiſts in virtue, love, and truth. Therefore precipitate nothing, my ſon; for liberty depends not upon the form of government, but on the virtue and wiſdom of a nation. Unhappy the nation that, by accident, or through a ſudden revolution, has obtained more liberty than it poſſeſſed before, without having alſo grown wiſer and more virtuous. Liberty is like the ſpring, which expells the chilling cold gradually from the ground. The ſoil brings forth, at firſt, ſome plants which can ſtand the ſeverity of the ſeaſon; the air grows gradually milder, and when it, by degrees, has obtained a congenial warmth, the tendereſt flowers and bloſſoms, the moſt beautiful children of nature, appear and proſper; whereas they would be deſtroyed by the cold if they ventured forth ſooner. The ſame may be ſaid of liberty. The times will, and muſt come, when princes will eſteem it their greateſt glory to be the protectors of the laws, and the fathers of generous and virtuous ſubjects. Continual increaſe of truth is the only road that leads to that period. We cannot accelerate the arrival of thoſe times by force; but they muſt arrive at laſt, becauſe there is a Providence. Liberty cannot ſpring up from blood; the ſword cannot prepare the ſoil where it is to grow up. Truth, light, and reaſon, alone, are the nurſes of genuine liberty. Liberty declined always again amongſt every nation where it proceeded from riots, party-ſpirit, and ambition, and was not ſupported by truth. Neither are a few individual wiſe men ſufficient to eſtabliſh liberty. The whole nation muſt be wiſe; the former only can ſcatter the *ſeeds* of freedom. Let us therefore carry light and truth to the nations that are in darkneſs, and expel error and ſuperſtition!—Every nation is ſuſceptible only of a certain degree of liberty, which is proportionate to the degree of light and truth with which it is bleſſed. A completely wiſe and good people

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ple would require the highest degree of liberty. In short, Rudolph, liberty is begotten by reason, and supported by virtue; the stronger reason produces again a better liberty.—Our heart urges us, indeed, to precipitate the arrival of the happy period of pure liberty; but reason ought to check its impetuosity.—A good and lasting constitution cannot exist where the laws do not rule over the *hearts* of the citizens. The laws are ridiculed and scorned, and the constitution is ruined, as soon as they are a compulsory check upon subjects whose hearts have ceased to love them. Avail yourselves, therefore, of all possible means to animate the hearts of our countrymen with love for the laws; and this you can effect in no other manner, than by preserving to them their simple customs and domestic virtues. Give them customs which they love, usages which make them happy, and render their paternal soil so dear to them, that they long, even in the most charming and fertile country, in the enjoyment of the most enchanting pleasures, for their mountains and their simple games, to which they are used, and which they love with enthusiasm. The time will come when all men will be brethren; but it is yet distant. Till then let our brethren be Grisons, because they cannot be any thing better." We should not be sorry to see this interesting stranger naturalised in our country by a translation from the original, but not from the French version of L.'s works, from which the English *St. Julien* is taken.

PHILOLOGY.

Sexti Julii Frontini Strategematicon, Libri IV. *Chronologica et Historica, Annotatione indicibusque in usum lectionum instructi, a* GEO. FRID. WEIGMANN, 1798. 8vo. The view with which this edition of the stratagems of Frontinus was published will astonish many of our readers. Mr. W. is, however, of opinion, that the reading of this author will be found much more useful to the tyro than that of Eutropius, Nepos, Justin, Valerius Maximus, and others. As for the language, Nepos is certainly preferable to Frontinus, but if we look to the subjects upon which F. has treated, we cannot deny that his accounts are more variegated and interesting than the dry breviary of Eutropius, better connected than the frequently uncritical relations of Nepos, and that, besides, the reading of this author is less dangerous to innocence than Justin and Valerius may prove, on account of their freedom of language. We apprehend, however, on the other hand, that the class of readers for which this edition is designed, will soon be tired by the great sameness of the stratagems which are related in one chapter, and under one head. As for the notes which the learned editor has subjoined, they are as pertinent as the text is correct; and the two indexes which are affixed, will contribute very much to facilitate the reading of an author who hitherto has been very much neglected.

JOH. CH. ADELUNGII *Grammatica theodisca Scholis conscripta, Latine versa, a* FR. G. BORN. 1798. This translation of the elaborate grammar of the celebrated Mr. *Adelung*, the *Johnson* of Germany, will be very useful for all foreigners who are sufficiently versed in the Latin language, and we can safely recommend it as a pattern of diligence and critical taste.

1. *Arriani Nicomediensis Expeditionis Alexandri libri Septem.* Recensiti et notis illustrati, a FR. SCHMIEDER. 1798. pp. XL. and 551. 8vo.

2. Ἀρριανου Ἰνδικη. *Arriani Indica cum Bonav. Vulcanii Interpretatione Latina permultis locis emendatiore*; recensuit et illustravit FRIEDERICUS SCHMIEDER, &c. &c. 1798. pp. XIV. and 272. 8vo. with a map.

The friends of Greek literature are much indebted to the learned editor of these two important works of *Arrian*, especially for the care which he has bestowed upon No. 1. which, on account of its interesting contents and lucid diction, deserves being recommended to the classical tyro. He has carefully consulted the *variæ lectiones*, collected by former philologists, especially by JACOB GRONOV, and thereby rendered the text extremely correct. His exposition of the text is concise and appropriate; and the Latin corrected version of Vulcanius runs parallel with the original Greek. DODWELL'S *Dissertatio de Arriani Nearcho*, in which the authenticity of the voyage of Nearchus is contested, is affixed to the *Indica*, in connexion with *Dr.* VINCENT'S able refutation of that attack. The map is composed of the two, which we owe to the diligence of the latter, and corresponds in correctness with the text.

Observationes in Propertii carmina et in elegiam ad Liviam Augustam, auctore FRID. ASTIO, Gothano. Præfixa est FR. JACOBS Epistolæ ad auctorem. 1799. The elegant epistle with which prof. JACOBS introduces one of his most hopeful pupils to the public, creates a favourable prejudice for the latter, and a careful examination of the observations soon convinces the reader that he is not mistaken. Mr. AST proves that he is perfectly qualified for

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for his task, and in his observations betrays an intimate knowledge of the ancient classics, and great critical talents, which he amply displays in supporting his conjectures, as well as in vindicating and expounding many contested passages of the *vulgata*. Prof. Jacob's epistle to the learned author deserves being carefully perused by every critic who attempts an exposition of the poems of Propertius, which have been disfigured so much by the famous transpositions of Scaliger, and his imitators.

Σκολια, hoc est, *carmina convivialia Graecorum*, metris suis restituta, et animadversionibus illustrata, praemissa *disquisitione de hoc genere carminis*, edidit CARL. DAV. ILGEN. Philos. et LL. OO. Prof. in Academia Jenensi. 1798. CCVIII. Disqu. pp. 288. Comm. 8vo. The table songs of the Greeks exhibit the poetry of that nation in a very interesting light. The greatest poets, *Alcaeus*, *Sappho*, *Archilochus*, *Anacreon*, and others, have composed songs of that species; and this shows how well the Greek knew to enliven even the most common incidents of life by the sports of fancy, and to render them instructive by lessons of practical philosophy. However, these little poems have been neglected very much hitherto by the critics; we are therefore very much indebted to Mr. Ilgen for the great pains which he has taken in collecting and illustrating these σκολια, which he has executed with taste and critical judgment.

Anweisungs gruende der Hebraeischen Sprache, &c. &c. von M. HARTMANN. 1798. 8vo. Rudiments of the Hebrew Language, with Tables, and a Collection of select Pieces, for the Use of academical Lectures. The students of the Hebrew language have of late been furnished with several new grammars, which gives us just reason to demand, that those who attempt to increase that number should either give us new grammatical illustrations, or at least improve the method of teaching it. Mr. H. has made some happy attempts to that purpose. His examination of the usual system of punctation is very useful, his method clear and easy, and the pieces which he has selected for the use of beginners are unexceptionable.

Nouveau Dictionnaire de Poche, François Allemand et Allemand François, &c. &c. *Tom.* I. pp. 246. *Tom.* II pp. 214. 1798. Pocket size. New Pocket Dictionary, French and German, and German and French. Enriched with the new created Expressions of the French Language. Second edition. Thoroughly revised and augmented with several thousand new words, &c. &c. The first numerous impression of this pocket-dictionary was sold in a very short time. The assertion of the great augmentation of this edition on the title-page, is literally true; for we have met with above 30,000 new words within the small compass of 214 pages, of which the French-German part consists. The publisher has made use of an extremely small and fine type, cast in this country (by Fry), which has rendered the size of this book still more diminutive, notwithstanding the numerous additions which it contains. The different sense of the words is correctly stated, which, in conjunction with the portable size of the work, renders it extremely useful.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Venus Urania, &c. &c. von SR. W. BAS. von RAMDOHR. 1798. *Th.* I. pp. 351. *Th.* II. pp. 421. *Th.* III. pp. 439. *u.* 358. 8vo. Venus Urania. On the Nature of Love, its Exaltation and Refinement. We know of no work which treats as copiously on this subject, in a philosophical and historical view, as the present. We really were astonished at the indefatigable patience and assiduity with which Mr. von R. whose erudition and practical knowledge of man, have long since raised him to a high degree of eminence in the literary world, has wound himself through the intricate labyrinths of philosophical investigations which he was obliged to follow in composing this work. The first volume of this singular performance contains the natural history, and the second, the sentiment of love; the third comprises the ancient and modern history of sexual union and love; the result of a most laborious perusal of a great number of ancient and modern authors. Although we must observe, that the author might have been less prolix, and more delicate in his discussions, yet we must do him the justice to confess, that he has given us pleasure even when we could not help differing with him in opinion; that he has made a great number of just and fine observations, that his style is highly polished; and that the moral tendency of his work entitles him to the esteem of all readers who believe in the dignity of human nature, and think it possible that it can be improved and exalted.

Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Philosophie, &c. &c. von J. G. BUHLE. 3 *Th.* 1798. 8vo. The History and critical Literature of Philosophy. The author hopes to finish the history of philosophy in two more volumes; but the prolixity which characterizes

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rizes the three volumes which we have before us, gives us very little encouragement to expect that he will be able to accomplish his promise. We shall enter minutely into the examination of the merits of this work when it is finished, and now only observe, that it promises not to come up to the *Spirit of Philosophy*, published lately by prof. TIEDEMAN, of Marburg, in Hessia.

Die vornehmsten Wahrheiten der natuerlichen Religion und der Sittenlehre, &c. &c. von L. E. SNELL. 1798. pp. 159. 8vo. The principal Truths of natural Religion and Morality, according to the Principles of pure Reason, &c. &c. The author of this publication wishes that the principles of critical philosophy may be rendered more generally useful. We cannot indeed deny, that he possesses the talent of expressing his ideas in a clear and popular manner; however we must also observe, that he exercises it at the expence of solidity and consistency.

Woerterbuch zum leichtern Gebrauch der Kantischen Schriften, &c. &c. von C. CHR. E. SCHMID, &c. &c. 1798. p. 608. 8vo. Vocabulary for the better Use of the Kantian Writings, 4th enlarged edition. None of all the numerous writings which have been published of late, to elucidate the new terminology of prof. Kant, has been received with a more general applause than the vocabulary of Mr. S. The clearness of his expositions and examples renders it really much superior to similar works; and we have every reason to think that it will be deemed a very valuable acquisition to those who wish to obtain a complete knowledge of the system of prof. Kant, which hitherto has experienced much opposition on account of its obscurity, and the numerous misconceptions to which his terminology gave rise.

Allgemeine practische Philosophie, &c. &c. J. H. ABICHT, &c. &c. 1798. pp. XIV. u. 338 8vo. General practical Philosophy. The first volume of the Philosophy of Morals; second thoroughly revised edition. The author's system is, as far as we can judge, nothing else but Eudaemonism, and we wish he would impartially enquire whether Eudaemonism also can be morality? Diffuseness, dryness, and a heavy, and frequently obscure, language, are the principal characteristics of this work, which promises to contribute little or nothing to the promotion of moral happiness.

Erklaerung der Rechte des Menschen und des Buergers, &c. &c. von TH. SCHMALTZ. 1798. Exposition of the Rights of Men and Citizens. A Commentary on the pure Law of Nature, and the natural Civil Law. This work is intended to elucidate and to correct the principal passages of the pure law of nature, published a few years since by Mr. S. who is professor of law at Koenigsberg, in Prussia. Laudable as it is in an author to revise his former assertions from time to time, the frankness with which Mr. S. states his objections against prof. KANT's metaphysical doctrine of rights, redounds equally to his honour. For liberty of thinking is the first rule which ought to be observed in the public interchange of ideas. However, we must take the liberty of making the following observation, by way of reply to the notion which he entertains of his qualification for opposing the system of the philosopher of Koenigsberg. If a land-surveyor were to persuade himself that he could measure a field more accurately than many a great mathematician, he might be perfectly right. But were he to think himself capable, as a mere land-surveyor, of measuring a field of any possible figure, he would conceive this opinion because he is a land-surveyor and no geometrician. In the same manner a jurist by profession would prove that he is no philosopher, were he to pretend that he, merely in the capacity of a civilian, was capable of "surveying the numberless details which present themselves in the application of general principles, and to point out their being erroneous where we expect it least." For the fundamental principles of the doctrine of rights are no experimental knowledge and principles of right; the latter are the laws of external legislature. and consequently no fundamental principles. It is owing to principles originating from reason, that such principles, of which we can have no other but an experimental knowledge, are nevertheless to be regarded as laws of right. The knowledge of the positive law, and the practical application of it, may indeed serve to raise the consciousness of the notion of right, and to lead us to the knowledge of the fundamental principles of right, but never can serve to point out the falsity or justness of those general principles, as the author seems to think. We must therefore contest Mr. S.'s presumed qualification, as a mere civilian, for refuting prof. Kant's system of rights, and are perfectly convinced that he has advanced nothing that could invalidate it. The conclusion of this work, which treats on the notion of the state and of

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of its object, has our full approbation. Mr. S. examines and rejects with much acuteness the theory of the object of the state consisting in the cultivation and education of man, and we regret that we have no room to spare for a summary of his arguments against an opinion which, if adopted and put in practice, would undoubtedly introduce the most intolerable despotism.

Resultate der Philosophirenden Vernunft, &c. &c. von GEORG DEVES. Q. Th. 1798. Results of Reason, philosophizing on the Nature of Morality, &c. &c. The results of reason, philosophizing on the nature of morality, which Mr. D. has collected in the second volume of his work, are nothing else but extracts from the writings of prof. KANT, and of those philosophers who have adopted his new system, namely, of *Hufeland*, *Mutchelle*, *Abicht*, *Schmid*, *Reinhold*, *Gebhard*, *Schaumann*, *Heydenreich*, *Jakob*, *Maimon*, *Schiller*, and *Fichte*. The only use which this work can produce, consists in enabling those who wish to obtain some knowledge of the inquiries of those philosophers into morality, and what is connected with it, and have no opportunity of reading their works themselves, to survey their leading tenets with one glance in a summary compilation.

MATHEMATICS.

Almanach fuer Liebhaber der Weltkunde, &c. &c. 1798. *u.* 1799. Almanac for Lovers of Cosmology, with plates. None of all the sciences which the German almanac-makers endeavour to prepare for the palate of the fashionable world, is more homogenous with the idea of an almanac than the doctrine of the motion of the heavenly bodies, and of the phenomena which it produces. The present almanac is, as we think, extremely well calculated for that purpose. That for the year 1798, contains previous explanations of astronomical notions and expressions. Then follows an instruction in the knowledge of the stars by means of the siderial signs, which is completed in the almanac of 1799, to which a siderial map is affixed. Both almanacs give an account of the annual course of the planets, of the eclipses of the sun and the moon, of the approximation of the moon, the planets, and the fixed stars, of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, &c. &c. The almanac for 1798, contains also more particular accounts of the heavenly bodies, and of the latest astronomical discoveries: of the Copernican system, the sun, and the moon, and, finally, of the comets. The almanac for the year 1799 treats particularly on the earth and the moon, and concludes with miscellaneous astronomical accounts. The language of the author is correct, and adapted to the capacities of that class of readers for whom this almanac is designed.

Astronomisches Jahrbuch fuer das Jahr, von BODE. 1798. pp. 248; 8vo. Astronomical Annals for the Year 1801, together with a Collection of the latest Tracts, Observations, and Accounts relating to the astronomical Sciences, &c. &c. The lovers of astronomy will thank Mr. Bode for the sumptuous treat which he has prepared for them in these valuable annals; the contents of which are too copious to admit of an extract in our retrospect.

Theoretische Astronomie, von F. T. SCHUBERT, &c. &c. 1798. *Th.* I. pp. 184. *Th.* II. pp. 367. *Th.* III. pp. 342. Theoretical Astronomy. With eight plates. The numerous additions to our knowledge of the heavenly bodies which we have obtained within the last twenty years, as well by the most remarkable discoveries, as by the application of the acutest analysis, deserved undoubtedly to be collected in a complete theory of astronomy, and to be systematically arranged. This has been ably executed by Mr. S. in his theoretical astronomy, which recommends itself by the most perspicuous order, solidity of argument, and a philosophical spirit.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Beytraege zur Geschichte der Philosophie, herausgege, ben von G. G. FUELLEBORN. No. IX. 1798. pp. 188; 8vo. Contributions towards a History of Philosophy. No. IX. This valuable collection has been supported hitherto chiefly by the individual activity of Mr. F. whose diligence was assisted only in the first numbers by a few literati. This work seems to commence a new epocha with the present number, in which we meet at once with two contributions from celebrated writers. 1. *Timaeus the Locrian, on the Soul of the World*; a perspicuous and correct translation of this tract by Mr. BARDILI. The general observations on Timaeus contain a pertinent elucidation and estimation of the philosophical opinions occurring in this tract. 2. *On the Traditions concerning Hermotimus of Klazomenae.* A critical Essay, by Prof. CARUS of Leipzig. This treatise is a pattern of critical inquiry; and places the author's penetrating spirit of investigation and happy talents of combination, as well as his erudition, in a very advantageous light. The results of his investigation are a truly valuable acquisi-

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tion to the inquirer into the history of ancient philosophy. 3. GARVE *on the History of Philosophy.* 4. *Supplements to the History of Physiognomy, from the Editor.* 5. *Fragments on the Philosophy and Manners of Aristotle.*

Physische Ketzereien, &c. &c. von J. G. G. RUEDIEGERN. 1709. pp. 121; 8vo. Physical Heresies, or Attempts to introduce an easier and more simple Manner of explaining natural (Phenomena, we suppose?) into natural Philosophy. The author displays, indeed, a great deal of physico-mathematical knowledge, and an extensive erudition; but we have not the least apprehension that he will succeed in his attempt of overturning the established theory, which is supported by the greatest natural philosophers of our age, as his manner of explaining the principal natural phenomena is rather more difficult and complicated, instead of being easier and more simple, than that which is generally adopted.

Merkwuerdige Beyspiele zur Kenntniss der Seelenkraefte der thiere, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 206; 8vo. Remarkable Instances, tending to promote the Knowledge of the mental Powers of Brutes, for young People and curious Lovers of Animals. Collected, arranged, and illustrated by J. G. TRIMOLT. A collection at once amusing and instructive.

Theoretische Bruchstuekke ueber die Natur der Erde, &c. &c. von S. P. T. 1798. Theoretical Fragments on the Nature of the Earth, and of the solar and planetary World, with Relation to different Sciences. The author's singular hypothesis is too high for our mechanical comprehension, and it would only be wasting time uselessly, were we to attempt to follow this physical Icarus in his flight.

Grundriss der Physic, &c. &c. von H. F. LINK. 1798. pp. 284; 8vo. A Sketch of Natural Philosophy, for the Use of academical Lectures. This sketch is to serve as a manual to students and amateurs of natural philosophy. It contains nothing but what, in the strictest sense of the word, belongs to natural philosophy, and may serve to the tyro as an useful compendium.

CHEMISTRY.

Journal der Pharmacie, &c. &c. von Dr. J. B. TROMSDORFF. 1798. 8vo. Journal of Pharmacy, for Physicians, Apothecaries, and Chemists. Vol. V. No. I. and II. The present numbers of this valuable periodical work contain a variety of important matter, and of extremely interesting observations. We were particularly pleased with a *Specimen of a new Pharmaceutical Nomenclature*, contained in No. I. as we are perfectly convinced that it will prevent a great deal of confusion which the old one frequently occasions, and that the new names are not only shorter, but also much more accurate than those which have been used hitherto.

Chemische Abhandlungen, von J. F. WESTRUMB. *Dritter Band, erstes Heft.* 1798. pp. 86. Chemical Tracts. Vol. III. No. I. This work of Mr. W. is a very interesting and valuable repertory of the ingenious experiments of a diligent and able chemist, whose name is honourably recorded in the annals of German chemistry. The present number contains a chemical analysis of the water of the *new muriatic saline mineral spring, lately discovered at Pyrmont.*

OECONOMY.

Ueber den Schaden der aus einer willkuehrlich en Verkleinerung der Bauerngueter, &c. &c. von C. MEERWEIN. 1798. 8vo. On the Injury which must necessarily arise to every State from the arbitrary Reduction of Farms. The author endeavours to prove that large farms, if well cultivated, are one of the principal pillars of every state; and that the reduction of such farms, if rendered general in a whole state, necessarily must produce poverty. Sensible as we are of the extensive practical knowledge, and the laudable zeal for the general good, which the author displays in this work, we cannot help lamenting the partiality, contradictions, and the diffuseness which depreciate the value of this composition, which is great in many respects.

Einleitung zur Kenntniss der Englischen Landwirthschaft, &c. &c. von A. THAER. 1798. pp. 813. 8vo. Introduction to the Knowledge of English Agriculture, and its late theoretic and practical Improvements, tending to promote the Improvement of German Agriculture; for the Use of thinking Farmers and Oeconomists. The author displays an intimate knowledge of the agriculture of this country, and seems to have carefully digested his observations. He has ably commenced cultivating a field which hitherto has been much neglected by his countrymen; and his book contains a variety of intelligence and observations, which will render it almost as interesting to an English reader as it must be to the oeconomists of Germany.

Handbuch der gesammten Landwirthschaft, &c. &c. von J. L. G. LEOPOLD. *Zweiter Th.* 1798. pp. 494. A complete Manual of Husbandry. This very useful work

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work is to be completed in the third volume. The two firſt volumes contain a greater maſs of highly valuable intelligence in a ſmall compaſs than many voluminous works, treating on the ſame generally intereſting ſubject.

Nuetzliche Bemerkungen fuer Garten-und Blumenfreunde, &c. &c. von J. H. ALBONICO. No. 6. u. 7. 1798. Uſeful Obſervations for Lovers of Gardens and Flowers.

Annalen der Gaertenerey, &c. &c. von NEUENHAHN. No. 7. 1798. pp. 128; 8vo. Annals of Gardening; together with a general Intelligencer for Lovers of Gardens and Flowers. This intereſting periodical work, mentioned already in our laſt Retroſpect, continues to furniſh much uſeful matter.

1. *Taſchenkalendar auf das Jahr*, 1798, &c. &c. von Baron BOUWINGHOUSEN von WALLMERODE. Pocket Almanac for Lovers of Horſes, Breeders of Horſes, Veterinarians, and Superintendents of large Mews. With plates.

2. *Meſſgeſchenk zur belehrenden Unterhaltung fuer Liebhaber der Pferde*, von SEYFFERT von TENNEKER. 1798. *Th.* I. pp. 190. *Th.* II. pp. 250. Half-yearly Gift, intended to afford inſtructive Amuſement to Lovers of Horſes. No. 1. is a periodical work of ſeveral years ſtanding, and of generally acknowledged merits. No. 2. is an imitation of the preceding almanac. It is to be continued half-yearly, and promiſes to ſucceed as well as its prototype, if the author continues to ſelect his materials with as much diligence and taſte as the two firſt volumes diſplay.

Verſuch ueber den beſten Plan zu einer practiſchen Schule fuer den Ackerbau, &c. &c. An Eſſay on the beſt Plan of a practical School of Agriculture, &c. &c. by K. G. RAFN. 1798. 4½ ſheets, 8vo. In every ſtate in which agriculture yet ſtands in need of many important improvements, this object undoubtedly can be obtained by no better means than by a particular inſtitution, in which young people receive theoretical and practical inſtructions in the proper management of huſbandry, and by ſending them afterwards back again to their families, to apply and to propagate their knowledge and experience among their fellow-citizens. The preſent treatiſe, which obtained the prize of the royal ſociety of ſciences at Copenhagen, which propoſed the queſtion: *What* ought to be taught in ſuch an inſtitution, and *what* would be the beſt method of inſtruction? delineates a moſt excellent plan for ſuch an agricultural academy. The learned author propoſes, that the country people ſhould be enabled, by judicious principles, deduced from experience, to increaſe and to ameliorate the produces of the country, and for that purpoſe ſhould be ſufficiently initiated in the fundamental principles of natural philoſophy, natural hiſtory, chemiſtry, and mathematics; to which we ſhould add, a knowledge of the moſt common diſeaſes of cattle, and of the beſt method of curing them. The method of inſtruction which he propoſes is extremely appropriate, but cannot be ſpecified here for want of room. We only obſerve, that his propoſals deſerve ſerious conſideration; and that inſtitutions formed after Mr. R.'s plan would be highly beneficial to any country.

Der beſorgte Forſtmann, &c. &c. von J. C. Baron von LINKER. The anxious Foreſter. No. IV. 1798. pp. 194. The preſent number of this intereſting collection of oeconomical eſſays, of which we already have made honourable mention in our laſt Retroſpect, continues to furniſh matter for ſerious conſideration. It contains ſeven eſſays, treating on the deſtruction committed by various kinds of caterpillars in foreſts, a ſubject which deſerves the moſt diligent inveſtigation of all cultivators of woods.

Der neuſte deutche Stellevertreter des Indiſchen Zuckers, &c. &c. The lately-diſcovered German Subſtitute for Sugar; the moſt important and uſeful Diſcovery of the 18th Century. 1799. pp. 44. 8vo. The German chemiſts have of late years made various attempts to prepare ſugar from the juice of inland plants. MARGGRAF, an eminent chemiſt of that ingenious nation, was the firſt who produced a beautiful loaf-ſugar from the juice of carrots; but this invention was not proſecuted any further, on account of its being dearer than that imported from the Weſt-Indies, and the juice was uſed only in ſome places, boiled down to the thickneſs of honey. After the foundation of the American republic, the cultivation of the maple-tree was introduced in Pruſſia by Mr. von BURGSDORF; and prof. HERMSTAEDT prepared of its juice, as well as of that of the *acer platanoides*, and the *acer pſeudoplatanus*, Linn. a beautiful white ſugar, which he, however, was not capable of diveſting of an unpleaſant taſte, which rendered it rather unpalatable. Mr. BRAUMSELLER made ſeveral experiments, on a large ſcale, to extract ſugar from wheat, in which he ſucceeded; but could not bring his ſyrup to a proper conſiſtency. Mr. ACHARD, of Berlin, was

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more successful in this branch of œconomical-chemistry than any of his predecessors, having made the important discovery that the common beet root (*Beta vulgaris*, Linn.), which is used very much in Germany as food for cattle, yields, by an easy process, an excellent sugar, which in every respect is equal to that which we obtain from the West-Indies, and can be sold at a much lower price. P of. KLAPROTH, another eminent chemist, has joined Mr. Achard in these experiments, and both have presented a memorial concerning this discovery to the king of Prussia, which, together with the whole process, is contained in the present interesting pamphlet. One hundred weight of beet root produces, according to repeated experiments, eight pounds of refined sugar, which can be sold at about nine-pence per pound. However, not every method of growing the beet root renders it fit for being advantageously used for that purpose; and Mr. Achard, who was occupied more than fifteen years with various experiments on the cultivation of it, has reserved the result of his labours for himself, and obtained a patent from the king, in consequence of which he has established an extensive plantation of this useful plant. One German square mile will produce 1,675,670 lb. of refined sugar. Time will show how far this invention is practicable on a large scale. If it should succeed, it will warrant, at least, in some degree, the bombastic title of the present interesting pamphlet.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Propyläen, &c. &c. *Herausgegeben*, von GOETHE. 1798. *Propylaea (out-courts)*. A periodical work. No. I. "The young man," says the celebrated editor, in his simple and modest, though animated, introduction, "who feels himself attracted by nature and the arts, imagines himself able to penetrate in a short time, by unremitted exertions, to the inmost sanctuary; he perceives, however, after long perambulations, that he still is in the out-courts." This observation has occasioned the title of this work, in which Mr. G. promises to furnish remarks upon, and inquiries into nature, as far as it is an object for artists, as well as on the plastic and elocutive arts, and to pay in the progress of it a peculiar regard to the theory and criticism of poetry. The first disquisition of the first number treats on the celebrated group of *Laocoon*, the description of which is extremely animated, and drawn with great diligence and acuteness. We can safely recommend this elaborate and classical disquisition to the perusal of the thinking artist, and promise that he will meet in it with observations and ideas, concerning the character of that statue, as judicious as they are novel. II. *On the Objects of the Plastic Arts.* This treatise contains very valuable rules for the artist with regard to allegory, and a variety of useful observations. III. *On the Truth and Probability of Works of Art.* An interesting and well-written dialogue. III. *On Etrurian Monuments.* In two letters. The first letter describes and criticises a variety of Etrurian monuments, which are preserved at Florence, and the second treats on several architectonic remains of Etrurian antiquity. IV. *Raphael's Works, especially in the Vatican.* This elegant and pleasing treatise, the continuation of which we have to expect in the course of the work, is particularly devoted to the contemplation of the masterpieces with which Raphael adorned the halls and apartments of the Vatican. If the learned editor and his assistants continue this periodical work with the diligence, judgment, and penetration with which they have set out, we may expect that the artist will be led deeper into the sanctuary of the fine arts, than the modest title promises.

Geschichte der Zeichnenden Kuenste, &c. &c. von J. D. FIORILLO. *Erster B.* 1798. pp. 466; 8vo. History of the Arts of Design, from the Period of their Revival to the present Time. Our author seems to be inclined to divide the whole history of modern art into several parts, and to treat on every one of them in particular; for this reason he discusses in the present volume only what relates exclusively to painting. If we consider the present work in this point of view, namely, as a part of a whole, we cannot but be satisfied with it. Mr. F. is intimately acquainted with the literature of arts, has every where used the best sources with scrutinizing care; censured and corrected errors, judged with scientific precision, and gives a concise and lucid account of his subject.

Neue Garten-und Landschafts Gebaude, von W. G. BECKER. No. 1. 1798. Folio. New garden and rural Buildings. With plates.

Deutliche Anweisung fuer den Zeichenschueler. Mit. 4. Kupfern. Von F. W. FACIUS. 2½ *Th.* 1. *Heft.* 4to. 1798. Plain Instructions for the Student of Drawing. With four plates. Vol. 2d. 1st No. The first plate contains sketches of animals, the second of plants. Opposite to each sketch is a drawing which exhibits the same objects completely finished. The engraving

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engraving is executed with more correctness and diligence than the drawing. The text points out the different colours with which the sketches are to be painted.

Natur Schœnheiten Sæchsischer Gegenden, &c. &c. von GUENTHER. 1798. Natural Beauties of Prospects in Saxony. With 12 plates. The plates deserve more praise than the description, which is very affected, unintersting, and tedious.

Erste Gruende der buergerlichen Baukunst, &c. &c. von L. J. D. SUCKOW, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 332. The first Rudiments of Civil Architecture. With 35 plates. Fourth revised and enlarged edition. The first edition of this useful work appeared in the year 1751, and has not yet been superseded by one of superior merits. It is written with systematic order, and in a plain and perspicuous style, which renders it as useful to the common builder, as it is to the learned architect.

Auswahl antiker Gemæhlde, &c. &c. von A. RODE. 1799. Select antique Paintings taken from the Work of Count Caylus, of which only a few Copies were distributed, together with Explanations, by A. Rode. In three numbers, large folio; each number containing eight coloured plates. (Price 20 rixdollars the number.) Count Caylus accidentally found the famous original collection of drawings from antique paintings, formerly in possession of the cardinal-legate Camillo de Massimi, in a nursery, where it served for the amusement of children. He purchased it, and employed Mariette, a skilful artist, to engrave the outlines, which he afterwards caused to be coloured by young ladies after the model of the coloured drawings which Petro Sante and Francesco Bartoli formerly had made at Rome, and which were shewn in the Vatican. Thus was formed the work which appeared at Paris in the year 1757, in large folio, with a preface by Caylus, and Mariette's explanations of the 33 plates, under the title: *Recueil des Peintures antiques trouvées à Rome*. No more than 31 copies of this work being distributed, it naturally became, immediately after its publication, a great rarity: 2,270 Liv. were paid for a single copy of it in the auction of *Outard*. Mariette's plates were found in the royal gallery after the death of Caylus. Molynet and Lamy caused them to be repaired, and a hundred copies to be printed, every one of which sold for £. 900: 22 more drawings were added to those of Caylus, and the whole work was published in two folios. This second work also became very scarce in a short time, and amateurs paid willingly 1,200 liv. for a copy. Mr. von ERDMANNSDORF, of *Dessau*, deserves therefore the thanks of all lovers of the fine arts, for having accommodated the chalcographic society of that place with the loan of his splendid copy of that scarce work, and thus enabled them to publish the three numbers in question. The engravings are executed in a masterly manner by Mr. LANGENHOEFFEL, and the illustrations are the productions of the pen of Mr. Rode, who had already proved by his claffical translation of Vitruvius, that he was perfectly qualified for such an undertaking.

Beschreibung der Churfuerstlichen Antiken-Gallerie in Dresden, &c. &c. von. J. G. LIPSIUS. 1798. pp. 526; 4to. Description of the electoral Gallery of Antiquities at Dresden, executed partly after some Papers of the late J. F. Wacker, formerly Inspector of that Gallery. The friends of arts and antiquity have to congratulate themselves upon the publication of this complete catalogue of the rich treasures of a collection which really deserved being rendered more known to the public than it has been hitherto. It is, indeed, astonishing, that the highly valuable store of excellent works of art with which the Dresden gallery is adorned, has been neglected so long by a nation which has produced no inconsiderable number of respectable artists; and it is to be wished, for the sake of good taste, that the composition of a catalogue of it had devolved upon a man of a more refined and solid knowledge of the works of art, than Mr. Lipsius proves to possess; of which we could point out many instances, were we not restrained by want of room.

COMMERCE.

Practisches Taschenwœrter-buch der Waarenkunde, &c. &c. von J. CHR. SCHEDEL. 1798. Practical Pocket-dictionary of Merchandize, or an accurate and complete Description of all Articles of Merchandize, occurring in the Course of Trade; particularly adapted to the Wants of the Trader, Factor, and Broker. This pocket-dictionary, as the author assures us, is no work of haste, nor a mere extract from his larger dictionary of merchandize, containing a great variety of new articles, and being rendered more correct and generally useful. Having compared the two works with each other, we think ourselves bound in justice to affirm the truth of this assertion, and can recommend it as a very useful assistant to all people engaged in trade.

Sammlungen Englischer original-handlungs

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lungs—Briefe, &c. &c. von J. G. CLEMINIUS. 1798. pp. 214; 8vo. A Collection of original English commercial Letters, with German notes. The well-written English preface to these letters, proves that the editor of this collection possesses a pretty correct knowledge of the spirit of our language. He acknowledges in it that he has copied, during his leisure hours, a great number of original English letters, written, in the course of business, by respectable mercantile houses, extracted the most important phrases, and thus acquired a facility of composing letters of business himself. The 127 letters, contained in this volume, seem to be peculiarly adapted to render the English correspondence easy to German clerks. The notes, which are subjoined to the text, may also serve Englishmen as an instruction in composing German commercial letters. If Mr. C. should still be inclined to carry his resolution of publishing a second volume into execution, we would recommend to him to be more careful in avoiding some grammatical errors, which we have discovered in the present volume.

Der praktische Kaufman, &c. &c. von F. H. W. JHRINZ, 1798. pp. 126. u. 220; 4to. The practical Merchant; or, Instruction in all Branches of Commerce, especially in Italian Book-keeping, &c. &c. to which are added, Observations on the best Method of corresponding with Prudence and Circumspection, of obtaining proper Information of the Wants of Correspondents, and of giving a favourable Turn to Speculations. This work, whose author is a merchant, is well calculated for serving as an useful guide to young men, who are to be instructed in commerce. We must, however, confess that the instruction in book-keeping is very defective. As for the rest, we have observed, with pleasure, that the author's style is plain and perspicuous.

DIVINITY.

Neue praktische Materialien zu Kanzelvorträgen, &c. &c. von J. CHR. GRIELING. *Ersten Bandes erstes Heft*, 1798. pp. 187; 8vo. New practical Materials for Pulpit Compositions, extracted from J. KANT's philosophical and moral Works; Vol. I. No. I. All these materials have been known long since, and ably applied by many German preachers. We must, however, observe, that most of the themes are well executed, and that the materials, contained in this number, may be very useful to orators who wish to give variety to their sermons, and to represent the same truths in different points of view.

Predigten ueber die Sonn-und Festags-Evangelien, &c. &c. von M. K. G. BAUER. *Th.* I. 1798. pp. 28. u. 570; 8vo. Sermons on the Gospels of the whole Year. These sermons distinguish themselves favourably by being founded on principles of pure morality, and written in an elegant, though popular, style.

Postille von C. F. SINTENIS. *Erster, Th.* 1798. pp. 36; 8vo. Postil. The volume of sermons which the venerable author has published under this title, and which breathes the genuine spirit of Christianity, has afforded us more than common pleasure. Mr. S. shows himself, almost in every page, as an unbiassed thinker, who successfully attacks all sorts of prejudices which are injurious to morality, as an eloquent orator, and a practical observer of man, who possesses the great art of acting most powerfully upon the most hidden recesses of the heart, and to expound the doctrines of religion in a generally useful manner.

Neue Auswahl einiger Predigten, von J. JTH, 1798. pp. 320; 8vo. A new Selection of Sermons. These sermons are good in many respects. The subjects are not common, and very practical. The language is correct, and frequently highly animated; we must, however, also observe, that the author sometimes is very dry, and expresses his ideas, in many places, in vague and ambiguous terms.

Sonntag sunterhaltungen fuer gebildete Religions freunde, &c. &c. von D. THIESS, 1798. pp. 204; 8vo. Sunday Devotions for well-informed Friends of Religion. This book deserves the notice of reflecting readers. The author displays a philosophical spirit, and much acuteness.

Katechesen ueber Sittlich-religioese Wahrheiten, &c. &c. Catechisations on moral-religious Truths. The style of the author is animated; but his notions are frequently too vague, and his reflexions too prolix.

Ueber den Glauben an Offenbahrung, &c. &c. 1799. pp. 326; 8vo. On the Belief in Revelation; in the Form of a familiar Correspondence. The author investigates this matter in the form of a familiar epistolary correspondence between Reinsels and Falmer, the latter of whom propounds the common objections against revelation, and the belief in it, in a manner which renders the victory of his antagonist very easy.

Pauli Apostoli Epistola ad Philippenses graece, ex recensione Griesbachiana, nova versione Latina et Annotatione perpetua illustrata, à M. J. J. *am Ende*, 1798. pp. 140;

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pp. 140; 8vo. A very useful commentary.

Disputatio de Spiritu Sancto primis Christianis per impositionem manuum tradito. Auctoritate Academiæ Fredericianæ Halensis Scripsit. JOH. AUG. NOESSELT. Three Sheets, 4to. The author being one of the most venerable veterans among the German theologues, his unbiassed and philosophical enquiry into this subject deserves particular attention.

Vindiciæ Prophetarum Ebraicarum et Jesu Christi, contra Thomam Paine, ejusque Libelli de vera et fictitia Religione Germanicum interpretem, auctore FR. W. HAGEN, 1798. pp. 70; 8vo. THOMAS PAINE still pays some regard to the prophets as poets, notwithstanding his frivolous and splenetic attacks on their divine mission; however, his German translator does not think it worth his while to study their language, and declares their poetry to be highly offensive to good taste, calling them unpolished barbarians. The author of the present excellent pamphlet refutes these foul calumnies, as offsprings of the most unpardonable ignorance, and supports his vindication by a well-executed and elegant translation of Psalm 8, v. 19, and 22; to which he subjoins very pertinent observations. The second part of this pamphlet contains a vigorous and convincing defence of Christ's character against the scurrilous insinuations of Mr. P. and his translator, which is written in a manly style, and places those malicious attacks in their proper light.

Von dem wohlthætigen Einfluss des Christenthums, &c. &c. von G. G. HERMES. pp. 42; 8vo. Of the salutary Influence of the Christian Religion on the Morality of its Professors, especially of those of the three first Centuries. The learned author has executed this subject in a manner, for which he deserves the thanks of all well-wishers to the progress of human happiness.

Variæ Lectiones ad Textum Actorum Apost. Epistolarum Catholicarum et Pauli, e codd. Græcis Mss. Bibliothecæ Vaticanæ, Barberinæ, Augustinianorum Eremitarum Romæ, Borgianæ Velitris, Neapolitanæ Regiæ, Laurentinianæ, S. Marci Venetorum, Vindobonensis Cæsareæ et Havrienfis Regiæ, collectæ et editæ, ab ANDREA BIRCH, *Theol. D. &c.* 1798. pp. 254; 8vo. A work of great erudition, which contains a great variety of new and valuable information.

Geschichte der Romisch Catholischen Kirche, &c. &c. von PETER WOLFE; 5 *Theile*, 1798. History of the Roman-Catholic Church. Mr. WOLF maintains, in this important work, the character of an able and impartial historian, which he has so deservedly acquired by his well-executed *History of the Order of the Jesuits*, a translation of which, we learn, has repeatedly, but unsuccessfully, been offered to several of the most eminent booksellers in London.

Freymuethige Untersuchung ueber Jesum, den Sohn Gottes, von GLYEN. 1798. pp. 184; 8vo. A free Enquiry concerning Jesus, the Son of God. If an intimate acquaintance with the sacred writings of the Old and New Testament, and with all means of expounding them; if impartiality of investigation, which slides over no difficult passage, seeks not to prejudice the reader for a favourite interpretation, nor presumes to explode established opinions by bold conjectures; if a philosophical and lucid order, if, finally, fearless candour in stating the results of impartial examination correctly—if all these qualities be sufficient to recommend a literary work, the present enquiry deserves, undoubtedly, an eminent place among those that treat on the doctrines of the Bible. The results of the author's learned investigations give an entirely new form to the established ecclesiastical doctrine concerning the Son of God, and afford an additional proof of the weakness of our dogmatical theories, which by the greater number of our divines are deemed incontrovertible.

Communionbuch fuer denkende Christen von KARL VEILLODTERI, 1799. pp. 214; 8vo. Communion-book for reflecting Christians. We do not recollect to have seen a communion-book which produces so much interest for the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and excites so many pure moral sentiments in the heart of a reflecting Christian as the present. It recommends itself particularly by a most interesting statement of the beneficial tendency of the Christian religion, by a most charming picture of the moral dignity of its benevolent founder, and a lucid, though noble and dignified, language. We do not doubt but this excellent book of devotion will be deemed a most welcome acquisition by all polished and rational friends of religion.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Grundsætze des Deutschen peinlichen Rechts, von C. A. GRUENDLER, &c. &c. 1799. pp. 242; 8vo. Fundamental Principles of the German criminal Laws. A well-executed compendium, which, however, is distinguished by an immense number of errors of the press.

Repertorium des gesammten positiven Rechts

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Rechts der Deutschen, &c. &c. *To.* I. pp. 360. *To.* II. pp. 300. 8vo. A complete Repertory of the positive Laws of Germany, for the Use of practical Jurists.

PAUL. JOH. ANSELM FUERBACH *Diss. inaug. jurid. de Causis mitigandi ex Capite impeditæ Libertatis*, 1798. pp. 30; 4to. The learned author exhibits here another instance of his philosophical acuteness, of which he has already given such a favourable specimen in his *Philosophico-juridical Inquiry into the Nature of the Crime called High-Treason*, mentioned in our last Retrospect.

Gedanken eines Deutschen Patrioten, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 61. Reflexions of a German Patriot on the Memorial presented by Mr. de BERLEPSCH to the Congress of Rastadt. The anonymous writer of this pamphlet is a zealous antagonist of the English nation, and declaims loudly against the annexation of the electorate of Hanover to the kingdom of Great Britain.

Ueber die Sæcularisation Deutscher geistlicher Reichslænder, &c. &c. von DR. CH. E. WEISSE, 1798. pp. 196; 8vo. On the Secularisation of the Ecclesiastical States of the German Empire. &c. &c. A very able discussion of this subject, which is highly important to Germany.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

PETRI CAMPERI *summi Medici, Dissertationes decem, quibus ab insulsribus Europæ, præcipue Galliæ, Academiis palma adjudicata. Accedunt ejusdem de optima agendi in Medicina ratione Liber singularis, et Dissertatio de forcipum indole et actione. Cum Tabulis in ære expressis. Vol. I.* 1798. pp. 14. and 162; 8vo. Camper's merits are so generally acknowledged, that it would be superfluous to enter into a critical examination of the value of this collection: we therefore shall only point out the subjects of these dissertations. 1. *De infantum regimine.* 2. *De emolumentis et optima methodo insitionis variolarum.* 3. *De incommodis ab unguentorum abusu oriundis et de eorum emendationibus in ulcerum curatione.* 4. *De theoria et curatione morborum chronicorum pulmonum.* 5. In French: *Sur les influences que l'air, par ses diverses qualités, peut avoir dans les maladies chirurgicales, et sur les moyens de le rendre salutaire dans leur traitement.* 6. *De vera et præcipua causa morborum, inter pecora et armenta epidemica, seu epizootice, grassantium. Ideen ueber das Laster der Selbstbefleckung*, &c. &c. 1798.

Krankenbuch, &c &c. von COR. A. STRUVE. *Erster Band*, 1798. pp. 470; 8vo. Sick-Book. Of the Preservation of human Life, the Prevention and proper Treatment of Diseases. This is a very valuable medical composition, written in a popular and simple style, and displaying the author's solid erudition and humanity in a very favourable light.

CHRISTIANI THEOPHILI SELLII *Liber de curandis Hominum Morbis. Septimum vernacula editum Latine interpretatus est Curtius Sprengelius*, 1738. pp. 20. and 626; 8vo. The original work of Dr. Selle being sufficiently known, we have only to observe, that this translation is elegant, and extremely correct.

Guter Rath an Muetter, &c. &c. von DR. CHR. W. HUFELAND, 1799. pp. 86; 8vo. Advice to Mothers, concerning the most important Points of the Physical Education of Children. Dr. HUFELAND's credit as an able popular writer is already too well established, to stand in need of our recommendation in the present instance; suffice it, therefore, to say, that this little medical pamphlet is written in his usual lucid style.

MISCELLANIES.

Ueber die betrœchlichen Vortheile welche alle Nationen des jetzigen Zeitalters aus der Kentniss, &c. &c *der Alten Ziehen Kœnen*, von D. TREDEMANN, und D. JENISH, 1798. pp. 322; 8vo. On the important Advantages, which all Nations of the present Age may derive from the Knowledge and an historical Examination of the State of Sciences among the Ancients. This subject, which is ably treated by professors F. and J. deserves particular attention in our times.

Betrachtungen ueber die Kriegskunst, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 457. Reflexions on the Military Science, its Progress, Contradictions, and Certainty. Intelligible also to Readers not of the Profession, who have some Knowledge of History. These reflexions are the result of the studies and experience of a venerable Prussian veteran, and, as such, deserve being perused with attention.

Revolutions-Almanach, von 1797; pp. 368: *von* 1798; pp. 327: *von* 1799; pp. 264. Revolutionary-Almanac. An historical collection of anecdotes and facts, collected with a visible partiality for one party, and displaying a rich vein of rancour and malice.

Die Zeichen der Zeit, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 334. The Signs of the Times against the Close of the eighteenth Century.

Helvetische Annalen, 1798. pp. 364; 4to. Helvetic Annals. A highly-interesting periodical work, published by a grandson of the great Haller.

Prosaische und Poetische Italiænische Blumenlese

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Venetian von AGOST DE VALENTI, 1799. pp. 286. 8vo. Prosaic, and poetical Italian Florilegium. We have perused this judicious collection with pleasure, and can, without hesitation, recommend it to all friends of Italian literature.

Einige worte ueber die Haupt-quelle unserer Sich tæglich vermehrenden ungluecklichen Ehen, &c. &c. von F. G. H. FIELITZ, 1798. pp. 94; 8vo. A few Words on the daily Increase of unhappy Marriages; Recommended to the Consideration of Mothers, &c. &c. The author, who is a Surgeon in Prussia, justly maintains, that many marriages are unhappy, chiefly because most daughters enter, unprepared, into the conjugal state. This observation occasioned him to write an instruction for the fair sex in the physical maternal duties. He strongly recommends to all good mothers to acquaint their daughters carefully with their future situation, and points out in what manner this can be done most successfully. His treatise is written with great animation, and proves that the author is a most promising young man, who discharges his professional duties, not in a mechanical manner, like many of his brethren, but with reflexion, and a truly philanthropic spirit.

C. FR. POCKEL's *Versuch einer Charakteristic des Weiblichen Geschlechts. Erster und Zweiter B.* 1798, 8vo. pp. 1081. An Attempt towards a Characteristic of the Female Sex; a moral Picture of Mankind, of our Times, and of social Life. Although this work has many striking defects, yet we cannot deny that it also contains a great variety of novel and useful observations, and is written in an elegant and polished style. We were particularly pleased with the chapter on bashfulness; but are sorry that the author has not treated this important subject with more delicacy.

Sittenlehre in Brispielen fuer Buerger und Landleute, &c. &c. von JOH. P. L. SNELL. 2 *Theile*, 1798. Ethics, in Examples, for Citizens and Country-People. A very judicious collection, which recommends itself by the great purity of the moral principles, inculcated in it, and a plain and correct language.

Anzeige der nothwendigsten Verhaltungsregeln bey nahen Gewittern, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 30; 8vo. The most necessary Rules of Conduct on the Approach of Thunder-Storms, and the properest Means of Preservation against the hurtful Effects of Lightning. For the Use of unexperienced People. This small, but highly useful, pamphlet, the joint production of Mr. VON GERSDORF, and Dr. KNEBEL, is adapted to the comprehension of even the most ignorant people, and contains a great variety of rules and cautions, extracted from the works of the most eminent physical writers, and founded on re-iterated experience.

Beispele von allerley Unglueks faellen, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 168; 8vo. Instances of various unfortunate Accidents; an Instruction and Warning for young People. With an Appendix, containing a Description of the most common poisonous Plants, and eight coloured Plates. Collections of this kind, if made with judgment, may produce a great deal of good. The present volume promises to be useful in many respects; although the author has not taken as much pains as he could, and ought have done, to render it as complete as possible. The appendix is very pertinent, and the engravings are correct, and well executed.

Die Kunst Sein Leben der Tugend, &c. &c. *gemæss Zufuehren*, &c. &c. 1799. pp. 296. The Art of Living conformably to the Dictates of Virtue, Wisdom, and Propriety After the Latin Work of Mr. Campe. Mr. GRUBER, the author of this book, assures us, in the preface, that this is not a translation, but an entirely new performance, in imitation of Mr. Campe's work, which was published under the title, *Compendium Artis vivendi ex Erasmi Roterodami, Libro de Civilitate morum puerilium, et ex Jo. Lud. Vivis Valentini Introductione ad veram Sapientiam conciunatum, à Joach. H. Campio.* Mr. G's work appears to us to be entirely superfluous, particularly as it is difficult to distinguish whether it be written for children or philosophers.

Archiv der Vorsehung fuer die Menschenwelt, No. I. pp. 97; 8vo; 1798. Archives of Providence for Mankind. Collected by the Rev. AUG. M. RUNGIUS, and published by Dr. F. VOLKM REINHARD. "There is a Providence," says the author in the introduction, "which is active every where, and encompasses, preserves, and rules every thing with infinite power, wisdom, and love; a Supreme Being, without whose consent no bird can drop down dead, nor a hair can fall from our head. An extremely important doctrine of religion! which must render the Christian the more serene and content, the more his faith entitles him to cherish cheerful expectation; which, however, also cannot be denied by the non-Christian, who is acquainted with history, and has observed men and their fate. We have

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here a field before us, which produces the most inestimable fruits; for, who can proceed a single step without meeting with the most striking proofs, which convince us that the Supreme Protector of the universe does not sleep, but watches over all created beings—whether they be radiant suns, or grains of sand—men, or insects—conformably to the wants of every one of them? But what a peculiar object of Providence is man, his destination and fate! And how much matter for contemplation and admiration does this afford to the attentive observer!" In order to assist the attentive observer in his contemplations of the wonderful ways of Providence, the author gleaned, from his occasional readings, a collection of striking instances of singular deliveries from imminent dangers, of unexpected preferments of poor and common people, and of sudden punishments of prosperous villains. Those who are acquainted with Dr. R's. philosophical spirit need not be told, that his assistance in the publication of this work is sufficient to recommend it to the serious consideration of every reflecting man.

Die extra Post fuer Stadt und Land, &c. &c. 1798. pp. 288; 8vo. The extra Post for Town and Country, making known a Variety of useful Things. No. 1. to 7. This periodical work was begun in the year 1797, and received with so much applause, as rendered a second edition of the first numbers necessary. The title bespeaks it to be a popular publication, which, in plain language, is to circulate generally useful knowledge among the lower classes of people. The greater part of it is devoted to subjects of rural economy, and we are of opinion that it can do a great deal of good among that class of people, for whom it is principally intended.

Die Schule der Erfahrung fuer alle, &c. &c. *Th. I.* 1798. pp. 251. The School of Experience for all those to whom Contentment, Life, and Health, are dear, &c. &c. This book contains gleanings from Mr. BEBKER's *Deutsche Zeitung*, a newspaper, avowedly written for the middling and lower classes, and from several other popular publications, of which, at present, a greater number is published in German, than in any other country. But we also have met, in the present volume, with a great many pieces, which seem to be the result of the author's own experience and observation, which are, by far, more generally useful than his gleanings from other authors.

Retrospect of the Progress of Spanish Literature during the Year 1798.

ALTHOUGH the press, last year, has not been peculiarly prolific in Spain, yet Spanish literature has, in its principal branches, unvariably maintained the distinguished rank, which it has, of late years, regained through the meritorious exertions of CAVANILLES, LARRUGA, ORTIG, RUIK, and some other celebrated Spanish writers of the present age. The splendid and important botanical work, *Flora Peruviana*, the political and economical memoirs of Larruga, which, in point of exactness and copiousness of information, are unequalled by any other literary production of that kind, and the *Spanish Atlas*, a geographical composition of unrivalled excellence, would alone be sufficient fully to establish the truth of this assertion, though it were unsupported by the masterly productions of ORTIG, NAVAL, GUMILLA, and other eminent literary characters in Spain. It therefore remains with us a matter of sincere regret, that, from the want of Spanish literary reviews, and the present interrupted communication with that country, we are once more obliged to compose our Retrospective View of the State of Spanish Literature chiefly of selections from the *Madrid Gazette*, and from such numbers of the *Memorial Literario* as we have been able to procure. Should the late glorious achievements of the allied armies in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, bring on a speedy restoration of the former relation of amity and friendship between this country and Spain, which the latter, by the imperious dictates of the French directory, was forced to break off, we shall gladly embrace the earliest opportunity of establishing a literary correspondence, capable of enabling us, in our next Retrospect, to do full justice to the excellent productions of Spanish genius and erudition, the merits of which, we are sorry to observe, are far from being sufficiently understood, and justly valued in this country.

THEOLOGY.

Sermones del Ilmo. S. Arzobispo de TARRAGONA; 2 tomos, &c. Sermons by the most illustrious Archbishop of Tarragona, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

La Unica Religion verdadera demostrada cont.

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contra los Sectarios opuestos à la Iglesia Romana; *un tomo en* 8°, &c. The only true Religion demonstrated against the Sectaries opposed to the Romish Church; 1 vol. in 8°.

Defensa de la Religion Christiana, dedicada al Rey, &c. *Tom.* 4. *y ultimo*, par D. JUAN JOSEPH HEYDECK, *Professor de Lenguas Orientales*, &c. Defence of the Christian Religion, dedicated to his Majesty, vol. 4th and last, by D. J. J. Heydeck, Professor of Oriental Languages, &c.

El Pastor Evangelico repartiendo el Pasto de la Divina palabra en pláticas familiares de los Domingos y fiestas de todo el Ano; *su autor el* P. D. TEODORO DE ALMEIDA, &c. The Evangelic Pastor, distributing the Food of the Word of God, in familiar Discourses, for all Sundays and Feasts of the Year; by P. D. Teodoro de Almeida, &c.

Liga de la Teologia moderna con la Filosofia en dano de la Iglesia de Jesucristo, &c. The Alliance of modern Theology and Philosophy to the Prejudice of the Church of Jesus Christ, &c.

Practica completa de ayudar à bien morir à Espanoles y ex etrangeros, &c. Complete practical Instructions to assist both Spaniards and Foreigners to die well; published in Spanish and French by D. JOSEPH VILLAROEL PEREZ DE BANOS, Presbyter.

Dissertacion Teologico-canonica, en que se propone como dogma de fé, que son dignas de culto y veneracion las reliquias de los Santos, &c. par D. FRANCISCO COUQUE, &c. A theologico-canonical Dissertation, in which it is proposed, as an Article of Faith, that the Relics of Saints are worthy of Worship and Veneration, &c. by D. F. Couque, &c.

Espiritu de los Apologistas de la Religion Christiana; *dos Tomos en* 4°. The Spirit of the Apologists of the Christian Religion; 2 vols. in 4°.

MEDICINE.

Exâmen de las aguas medicinales de Andalusia, &c. par D. JUAN DE DIOS AYUDA, *Subinspector de las Aguas minerales de Espana*, &c. *Tomo* 3. An Analysis of the medicinal Waters of Andalusia; by D. J. de Dios Ayuda, Deputy Inspector of the mineral Waters of Spain, &c. Vol. 3d. The present volume of this interesting work contains an analysis of the waters of Jaen, Almeria, Alhama, Hardales, Casares, Manilha y Fuente de Piedra, and points out the cases, when the use of these waters may prove either beneficial or hurtful to health.

Tratado sobre el Colico de Madrid; por el D. IGNASIO MARIA RUIZ DE LUZURIAGA; *un Tomo en* 8°. A Treatise on the Colic of Madrid; by D. M. Ruiz de Luzuriaga; one volume in 8vo. This instructive composition, which was first inserted in the Memoirs of the Royal College of Physicians, at Madrid, is the best and most satisfactory account of the disease, known under the name of the colic of Madrid, which has hitherto appeared.

Dissertacion fisico-medica, hasta ahora inedita, del D. D. MARTIN DE VILLANUEVA, *medico que fué en esta corte*; *cuyo argumento es persuadir, que en la Hora de Nacer se pueden precaver las viruelas*, &c. A physico-medical Discourse, never published before, by D. D. Martin de Villanueva, late Physician at Madrid, tending to prove that the Small-Pox might be prevented at the very Hour of a Child's Birth, &c.

Tratado fisico-medico-chirurgico de las enfermedades de los oidos; par D. JUAN NAVAL, *Medico de Familia de S. M.* &c. A physico-medico-chirurgical Treatise on the Distempers of the Organs of Hearing, by D. J. Naval, Physician to his Majesty, &c. one vol. in 8vo. This very valuable work delineates the organs of hearing, explains their mechanism, enumerates their diseases, points out the most efficacious remedies, and concludes with a description of the best instruments hitherto invented, to encrease the irritability of the organs, and alleviate the misfortunes of deafness.

Discurso Medico, par D. JUAN NAVAL, &c. A Medical Discourse, by D. J. Naval. This useful composition of the author of the last-mentioned work, treats, in three parts, on ophthalmy and its species, 41 of which are here enumerated; on the *gutta serena*, and its species, 28 in number; on cataracts, 10 species of which are described by the author; and concludes with pointing out the most proper cure for each species of the abovementioned diseases of the eye.

Tratado completo de la Flebotomia, &c. par D. J. F. DE VALLE, &c. A complete Treatise on Phlebotomy, &c. by D. J. F. de Valle, &c.

Dictionario elemental de Farmacia ó aplicaciones de los fundamentos de la Chimica moderna à las principales Operaciones de Farmacia; su autor D. M. HERNANDEZ DE GREGORIO, *dos tomos en* 4°. An Elementary Dictionary of Pharmacy, in which the fundamental Principles of modern Chemistry are applied to the principal

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cipal pharmaceutic operations, by D. M. Hernandez de Gregorio, &c. 2 vols. in 4to.

Dissertacion fisico-chimica del exámen, analisis y virtudes medicinales, de las aguas de la fuente mineral, de la Villa de Espinoso del Rey, &c. par D. J. NAVIA DE LA PAZ RODRIGUEZ, &c. *Un tomito en 8°.* A physico-chemical Discourse on the Analysis and medicinal Virtues of the mineral Spring of the City of Espinoso del Rey, &c. by D. J. Navia de la Paz Rodriguez, &c.

Dissertacion acerca del verdadero caracter y método de curar las heridas de armas de fuego, &c. par D. A. PELAEZ. A Dissertation on the true Character and Method of curing Shot Wounds, &c.; by D. A. Pelaez.

LAW.

Teatro de la Legislacion de Espana é Indias, o Biblioteca general de los Codigos civiles, canonicos, y reales, de ambos dominios; 28 tomos un 4°. The universal legislative Code of Spain and India, or a general Digest of the civil and canonic Law, and of the royal Ordinances for both Empires; 28 vols. in 4to. This is the most complete repository of the Spanish laws which has hitherto been published, arranged in alphabetical order, and carefully distinguishing the laws yet in use, from those which are no longer in force.

Jurium Romani et Hispani Historia, brevis concinnata usui tironum, qui in Scholis juris civilis studio incumbunt; opera Joannis Sala, &c. This little work is a well written synopsis of the history of the Roman and Spanish law, by the author of the *Digesto Romano-Espagnol*, a pandect of the Roman and Spanish law of great merit.

Addiciones y Repertorio general, de la Practica universal forense de los Tribunales superiores é inferiores de Espana e Indias, par D. P. BOADA DE LAS CASTAS: *dos tomos en 4°.* Supplements, and a general Repertory of the universal Practice of the superior and inferior Courts of Justice in Spain and India, by P. D. Boada de las Castas; 2 vols. in 4to.

Nobleza, Privilegios, y Prerogativas del Officio publico de Escribano, par D. J. J. SANCHEZ, *Escribano de S. M. tres tomos.* On the Dignity, Privileges, and Prerogatives of the public Office of a Notary, by D. J. J. Sanchez, Notary of H. M. three vols.

Prontuario de Testamentos y Contractos, &c. tomo 1°. The Repository of Testaments and Contracts, &c. vol. 1st. A well-arranged synopsis of the voluminous work of D. Joseph Febrero, on the important subject of last wills and contracts.

HISTORY.

Glorioso Defensa de Malta par los Cavalleros de S. Juan de Jerusalem contra el exercito de Soliman II. un tomo en 4°; su autor D. JOSEPH MARIA CALDERON DE LA BARCA, Cavallero de dicha Religion, &c. The glorious Defence of Malta by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem against the Army of Soliman II.; one volume in 4to; by D. Joseph Maria Calderon de la Barca, Knight of the said Order, &c.

Antigüedades Eclesiasticas de Espana, &c. *un tomo en folio*, par el Rmo. P. FR. PABLO de S. Nicolas, &c. The ecclesiastical Antiquities of Spain, &c. one volume in folio, by the Reverend Father Paul of St. Nicolas, &c.

Vida, Prision, y Muerte de D. Rodrigo Calderon, Marques de Siete Iglesias, Conde de la Oliva, &c.: *dada a la luz*, par D. ANTONIO VALLADARES, &c. The Life, Imprisonment, and Death of D. Rodrigo Calderon, &c. published by Dn. Antonio Valladares, &c.

Compendio cronologico de la Historia de Espana, par D. JOSEPH ORTIZ, &c. *tomo 5°.* A chronological Summary of the History of Spain, vol. 5th; by D. Joseph Ortiz. This is a continuation of the excellent work, the fourth volume of which we announced in our Retrospect of last July. Its author, the celebrated royal librarian Ortiz, has the 6th volume also ready for press.

Historia critica de Espana y de la Cultura Espanola, par D. JUAN FRANCISCO MASDEU: *tomo 18.* Critical History of Spain, and Spanish Culture, by Dn. J. F. Masdeu; vol 18th.

Compendio Cronologico de la Historia y Estado actual de Russia, escrito par D. LUIS DEL CASTILLO, *Pensionado que fué por S. M. en Petersburg*, &c. A chronological Summary of the History and actual State of Russia, written by D. Luis del Castillo, late Pensioner of his Majesty in Petersburgh, &c. The first part of this work contains a synopsis of the history of Russia since the 9th century, and the second delineates her present state, and comprizes the information which the author, during his residence in Petersburgh, has been able to collect in regard to that vast empire. He gives a geographical description of the country, delineates the character and manners of the Russians, their religion, government, political and military constitution, revenue, sciences, and commerce, both active and passive; he adds a full ac-

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count of such articles as it is lawful to export from or import into Russia, and concludes with the description of Petersburgh, &c.

Compendio de los exercicios de los Monges Cistercienses de nuestra Senora de la Trapa, &c. A Synopsis of the spiritual Exercises of the Cistercian Monks of our Lady of La Trape, &c. This work contains a circumstantial account of the establishment of the said monks in the convent of St. Susanne in Aragon, by virtue of the royal decree of the 27th November, 1797, which authorises them to admit novices in their order.

Historia natural, civil, y geográfica, de las Naciones situadas en las riberàs del Rio Orinoco y sus Provincias: par el P. JOSEPH GUMILLA, *dos tomos en* 4°, *non estampas*. The History, natural, civil, and geographical, of the Nations inhabiting the Banks of the Oronoco, and the adjacent Provinces; by F. J. Gumilla, 2 vols. in 4to, with plates. A work of great merit, giving a full account of nations, hitherto but little known beyond the country they inhabit.

Historia de la Economia politica de Aragon, par D. IGNATIO DE ASSO; *un tomo en* 4°. History of the political Economy of Aragon, by D. I. de Asso; one vol. in 4to. An interesting statistical account of the province of Aragon, its population, agriculture, manufactories, and trade, written in an easy and entertaining style.

Historia Cronologica del pueblo Hebreo, de su Religion y Govierno politico: par D. J. RIGUAL. A chronological History of the Jews, of their Religion, and political Government; by J. D. Rigual.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

El Diccionario de Fisica de Brisson, traduzido y aumentado con las de scrubrimientes posteriores á su publicacion, par D. C. C. 5 tomes. The universal Dictionary of Natural History, by Brisson, translated and enriched with the discoveries posterior to its publication, by D. C. C. 5 vols.

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Pensamientos politicos y economicos, dirigidos á promover en Espana la Agricultura y demas ramos de Industria, &c. par D. M. J. P. QUINTERO. Political and economical Thoughts, designed to promote in Spain Agriculture, as well as other Branches of Industry, &c. by D. M. J. P. Quintero.

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Aforismos de las Relaciones y Cartas primeras y segundas, de Antonio Perez, Secretario de Estado que fué del Rey D. Felipe II. un tomo, en 4°. Aphorisms of the Reports and Correspondence of A. Perez, late Secretary of State to King Philip II. one vol. in 4to.

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Curso de Matematicas para la enseñanza de los caballeros del real Seminario de Nobles de Madrid, dedicado al Rey, nuestro senor é impresa de su Real Orden; su autor el Teniente Coronel D. TADEO LOPE, &c. *Tomo* 3°. A Course of Mathematics for the Instruction of the Students of the royal Seminary of Noblemen at Madrid, dedicated to his Majesty, and published by his Command; by Lieutenant-colonel D. T. Lope, &c. vol. 3d. The present volume of this valuable work contains an excellent treatise on logarithms, with a great variety of logarithmical tables.

NAVIGATION.

Compendio de Navegacion para el Uso de los caballeros Guardias Marinas, par D. JOAGE JUAN, *un tomo en* 4° *con laminas*. A Compendium of Navigation for the Use of young Gentlemen of the Navy, by D. J. Juan, one vol. in 4to.

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Carta critica Sobre la Historia de America, de D. JUAN BAUTISTA MUNOZ, *escrita de Roma, par* D. FRANCISCO ITURRI, *Presbytero Espanol*, &c. A critical Letter on the History of America, by Dn. J. B. Munoz, written from Rome by D. Francisco Iturri, a Spanish Priest, &c.

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Diccionario de las Nobles Artes, para Instruccion de las Aficionados y Uso de los Profesores: Su autor D. DIEGO REJON DE SILVA. A Dictionary of the Fine Arts, for the Instruction of the Amateurs, and the Use of the Professors of the Arts, by Dn. Diego Rejon de Silva. This useful work comprises all the technical terms and phrases of the art of painting, engraving, architecture, &c. with proper explanations of all the terms contained in the work.

Vista de la Ensenada en donde se construyen las balsas para el Desembarco de Inglaterra por la Republica Francesa, para la Conquista de aquel Reyno, &c. A View of the Dock, where the Rafts and flat-bottomed boats are constructing for the descent in England by the French Republic, to conquer and subdue that Kingdom, &c.

Instruccion para gravar en Cobre, &c. The Art of Engraving on Copper, &c. explained, &c. This useful composition, which is dedicated to the royal academy of St. Fernando, explains in an easy and luminous style the art of engraving, in all its various branches, and contains an historical synopsis of the most celebrated engravers since the origin of the art to the middle of this century.

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Vida del Dr. Benjamin Franklin, sacada de documentos auténticos: un tomo en 8°. The Life of Benjamin Franklin, drawn from authentic Documents; one vol. in 8vo. An interesting and well-written account of the life of the great American philosopher and statesman.

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

Suplemento á las Observaciones sobre el cultivo del Arrok en el Reyno de Valencia y su Influenza en la salud publica en respuesta a la Contestacion de D. VICENTE IGNACIO FRANCO, par D. ANTONIO JOSEPH CAVANILLES. A Supplement to the Observations on the Culture of Rice in the Kingdom of Valencia, and its Influence on the public Welfare; being an Answer to the Objections of Dn. V. J. Franco, by Dn. A. J. Cavanilles.

Historia de la Agricultura Espanola, su Origen, Progresos, Estado actual, y reglas para darla la mayor perfeccion possible, par D. FRANCISCO LUIS DE LAPORTA, &c. History of Spanish Agriculture, its Origin, Progress, actual State, and most proper Means to carry it to the utmost Perfection, by D. F. L. de Laporta.

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Lecciones prácticas de Agricultura y Economia del Campo, que da un Padre á su hijo, para ser buen labrador en qualquier pais, &c. Practical Lessons on Husbandry and Agriculture, given by a Father to his Son, for becoming

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becoming a good Husbandman in any Country whatever, &c.

BOTANY.

Flora Peruviana et Chilensis, sive Descriptiones et Icones Plantarum Peruvianarum et Chilensium: auctoribus HYPPOLYTO RUIZ et JOSEPHO PAVON; *un tomo en folio*, &c. This is the first volume of a botanical work of high value, being a collection of non-descript plants of Peru and Chili, which is to consist of seven volumes in folio. The present contains 106 plates, representing 219 new plants, which belong to the four first classes of Linnæus.

Floræ Peruvienſis et Chilenſis Compendium, sive Vegetabilium Systema; auctoribus HYPPOLITO RUIZ et JOSEPHO PAVON: one vol. in large 8vo. A summary or synopsis of the above *Flora*, published by order of his Catholic Majesty, for the use of those who are not able to purchase that expensive work.

GEOGRAPHY.

Atlante Espanol ó Descripcion general Geografica, Cronologica, e Historica de Espana par Reynos y Provincias, &c. 14 *tomos en* 8°. The Spanish Atlas, being a general Description of Spain, divided into Kingdoms and Provinces, geographical, chronological, and historical, &c. 14 volumes in 8vo.

Almanaque Nautico y Efemerides astronomicas, para el Ano 1800, *calculadas de Orden de S. M. para el Observatario real de Cadiz*, &c. The Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris for the Year 1800, calculated by Command of his Majesty for the royal Observatory at Cadiz, &c.

Geografia Moderna, par D. TOMAS MAURISIO LOPEZ, *tomo 3d.* Modern Geography, by D. T. M. Lopez; vol. 3d. The present volume of this useful work comprises the two provinces of *Mancha* and *Burgos*.

Atlas elemental: nuevo Metodo, breve, facil y demonstrativo para aprender la Geografia por si mismo, &c. The elementary Atlas, being a new Method, short, easy, and demonstrative, of learning Geography without a Master, or teaching it to Children, &c. by D. FR. VAZQUEZ, &c. one vol. in 4to.

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